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THE
National Rose Society's
ROSE ANNUAL
For 1907.

Edited by the Hon. Secretary.

Under the direction of the Publications Committee.



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❖ PREFACE. ❖

SINCE the "Rosarian's Year Book," so ably edited by MR. D'OMBRAIN, ceased to exist, the want of a similar annual publication dealing with matters connected with the National Rose Society and also with Rose Culture has been much felt.

For instance, in recent years few Members have had an opportunity of seeing even the Report of the Committee or the Balance Sheet for the previous year until May, when the "N.R.S. Year-book," containing the list of members and schedules, is usually sent to them. There has also previously been no means of keeping such publications as the "Handbook on Pruning Roses" and the "Official Catalogue of Roses" up to date, or of correcting any errors that might have been found to have crept into them.

In these and other ways it is to be hoped that this little Rose Annual may prove interesting and helpful to the Members generally.

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INDEX.

	PAGE
Notices to Members for 1907	7
List of Officers and Committee for 1907	15
Report of the Committee for 1906	17
Balance Sheet for 1906	22
List of Rose Show Fixtures in 1907	23
Life of the Rev. H. H. D'ombrain, V.M.H. (Illustrated) ...	25
Dr. Dyer's Report on the Analysis of Tea Roses	33
Notes on Rose Culture, &c.	41
Rose Analysis	51
Descriptions of New Roses	69
Summer-flowering Climbing Roses (Illustrated)	73
Errata, &c., in "Official Catalogue of Roses"	Inset
Directions on Pruning Roses mentioned in the "Official Catalogue of Roses" but not in the "Handbook on Pruning Roses"	Inset

LIST OF ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Barr & Sons	5	R. Halliday & Co.	75
Boundary Chemical Compy. 79		R. Harkness & Co.	68
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THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 7TH DECEMBER, 1876.

Patroness:

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

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HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF PORTLAND.
HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.
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* All Hon. Local Secretaries are *Ex-Officio* Members of the General Committee.

† General Purposes Committee.

FRANK CANT & Co.

Have the Finest Stock of

ROSES

For all Soils and Situations.

PATENT

Telescopic Rose

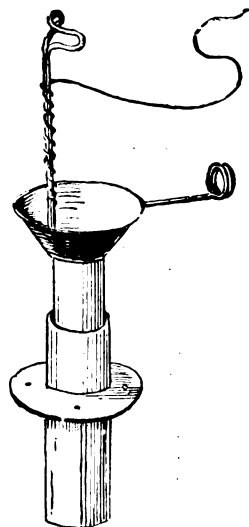
Exhibition Tube.

IMPROVED PATTERN, 1905.

This is the best and most perfect Exhibition
Tube ever invented.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

*Consult our Rose Catalogue—
Post Free on Application.*



BRAISWICK ROSE GARDENS,
COLCHESTER.

Please address carefully to Braiswick to ensure correct delivery.

National Rose Society.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1906.

IN presenting their report for the past year the Committee direct attention to the rapidly increasing membership of the Society—a sure test that it is now meeting the wishes of those interested in Rose culture throughout the country more completely than at any previous period in its history.

Three Exhibitions were, as usual, held. The Metropolitan Show again took place, by the kind permission of the President and Council of the Royal Botanic Society, in their beautiful gardens in the Regent's Park on July 5th. It was noteworthy as being the most extensive display of Roses the Society has yet held—nearly eight thousand blooms of Exhibition Roses being staged, in addition to the numerous stands of “Garden” or Decorative Roses and other exhibits. As in the preceding year the Society's Patroness, Her Majesty the Queen, paid a private visit to the Show shortly after it was opened—an honour greatly appreciated by the Members and visitors present on that occasion.

The Committee, in carrying out the arrangements for the Exhibition, were again well supported by Mr. Bryant Sowerby, Secretary of the Royal Botanic Society; Mr. T. W. Scargill, Assistant Secretary; Mr. E. F. Hawes, Superintendent of the Gardens; and other members of the staff of that Society.

The Provincial Exhibition was held in the Waverley Market, Edinburgh, in conjunction with the Royal Caledonian Society, on July 18th. Owing to the continued drought in the

one case, and to the backwardness of the season in the other, many of the leading English and Scotch exhibitors were unable to take part in the competitions, so that the Show, although a very interesting one, was not as large as otherwise would have been the case. The Members present received a hearty welcome from the President, Mr. W. H. Massie, and other officers of the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society. As might have been anticipated, all the arrangements in connection with the Show were admirably carried out under the direction of Mr. P. Murray Thomson, the Secretary, and his Committee.

The Autumn Show again took place in the fine hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, in Vincent Square, Westminster, on September 19th. Of the three Exhibitions held by the Society during the year this suffered the most from the dry character of the season—a drought which throughout a great part of the country lasted from the beginning of April until the end of September. In consequence, several leading trade exhibitors, as well as a large number of amateur exhibitors, were unable to stage any exhibits at all. As at the two previous Autumn Shows some splendid blooms from Scotland and the North of Ireland were exhibited.

The new "Official Catalogue of Roses" was distributed to the Members at the end of October, and the thanks of the Society are due to those Members of the Catalogue Committee who attended the eight long meetings which it was found necessary to hold during its preparation.

It was originally intended to send out the "Rose Annual" also in October, but this was found impossible, owing to the time spent in drawing up the Catalogue. Members, however, may hope to receive their copies of this new publication towards the end of January next.

It has been decided by the Committee that the Dean Hole Memorial shall take the form of a Gold Medal, which will be from time to time awarded for some special purpose, and as often as the funds at the disposal of the Trustees will allow.

The D'ombrain Memorial Fund Subscription List has not yet been closed, so that Members who have not already contributed and wish to do so may have an opportunity of showing their appreciation of the great services rendered to the Society by its founder, who was also for 25 years its Senior Secretary.

Six Rose and other Horticultural Societies have become affiliated during the past year, bringing up the total number of affiliated Societies to 46.

FINANCE.

Notwithstanding the unusual number of attractions elsewhere on the same day, the amount received in gate-money from the general public at the Society's Exhibition in the Royal Botanic Gardens somewhat exceeded that taken at the Metropolitan Exhibition in 1905. The receipts from all sources during the past year, including a balance from the previous year of £140 19s. 11d., amounted to £2,024 18s. 8d., and the expenditure to £1,740 5s. 9d., leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of £284 12s. 11d. Of that amount it is proposed to add £100 to the Reserve Fund. During the year 495 new Members have joined the Society, or a greater number than in any previous year, bringing up the total number of Members to 2,034.

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP SINCE 1900.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
NUMBER OF MEMBERS ..	584	740	890	1,004	1,308	1,637	2,034*
INCREASE SINCE PREVIOUS YEAR	14	156	150	114	304	329	397

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1907.

The Metropolitan Exhibition will again be held in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, the date fixed for the Show being Thursday, July 4th.

As regards the Provincial Show, the Committee have decided to accept the invitation of that flourishing and energetic Society, the Saltaire, Shipley, and District Rose

* The number of Members is now, February 7th, 1907, 2,142.

Society, to hold the Exhibition at Saltaire, in conjunction with it on Tuesday, July 16th. In this connection it may be stated that at the Saltaire Show a Fifty-Guinea Challenge Cup, presented to the Saltaire Rose Society by the President of that Society, Mr. G. C. Waud, will for the first time be competed for.

Arrangements have again been made with the Royal Horticultural Society to hold the Autumn Show in the Royal Horticultural Hall, in Vincent Square, Westminster. The date of the Show will be rather later than in the past Autumn, viz.:—September 24th. The whole of the Hall will again be placed at the disposal of the Committee, who have arranged to keep the Exhibition open during the early part of the evening, so that the Roses may then be viewed by artificial light.

MEMBERS' PRIVILEGES.

Members subscribing one guinea will be entitled to six 5s. tickets, and subscribers of half-a-guinea to three 5s. tickets of admission to the Society's Metropolitan Exhibition; or, if preferred, any of those tickets may be used instead for the Society's Provincial Show at Saltaire. In addition to this each Member will receive, in proportion to his subscription, either four or two tickets for the Society's Autumn Rose Show to be held in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster. Members joining the Society for the first time in 1907 will also receive copies of the following publications:—The "Handbook on Pruning Roses," issued early last year, the revised edition of the "Hints on Planting Roses," the "Report on the Constitution of Rose Soils," the "Conference Report on the Decorative use of some Garden Roses," "A Symposium on How to Grow and Show Tea Roses," and the New "Official Catalogue of Roses," issued in October last. Also, as soon as ready, the Society's New "Rose Annual." Members alone are allowed to compete at the Shows of the Society. They will be entitled to purchase tickets for their friends for the Metropolitan Exhibition at reduced prices.

In thanking the donors of special prizes, and also the Hon. Local Secretaries, the Committee feel how much they owe to both these benefactors of the Society. To the former in adding to the interest of the Exhibitions, and to the latter for obtaining a large number of new members. The most successful Local Secretaries were Mr. H. Clinton Baker, Mr. H. R. Darlington, Mr. E. J. Holland, Mr. O. G. Orpen, Dr. Petyt, and Mr. J. T. Strange. The Committee feel they cannot close this Report without tendering their warmest thanks to Miss Willmott, V.M.H., a Vice-Patroness of the Society, for her kind services during the past year.



THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

Balance Sheet for the Year ending 30th November, 1906.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance at Bankers, December 1st, 1905 —			
On Deposit ..	£200	0	0
Do. Reserve Fund ..	100	0	0
	£300	0	0
Dean Hole Fund ..	£46	13	6
Current Account ..	94	6	5
	£140	19	11
Subscriptions ..	440	19	11
" Proceeds of Royal Botanic Show ..	1,014	6	1
" Contribution from Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society towards expenses of Edinburgh Show ..	241	9	4
" Proceeds of Autumn Show in Vincent Square, Westminster ..	80	0	0
" Affiliation Fees and Medals sold to Affiliated Societies ..	12	12	6
" Sale of Publications ..	67	8	6
" Special Prizes ..	44	17	3
" Advertisements in Year-book and Programme ..	56	8	0
" Contributions to Dean Hole Memorial Fund ..	27	2	6
" " Rev. H. H. D'Ombraun ..	10	9	6
" Interest on amount on Deposit, and Consols Dividend ..	19	17	0
	9	8	1
	£2,024	18	8

RESERVE FUND—£220 10s. 6d. in Consols.

Audited with vouchers, and found correct,

HERBERT E. MOLYNEUX, *Hon. Treasurer.*

GEORGE W. COOK, } *Hon. Auditors.*
LEWIS S. PAWLE, }

* Exclusive of other Pieces of Plate, &c., presented by Members and Friends.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
To Printing, Stationery, and Advertising ..	190	13	5
" Postage, Telegrams, and Sundry Expenses ..	139	13	7
" Expenses, Royal Botanic Show ..	335	1	7
" " Autumn ..	20	8	4
" Prizes at Royal Botanic Show ..	£290	2	6
" " Edinburgh ..	145	10	0
" " Autumn ..	71	4	0
	506	16	6
" Medals for N.R.S. Exhibitions and those of the Affiliated Societies ..	85	15	4
" Purchase of Plate for Special Prizes ..	66	8	0
" Paid Trustees of Dean Hole Memorial Fund ..	57	3	0
" " Rev. H. H. D'Ombraun Memorial Fund ..	19	17	0
" Purchase £220 10s. 6d. Consols (for Reserve Fund) ..	200	0	0
" Bamboo Stands, &c. ..	16	14	0
" Salaries, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer ..	101	15	0
" Balance ..	284	12	11
	£2,024	18	8

1907.

DATES OF EXHIBITIONS

*Of the National Rose Society, and of Societies affiliated with it,
as far as they are at present arranged.*

COLCHESTER, Wednesday, June 26th.

CANTERBURY, Thursday, June 27th.

WINDSOR, Saturday, June 29th.

SUTTON, Tuesday, July 2nd.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday & Wednesday, July 2nd & 3rd.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (N.R.S.), Thursday, July 4th.

CROYDON, Wednesday, July 10th.

BATH, Wednesday & Thursday, July 10th & 11th.

ELTHAM, Thursday, July 11th.

HELENSBURGH, Thursday, July 11th.

POTTER'S BAR, Thursday, July 11th.

MANCHESTER, Saturday, July 13th.

SALTAIRE (N.R.S.), Tuesday, July 16th.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 18th.

DUNFERMLINE, Thursday & Friday, July 18th & 19th.

ULVERSTON, Friday, July 19th.

TIBSHELF, Tuesday, July 23rd.

SHEFFIELD, Saturday, August 17th.

**WESTMINSTER (N.R.S.), Royal Horticultural Hall,
Tuesday, September 24th.**

THE REV. H. HONYWOOD D'OMBRAIN,

**Founder of the National Rose Society, and for twenty-five
years its Senior Hon. Secretary.**

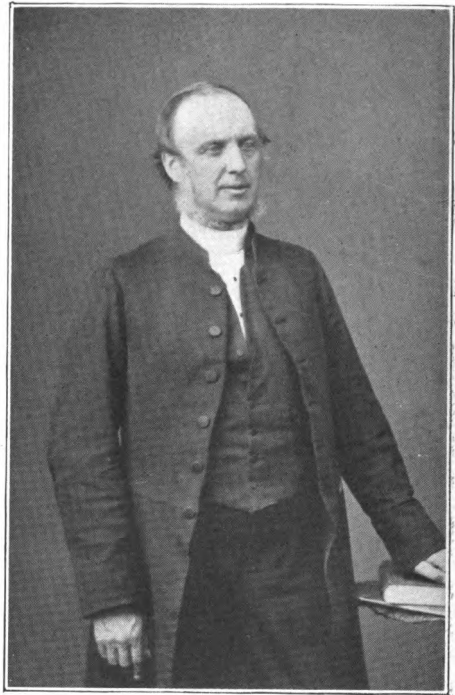
It is only appropriate that in this, the first issue of the Society's Rose Annual, there should appear some record of the life and work of one who for a quarter of a century was the Proprietor and Editor of its predecessor, the "Rosarians' Year-book"—the appearance of which, as each new year came round, was eagerly looked forward to by many members of the National Rose Society, as well as by others interested in Rose culture.

In a charming notice of the Editor, which appeared in the "Rosarians' Year-book for 1893," from the pen of the late Dean Hole, Mr. D'ombrain's Huguenot descent is thus referred to. "Charles IX.," he says, "unconsciously conferred a great benefit upon the gardeners of England in general, and upon those who love the Rose in particular, when, more than three hundred years ago, by his awful massacre of St. Bartholomew, he impoverished his country and enriched our own. He not only expelled from his coast to ours some of the most skilful citizens of France, who established themselves at Canterbury, Sandwich, Dover, Spitalfields, and elsewhere as weavers of silk, jewellers, and workers in other branches of ornamental art, but with them families of high position and repute. A descendant of these brave exiles, who refused to surrender their convictions to their comfort, and who were driven from their fatherland by the fury of the oppressor, Henry Honeywood D'ombrain was born in Ebury Street, Pimlico, in the year 1818."

Both his parents were natives of Canterbury, and of Huguenot descent. His father, Admiral Sir James D'ombrain, for thirty years occupied the position of Inspector-General of the Coast Guard in Ireland, and was knighted for his

distinguished services. He was seventh in descent from Jacques D'embrain, who fled from France, together with six other Huguenots, crossing the Channel in an open boat, after the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572.

Mr. D'ombrain's genius for organization was first displayed when at the age of twenty he was instrumental in inaugurating the Natural History Society of Dublin. At that time he also began to take a keen interest in gardening. His first love as regards florists' flowers was the auricula, ever afterwards a special favourite with him. Among other flowers which in after years he cultivated with marked success was the gladiolus and the Persian ranunculus. He was also very successful with Roses, lilies, and alpine and herbaceous plants.



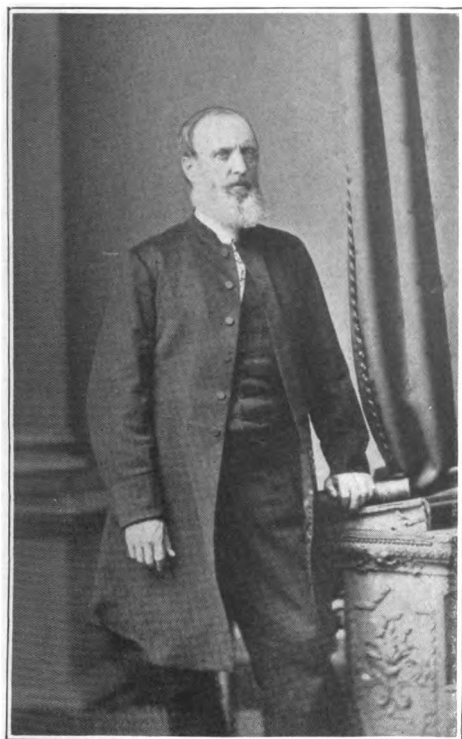
The Rev. H. H. D'OMBRAIN, when 42.

His first contribution to the horticultural Press appeared under the signature of "D. Deal" in the "Cottage Gardener," the title of which magazine was afterwards changed to the more comprehensive one of the "Journal of Horticulture." So greatly were these early efforts appreciated, for Mr. D'ombrain was a born journalist, that during the next fifty years scarcely a week passed without a contribution from his prolific pen appearing in one or more

of the leading gardening papers. His writings had a charm peculiarly their own. To again quote our first President, Dean Hole, "He writes," he said, "as he talks, pleasantly, freshly, simply, as he thinks and knows." Moreover, he wrote as an experienced amateur horticulturalist for amateurs, and in complete sympathy with the many difficulties attending their efforts.

From 1860 to 1876 he was editor of the "Floral Magazine,"

in which appeared beautifully coloured illustrations, mostly of florists' flowers, by such well known artists as Fitch, Andrews, Worthington Smith, and others.



The Rev. H. H. D'OMBRAIN, when 50.

He had a large and varied experience in gardening matters, for, besides his connection with various horticultural societies, whenever he could be spared from his pastoral work at home he visited many of the leading flower shows throughout the country, taking the interesting gardens of his many florist friends on his way either to or from

those exhibitions. For many years he also made annual visits to France in the interests of horticulture, and in order to see and report upon the newest seedling Roses in the neighbourhood of Lyons and elsewhere, for in those days nearly all our best Roses were raised in that country.

In 1871 he was appointed Secretary of a Fund which was being raised in England for those French horticulturists who had been ruined by the Franco-Prussian war.

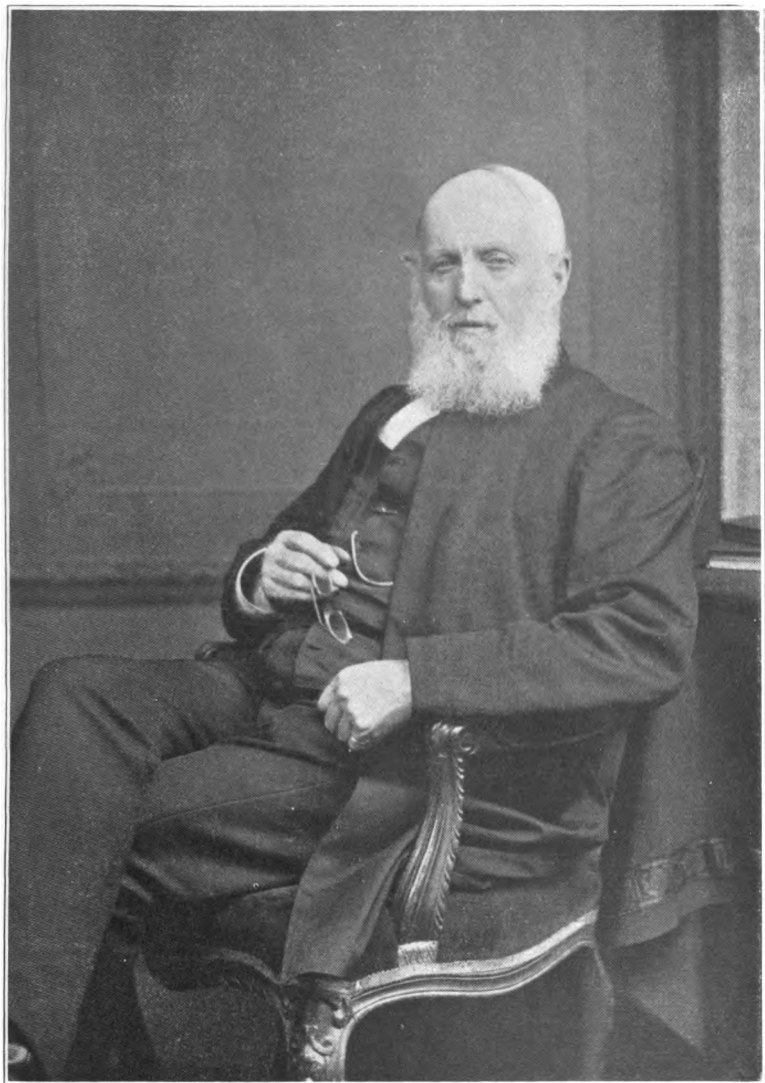
In 1876, when nearly sixty years of age, he founded the National Rose Society, and also the Horticultural Club, and for the next twenty-five years remained Secretary of both institutions, and on his retirement through the infirmities of age, left them in a flourishing condition. The advances made by the National Rose Society under his guidance are well known, and are duly chronicled by himself in the "Life History of the National Rose Society," which appears in the programme distributed each year at the Society's Metropolitan Exhibition.

Then as another instance of his untiring energy it may be stated that some years afterwards his Church at Westwell, near Ashford, in Kent, being much out of repair, he at once set to work to raise funds for its restoration, and ultimately £2,200 was collected. In June, 1884, the Church was opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and, much to Mr. D'ombrain's satisfaction, entirely free from debt.

In 1897, when the Royal Horticultural Society instituted the Victoria Medal of Honour, Mr. D'ombrain was chosen one of the first recipients of that Medal.

He had a clear and very pleasant voice, and was a fluent and ready speaker. His good judgment, tact, and quiet humour, were never better displayed than when speaking at the Society's Annual Meeting and Dinner, or addressing a gathering of Rosarians at one of its provincial exhibitions, where his remarks on the affairs of the Society and its future prospects were always warmly received.

To the very end of his days Mr. D'ombrain took the liveliest interest in the affairs of the National Rose Society. He also welcomed with keen sympathy any news he could gather as to what was going on in the horticultural world generally, and the doings of his many rosarian and other friends. In fact, one of his most charming characteristics was the freshness and keen



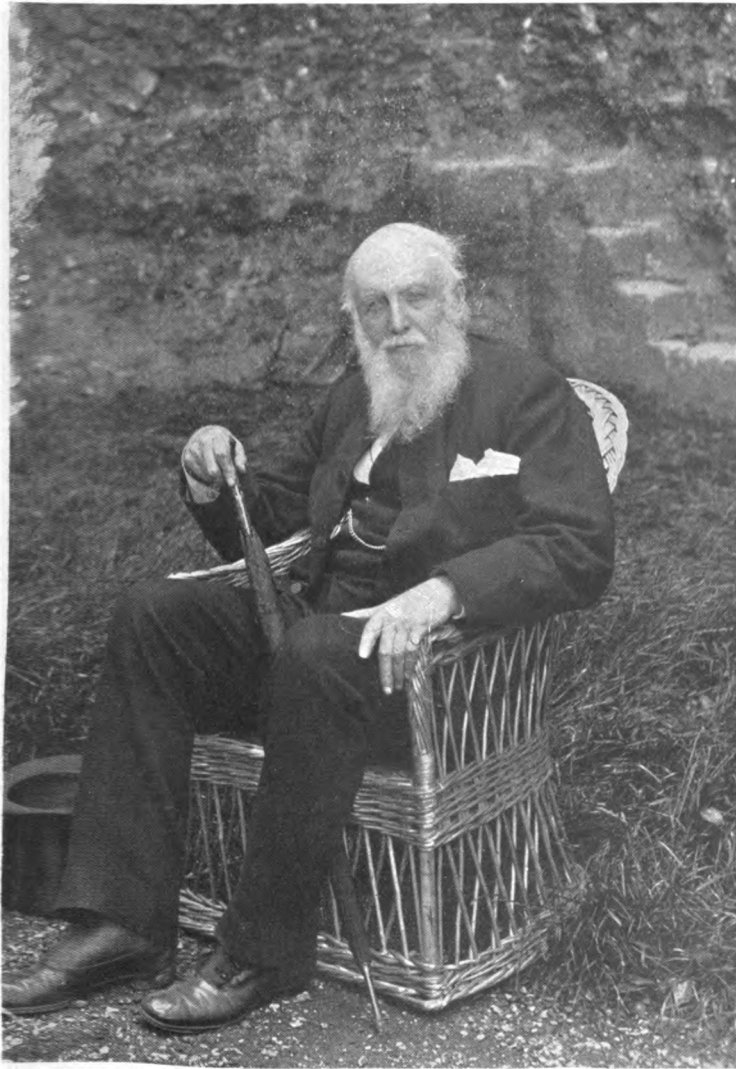
The Rev. H. H. D'OMBRAIN, when 62.
A few years after he had founded the National Rose Society.

interest he took at all periods of life in what was going on around him, and in the world at large—thus showing the extent and warmth of his sympathies.

No notice of Mr. D'ombrain would be complete without some mention of his coadjutors, his wife and daughter, who so greatly assisted him, both in his parochial and horticultural work. This was especially evident in the last few years of his life, when through failing eyesight they were eyes and hands to him continually. And yet a brighter and happier trio even in those sad days could scarcely anywhere be found.

THE EDITOR.





The Rev. H. H. D'OMBRAIN, when 78.
Six years before he resigned the Secretaryship of the National Rose Society.

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The following Analysis has been made at the suggestion of Mr. ALEXANDER HILL GRAY, of Bath, who also defrayed all expenses in connection with it.

Analysis of Tea Roses.

To which is appended suggestions as to the best manures to use on different soils.

By Dr. BERNARD DYER.

I have now completed the analyses of the six small bush Tea Roses sent to me on the Hon. Secretary's instructions by Messrs. Wm. Paul & Son.

The plants were labelled respectively :—

Corallina.
Lady Roberts.
Madame Antoine Mari.
Madame Berkeley.
Madame Jean Dupuy.
Souvenir de Pierre Notting.

The plants, including the roots, were freed from soil as well as could be effected without loss of rootlets. In effecting the removal of soil, the roots and rootlets were rapidly washed with cold water.

The stems and leaves were analysed separately from the roots.

The weight of the six plants when completely dried was as follows :—

			GRAMMES.
Stems and leaves	...	...	37'41
Roots and Rootlets	...	...	15'89
Total	...	...	<u>53'30</u>

The analysis of this dry matter yielded the following results :—

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF SIX TEA-ROSE BUSHES,
Giving the actual weights of each constituent (after drying
at 212° Fah.)

	Stems and Leaves.	Roots and Rootlets.	Total.
	GRAMMES.		
*Organic Matter	35·243	14·375	49·618
Ash	2·167	1·515	3·682
Total	<u>37·410</u>	<u>15·890</u>	<u>53·300</u>

	GRAMMES.		
*Containing Nitrogen	·564	·279	·843

The Ash consists of :—

	GRAMMES.		
Lime	·680	·203	·883
Potash	·373	·106	·479
Soda	·035	·012	·047
Magnesia	·100	·040	·140
Phosphoric Acid	·186	·092	·278
Sulphuric Acid	·121	·074	·195
Chlorine	·043	·015	·058
Oxide of Iron	·021	·060	·081
Alumina	·011	·082	·093
Silica	·106	·724	·830
Carbonic Acid, &c.	·491	·107	·598
	<u>2·167</u>	<u>1·515</u>	<u>3·682</u>

*N.B.—Most of the silica and alumina, and much of the oxide of iron contained in the ashes of the *roots* must be attributed to the earth unavoidably left clinging to them.

The foregoing figures give the actual weights of the various constituents found in the six plants, when dried.

It will now be convenient to state the constituents in *percentages* of the dried plants, as follows :—

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF SIX TEA-ROSE BUSHES,

Calculated for 100 parts by weight of completely dried plants (after drying at 212° Fah.)

	<i>Stems and Leaves.</i>	<i>Roots and Rootlets.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	PER CENT.		
*Organic Matter	66·122	26·970	93·092
Ash	4·065	2·843	6·908
	<u>70·187</u>	<u>29·813</u>	<u>100·000</u>

	PER CENT.		
*Containing Nitrogen ...	1·057	·524	1·581

The Ash consists of :—

	PER CENT.		
Lime	1·275	·381	1·656
Potash	·700	·200	·900
Soda	·066	·022	·088
Magnesia	·187	·075	·262
Phosphoric Acid	·349	·172	·521
Sulphuric Acid	·227	·139	·366
Chlorine	·081	·028	·109
Oxide of Iron	·039	·113	·152
Alumina	·021	·154	·175
Silica	·200	1·357	1·557
Carbonic Acid, &c. ...	·920	·202	1·122
	<u>4·065</u>	<u>2·843</u>	<u>6·908</u>

*N.B.—Most of the silica and alumina, and much of the oxide of iron contained in the ashes of the *roots* must be attributed to the earth unavoidably left clinging to them.

THE BEST MANURES TO USE FOR TEA ROSES ON DIFFERENT SOILS.

As far as these results may be taken as indicative of the manurial needs of the plants, they seem to indicate, in the first place, that lime is a factor of considerable importance, being the most abundant constituent in the ash.

Next to lime, the most abundant constituent is potash, and next phosphoric acid.

The quantity of sulphur (appearing in the ash as sulphuric acid) is also considerable; and the percentage of nitrogen shows that the young plants contain a large proportion of nitrogenous compounds. The proportion of nitrogen indicates that something like one-tenth of the whole weight of the dry substance of the plants is nitrogenous substance.

The results indicate the propriety of the supply of plenty of lime, as well as of potash, phosphates, and sulphates.

Apart from the question of lightness or heaviness, soils may be divided into two classes, according to whether they are rich or poor in lime. This may be ascertained in the following way.

Take a fairly representative handful of the soil, dry and powder it, and then mix it into a paste with water until no more air-bubbles are evolved. Then pour on to it a little hydrochloric (muriatic) acid. If it briskly effervesces, it may be taken that the soil contains a sufficiency of lime. If, on the other hand, there is no marked effervescence, then the soil may be regarded as deficient in lime.

If the soil is poor in lime, it would be well to apply a good dressing of lime to it some time before planting roses, mixing the lime well into the soil. In an already established plantation, an occasional application in winter of finely-ground lime, hoed in, will be useful.

Lime, however, may also be applied to soils poor in lime in an indirect way by the use of an abundant dressing of

basic slag, mixed well into the earth; or, in the case of established plants, where the earth cannot be disturbed to a great depth, the basic slag may be mixed into the surface soil as well as can be done with a hoe.

Basic slag supplies not only lime, but also phosphoric acid in an excellent form for plant food. It might be safely used at the rate of 3, or even 4, ounces per square yard of bed.

Basic slag, of course, contains no nitrogen. Its use would have to be supplemented by the subsequent application of nitrogenous manure. A good way of supplying nitrogen would be to give a dressing of dried blood or fish guano, followed later by top dressings of nitrate of soda.

On soils containing a sufficiency of carbonate of lime (which may be ascertained in the way already indicated), dissolved Peruvian guano or superphosphate of lime may be used instead of basic slag, at the rate of 2 ounces per square yard.

Dissolved Peruvian guano supplies nitrogen as well as phosphates, whereas superphosphate supplies no nitrogen; so that, if superphosphate is used in place of dissolved guano, some sulphate of ammonia should be used with it, or finely ground dried blood, or fish guano, followed by top dressings of nitrate of soda.

Potash may be applied in the form of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sulphate of potash per square yard.

It might be desirable, once in two or three years, to use $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of kainit per square yard, in place of sulphate of potash. Kainit contains sulphate of magnesia and common salt in addition to potash salts, and, while its occasional use may be good, its use every year might supply too much salt to the land.

In any case roses should get a fair dressing of rotten dung from time to time, in order to maintain a good physical condition of the soil.

The following more detailed suggestions for the manuring of different classes of soil may be found useful :—

FOR HEAVY OR FAIRLY HEAVY SOILS
NATURALLY CONTAINING A SUFFICIENCY OF LIME*
OR ARTIFICIALLY DRESSED WITH LIME.

	<i>Dressings per square yard of bed.</i>
Sulphate of Potash (applied in late winter or early spring)	$\frac{1}{2}$ OZ.
Best dissolved Peruvian Guano, containing 8 % ammonia (applied in early spring) ...	2 OZ.
Followed, after active growth sets in, by—	
Nitrate of Soda (1st top dressing)	$\frac{1}{2}$ OZ.
Nitrate of Soda (2nd top dressing, a month later than the 1st top dressing)	$\frac{1}{2}$ OZ.
OR	
Sulphate of Potash (applied in early spring) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ OZ.
Superphosphate (do.) ...	2 OZ.
Sulphate of Ammonia (do.) ...	$\frac{3}{4}$ OZ.
Followed, after active growth sets in, by—	
Nitrate of Soda (1st top dressing)	$\frac{1}{2}$ OZ.
Nitrate of Soda (2nd top dressing, a month later than the 1st top dressing)	$\frac{1}{2}$ OZ.

FOR HEAVY OR FAIRLY HEAVY SOILS HAVING A
SCARCITY OF LIME.*

	<i>Dressings per square yard of bed.</i>
Basic Slag (applied in winter)	3 OZ.
Sulphate of Potash (applied in late winter or early spring)	$\frac{1}{2}$ OZ.
Dried Blood, finely powdered (applied in late winter or early spring)	$1\frac{1}{2}$ OZ.
Or—in place of Dried Blood—Fish Guano ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$ OZ.
Followed, after active growth sets in, by—	
Nitrate of Soda (1st top dressing)	$\frac{1}{2}$ OZ.
Nitrate of Soda (2nd top dressing, a month after the 1st top dressing)	$\frac{1}{2}$ OZ.

* See page 36 for method of ascertaining this.

FOR LIGHT OR SANDY SOILS WELL SUPPLIED
WITH LIME.*

	<i>Dressings per square yard of bed.</i>
Sulphate of Potash (applied in early spring) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Best dissolved Peruvian Guano, containing 8 % ammonia (applied in early spring)	2 oz.
Dried Blood, finely powdered (applied in early spring)	1 oz.
Or—in place of Dried Blood—Fish Guano ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Followed, after active growth sets in, by— Nitrate of Soda	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
OR	
Sulphate of Potash (applied in early spring) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Superphosphate (do.) ...	2 oz.
Sulphate of Ammonia (do.) ...	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
Dried Blood, finely powdered (do.) ...	1 oz.
Followed, after active growth sets in, by— Nitrate of Soda	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

FOR LIGHT OR SANDY SOILS POOR IN LIME.*

	<i>Dressings per square yard of bed.</i>
Fine Bone Meal (applied in winter)	2 oz.
Sulphate of Potash (applied in spring)	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Best dissolved Peruvian Guano, containing 8 % ammonia (applied in spring)	1 oz.
Finely powdered Dried Blood (applied in spring) ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Or—in place of Dried Blood—Fish Guano ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Followed, after active growth sets in, by— Nitrate of Soda	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

I should personally prefer applying the different dressings at the times and seasons indicated, selecting the treatment, in accordance with the plan given, according to the soil; but, for any grower who wishes to be spared the trouble of separate applications, and prefers to use a mixed dressing applied all at one time, and who does not care to enquire particularly into the nature of his soil, the following would probably be found to be a good mixed rose manure for general use:—

* See page 36 for method of ascertaining this.

Best dissolved Peruvian Guano, containing

8 % Ammonia	...	...	...	...	2 parts
Fine Bone Meal	...	...	...	...	1 part
Sulphate of Potash	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ part
Dried Blood, finely powdered	...	...	...	...	1 part
Nitrate of Soda	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ part

The whole mixture should be well blended into a fine powder, and about 5 oz. per square yard applied in early spring.

All the above quantities have been stated in terms of ounces per square yard of bed. It may be useful to some readers, saving them the trouble of calculations, to give the corresponding dressings for larger areas. These are shown in the following table:—

Quantity per Square Yard.	Equivalent Quantities for		
	One Square Rood or Perch.	One Rood.	One Acre.
Oz.	1lb. about.	1lb. about.	cwt. about.
$\frac{1}{2}$	1	38	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1	2	75	3
$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	112	$4\frac{1}{2}$
2	4	150	6
$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	190	$7\frac{1}{2}$
3	6	224	9

In spreading concentrated fertilisers it is desirable *not* to apply them (as is frequently done) close to the stem in a ring round each plant. It is much better to distribute the manures well over the whole of the ground, so as to encourage the roses to send out their roots laterally, to which end their food should be distributed over the full area of their possible lateral root range. Where the plant food is placed too close to the plants, the tendency is to limit the development of the roots, and also, by limiting the space in which it is placed, to supply the plant food in too strong a form. When it is spread all over the ground, it is, as it were, diluted to a more natural and suitable strength.

Errata, &c., in the "Official Catalogue of Roses."

BY THE CATALOGUE COMMITTEE.



The numbers refer to the pages in the Official Catalogue where the varieties are described.

Blanc double de Coubert (Rug.).—This should not have had an S appended to the description, as it flowers again in the autumn. 18.

***Duchess of Portland** (H.T.).—The name of this variety should have been preceded by an asterisk, as it is an exhibition rose. 25.

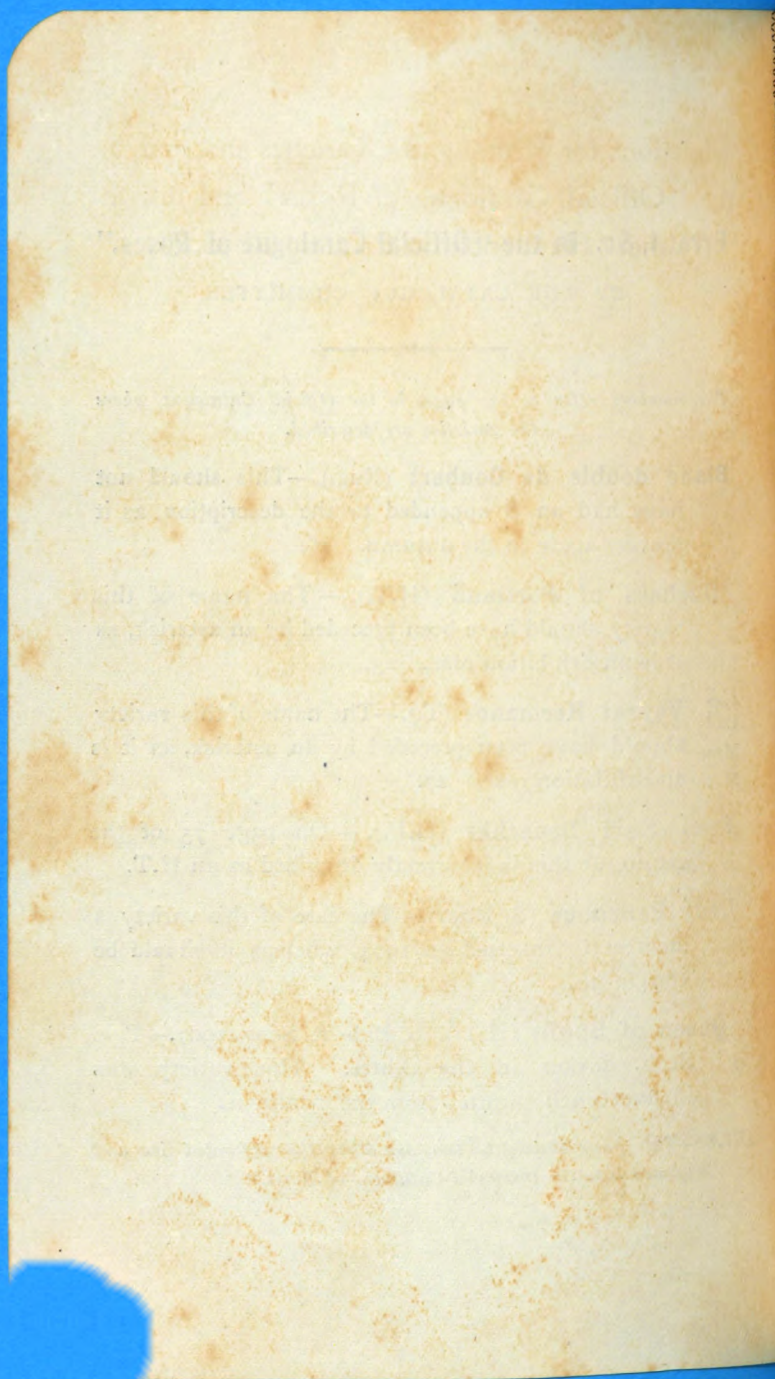
***E. Veyrat Hermanos** (T.).—The name of this variety should have been preceded by an asterisk, as it is an exhibition rose. 27.

Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.).—On page 75 of the catalogue this is incorrectly described as an H.T.

Lady Penzance (S. Briar).—The date of this variety is incorrectly inserted as 1904, whereas it should be 1894. 36.

***Queen of Spain** (H.T.), S. Bide & Sons, 1907.—Pale flesh, darker in the centre. This variety was inadvertently omitted from the catalogue.

N.B.—This page should be torn out along the perforated line and gummed into the "Official Catalogue of Roses."



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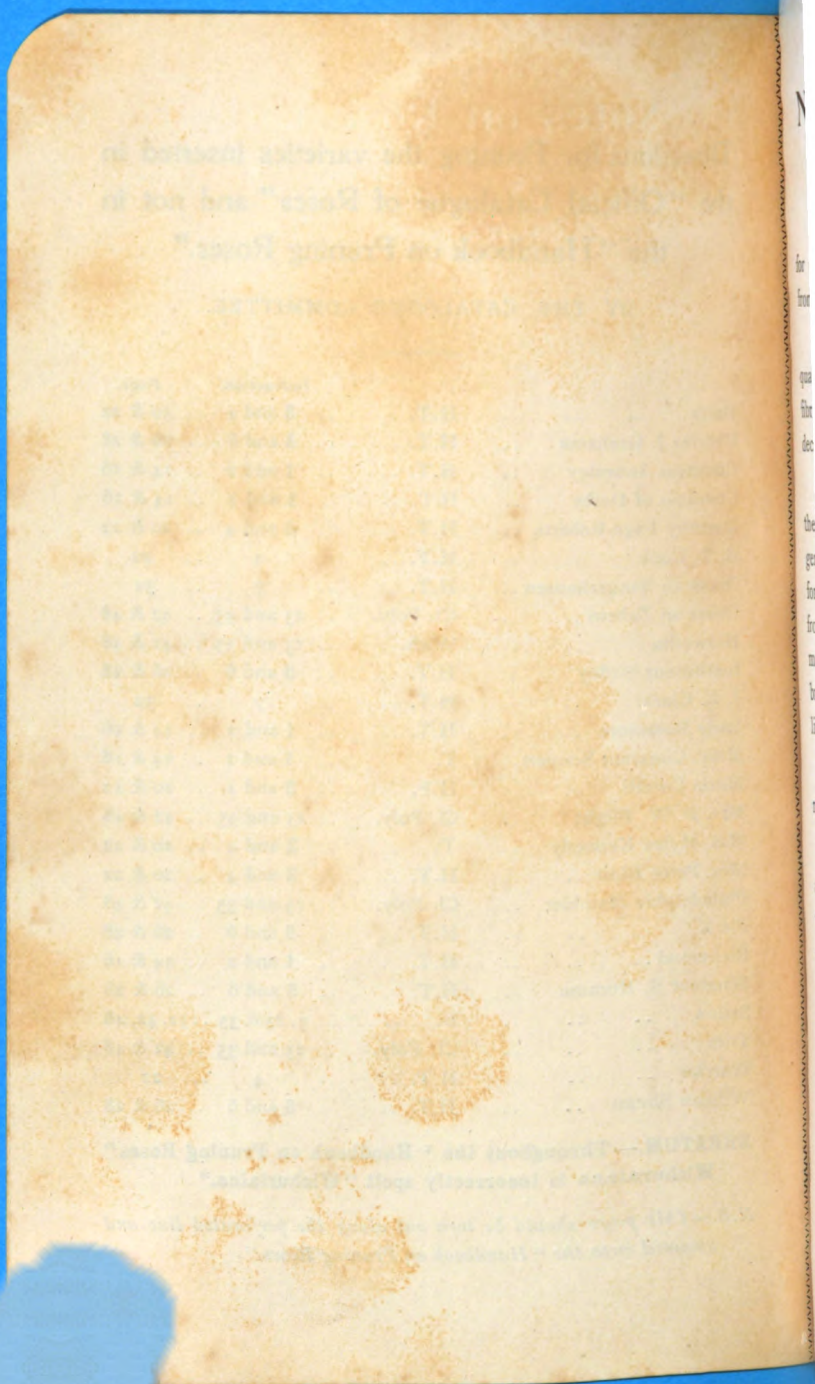
Directions for Pruning the varieties inserted in the "Official Catalogue of Roses" and not in the "Handbook on Pruning Roses."

BY THE CATALOGUE COMMITTEE.

		<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Betty	H.T. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Charles J. Grahame ..	H.T. ..	5 and 6 ..	26 & 28
Countess Annesley ..	H.T. ..	1 and 2 ..	14 & 16
Countess of Derby ..	H.T. ..	1 and 2 ..	14 & 16
Dorothy Page-Roberts ..	H.T. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
E. T. Cook	H.T. ..	4 ..	22
Gross an Sangerhausen ..	H.T. ..	7 ..	32
Gross an Zabern	Cl. Poly.	23 and 35 ..	42 & 48
Hiawatha	Wich...	23 and 35 ..	42 & 48
Instituteur Sirdey ..	H.T. ..	5 and 6 ..	26 & 28
J. B. Clark	H.T. ..	7 ..	32
Lady Rossmore	H.T. ..	1 and 2 ..	14 & 16
Mme. Constant Soupert..	T. ..	1 and 2 ..	14 & 16
Marie Corelli	H.P. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Mrs. F. W. Flight ..	Cl. Poly.	23 and 35 ..	42 & 48
Mrs. Myles Kennedy ..	T. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Mrs. Peter Blair	H.T. ..	3 and 4 ..	20 & 22
Philadelphia Rambler ..	Cl. Poly.	23 and 35 ..	42 & 48
Pie X	H.T. ..	5 and 6 ..	26 & 28
Richmond	H.T. ..	1 and 2 ..	14 & 16
Sénateur S. Romme ..	H.T. ..	5 and 6 ..	26 & 28
Setina	B. ..	7, 23 & 35 ..	32, 42, 48
Trier	Cl. Poly.	23 and 35 ..	42 & 48
Warrior	H.T. ..	4 ..	22
William Shean	H.T. ..	5 and 6 ..	26 & 28

ERRATUM.—Throughout the "Handbook on Pruning Roses"
Wichuraiana is incorrectly spelt "Wichuriaina."

N.B.—This page should be torn out along the perforated line and
gummed into the "Handbook on Pruning Roses."



Notes on Rose Culture, &c.

ON MANURES.

1. **Maiden Loam.**—There is no material to equal this for rose growing, and particularly valuable is the top spit from pasture land.

2. **Leaf Soil.**—This seems to possess the same excellent quality as maiden loam in that it encourages the formation of fibrous roots. I prefer to use it with the leaves not too much decayed. If it has become sour a little lime should be added.

3. **Horse Manure.**—This should be from stables where the horses are bedded on straw or moss litter. As they are generally prepared, straw litter has the greatest manurial value for Roses.* Whichever is used it should be turned over from time to time till completely fermented. In the case of moss litter it is important (1) To see that the litter is finely broken up before used as bedding, (2) To take care that the litter is not allowed to get dry before it is applied as manure.

4. **Cow Manure.**—This is less heating than horse manure, and is particularly useful as a summer mulch.

5. **Liquid Manure.**—Horse or cow manure soaked in a tub or tank and the sediment allowed to settle is excellent for watering in summer. It should be diluted to a light straw colour and applied after rain or a thorough watering.

6. **Artificial Manures.**—**Lime** in some form is the most useful, particularly in soils where roses have been growing for some time, and in soils of a heavy texture. **Basic slag** contains a great deal of lime and also phosphates, and has one great advantage for an amateur in that it acts very slowly. An overdose therefore is less harmful than in the case of the acid phosphates—*e.g.*, superphosphate of lime. **Tonk's manure** contains a relatively high proportion of phosphates and potash,

* The Cockle Park experiments have shown that peat moss litter may, when properly prepared attain, at least for some crops, an higher value than straw litter.

and is a well-known and useful manure for roses. The golden rules for the use of artificial manures are as follows:—(a) Never use them in greater strength than recommended; (b) Do not use the same preparation too often on the same ground; (c) Regard them rather as supplements to than substitutes for animal manures.

7. Burnt Earth. — Burnt earth has considerable manurial value for roses, particularly on heavy soils.

H. R. DARLINGTON.

Potters Bar, Middlesex.

STANDARD ROSES.

It is a matter of satisfaction to many that there are signs of standard roses again becoming more popular. For some time past the ordinary dwarf roses have been preferred, for it has been an easy matter to fill beds with these and get a good display of colour; whereas standards have been considered difficult to arrange satisfactorily. Such, however, is not really the case. They are certainly out of place when planted round the edge of a lawn, as they tend to dwarf the surrounding space in the very positions where breadth of treatment is most required. On the other hand, grouped together at the end of a grass plot or in an oval bed they form objects of much beauty. Again, a very charming effect may be produced by having in the centre of a bed some full-sized standards and round these a row of half-standards, and as an edging a line of pegged-down roses. Somewhat the same arrangement as this is often met with in the hotel gardens in Switzerland, and especially along the Lake of Geneva and at Neuchatel. In this and other similar ways the crowded appearance of our own rose gardens might be overcome. The effect would be lightened by using more pegged-down roses and having here and there leading features in the way of raised beds of standard roses instead of having so many vigorous climbing and rambling varieties.

H. S. BARTLEET.

Shooter's Hill, Blackheath.

AN EARLY FLOWERING ROSE FOR QUICKLY COVERING A HOUSE.

Early in June last I exhibited at one of the Royal Horticultural Society's fortnightly meetings some blooms of the double pink Boursault rose Morletti, gathered from my garden at Shooter's Hill, Kent. This rose has large leaves of a willow-like shade of green. It produces large pale pink flowers, the outer petals making a frill and giving rather the suggestion of a Malmaison carnation.

H. S. BARTLEET.

THE DIFFERENT TREATMENT REQUIRED BY DIFFERENT ROSES.

Different soils require such different treatment and such different manures that it is not easy to say anything useful on the subject in a few words. Some kinds of roses, such as Souvenir de S. A. Prince, Golden Gate, and Mrs. W. J. Grant, will take an amount of feeding that would ruin Mrs. Edward Mawley, Bessie Brown, or even Maman Cochet. Undoubtedly the best general manure—the original meaning of the word is “to work with the hand”—is deep cultivation and frequent stirring of the surface soil.

Medea.—With reference to this rose it is not unusual to find a note stating that it requires a warm, dry place. This information is, I think, misleading. No doubt Medea is tender as regards frost, but in my opinion she requires even more moisture at the roots than most roses in order to make her open well.

Ulster.—This is a difficult rose in a light soil. I have found it impossible to get any growth from wood of the previous year. If, however, all old wood is cut away it will often send up shoots from the base from two to three feet in height.

J. B. SHACKLE.

*Dropmore Vicarage,
Maidenhead.*

MANURES.

I find that very satisfactory results may be obtained by adopting the following plan. Some good horse, cow, or pig manure, or all three manures mixed together, is put on in the early winter, with the addition of a good coat of brewer's spent hops after pruning in the spring, forking them all lightly in. Then about the end of May apply a dressing of the following mixture, consisting of equal parts of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, using about a tablespoonful to each plant and then hoeing it in, if there be no rain. No manure of any kind should be allowed to touch the foliage or stems of the plants.

W. BOYES.

Derby.

THE RESULT OF 35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Much, of course, may be gathered from the experience of others, but after all personal observation is the best school. To attempt rose culture under a hard and fast system is to court more or less failure. Soil, climate, position, all vary, and varieties that succeed in one place are often comparative failures in another. As regards pruning there is this unfailing axiom to be treasured in the mind, that overcrowding of shoots is to be carefully avoided. Next, the habit of each variety should be carefully marked and the pruning regulated accordingly. Moreover, not only the variety but the growth of each plant of that variety should be considered. Vigorous young roses should be pruned moderately, and weakly young roses severely. It is the unhappy fate of most rosarians to have occasional failures, even of plants which in their normal state are vigorous. I have often restored such a weak plant to vigour by carefully picking off every bud that appears. This enables the production of healthy wood, and the reward of self-denial will be amply enjoyed in the following season. I have now adopted the plan of shortening all roses, very vigorous climbers excepted, at the time of planting, particularly if they be planted late in the season. Three years ago I

prepared a border holding about 100 plants, half of which I cut back at the time of planting in November, the other half were left unpruned until the following March, the former moiety has, to use a racing phrase, "left the other standing still." I will only conclude these remarks by suggesting that there is always something to learn in rose culture, and even the greatest expert may sometimes gather a hint from one of far less experience.

H. B. BIRON.

Lympne Vicarage, Hythe.

HINTS ON POT ROSE CULTURE.

To obtain the best results it is necessary to commence with plants established at least twelve months in the pots in which they have to flower. This ensures them having good hard, well-ripened wood to start with. They should be taken into the greenhouse about January or early in February, and pruned as soon as possible after being taken in. A temperature of 45° to 50° will be enough to commence with, gradually increasing up to about 53° to 60° at night. Of course higher temperatures will be reached when the sun is out, but that will not matter. It is not advisable to syringe much after the roses get into full leaf, but green fly must be kept down by frequent fumigating. Avoid draughts, or mildew will become very troublesome. During the early part of the year give ventilation only on the sheltered side of the house. Should mildew appear keep it in check by smearing sulphur on the hot-water pipes, and the vapour given off will check the attack if not a very bad one. If this does not prove sufficient dust the leaves all over with sulphur for a day or two and keep the house fairly warm. But if proper care is taken a bad attack of mildew need not be feared. Roses require a fair amount of water when growing, and as soon as the buds begin to show the plants should be watered with manure water, both liquid stable manure and also any good artificial manure dissolved in the watering can according to the directions. Once or twice a week will be sufficient for

this, but it will generally be found advisable to withhold manure water as soon as the buds show colour and give clear water only. This treatment makes the blooms come a better colour than they would do if manure water is given during the time of flowering.

HARRY G. MOUNT.

The Rose Nurseries, Canterbury.

SHADING ROSES FOR EXHIBITION.

In my opinion a good deal of misconception exists as to the value of shades or protectors in growing roses for exhibition. Some form of shelter is necessary, not so much as a shade from the rays of the sun as a protection from rain and dew. It is a mistake to suppose that small conical shades retard the growth of the flowers, for I find that blooms covered with a shade of this description actually expand more rapidly than those not covered in any way. If shades are used with the object of delaying the expansion of the blooms, they should be at least 12-in. in diameter at the base, so that they can be placed well above the flower. Light pink roses, such as Mrs. J. Laing, Mrs. Sharman Crawford, and Caroline Testout, are liable to lose their colour under the ordinary shades. Whereas the bright pink colour of Mrs. W. J. Grant fades more rapidly when exposed to the sun, indeed, wants deeply shading. My own plan for shading this variety is to cover the protector with brown paper after first wrapping the bloom itself in white paper. Those roses with a certain amount of orange colouring, like Countesse de Nadaillac, Maman Cochet, and Mrs. Edward Mawley, only require protecting from rain and dew, by covering the blooms at night and removing the shades in the morning if the weather be settled. Yellow roses, like Maréchal Niel, Souvenir de Pierre Notting, and Medea, deepen in colour if covered with a protector. White and lemon coloured roses, like Frau Karl Druschki and White Maman Cochet, should be carefully protected from rain

and dew, as they spot very quickly. Red and crimson varieties require covering at night as the "burning" of the petal is caused by the sun striking them before the dew has evaporated. They can be left uncovered if the petals are quite dry without fear of "burning." Always use large shades and place them well above the blooms. Take care the stick supporting the protector is placed securely in the ground, and tie the bloom firmly if the wind is likely to cause it to touch the stick.

C. LAMPLOUGH, M.D.

Alverstoke, Gosport.

BUDDING.

A recent publication has stated that it is unnecessary to take out the wood from the back of the bud before inserting it in the stock. I tried this plan on about 200 plants two years ago and found it unsatisfactory, and that though many buds remained green through the winter, and even late into the summer, barely a third of them grew. Among the Standards, though carefully tied, I found several cases where the young growth was blown out in the spring. I had a distinctly larger number of successes among the Teas than in the case of Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas. As regards stocks I use the ordinary hedgerow briar for the Standards and seedling briars for the Dwarfs. For budding the Standard stocks no apparatus is necessary, save a budding knife and some raffia, but for the Dwarfs I take in addition a small trowel for removing the earth round the stem, a digging fork to hold back the wild growths of neighbouring plants, and an old leather hassock or cushion which is used to kneel on and also to bend down the wild growths on the stock to be operated on. The Standards are budded on two of the side growths as nearly as possible on opposite sides of the stem. The Dwarf stocks have one bud only inserted. In budding these great care must be taken that no dirt, bits of bark or other extraneous matter get into the opening

made by the budding knife, and for this purpose the blunt end of the budding knife should be kept quite clean. Three weeks time after inserting the buds they should be carefully examined, and if it is found the bud itself is not looking satisfactory, another bud should be at once inserted in another place on the stem.

H. R. DARLINGTON.

CARBOLIC SOAP AS A PREVENTIVE OF MILDEW.

After spraying a house of Niphetos roses during the past summer with a solution of carbolic soap to destroy green fly, it was noticed that where some of the plants had been infested with mildew it had disappeared. This fact led to the experiment being tried in the open upon about 300 H.P.'s and H.T.'s grown for exhibition purposes. The plants in past years have always suffered severely from mildew, and the pest had already made considerable headway. They were sprayed twice, but while the attack was not entirely eradicated it was checked, and the trees remained comparatively healthy. A number of seedling briar and briar cutting stocks that had been recently budded were similarly treated as soon as they showed any signs of being affected, and so successfully, that the pest entirely disappeared. Circumstances have not permitted an exhaustive trial, but the above experiments tend to show that if the plants are sprayed as soon as the first signs of mildew are noticed it may be entirely prevented from spreading. The spraying solution used is obtained by dissolving half a bar of Lifebuoy soap in three gallons of soft water applied with an Abol syringe. The foliage and tender growths were afterwards carefully examined and no ill-effects noted.

COURTNEY PAGE.

*Enfield,
Middlesex.*

MARECHAL NIEL AND CANKER.

A neighbour of mine who grows this rose under glass with great success and never suffers from that destructive disease canker, says he attributes this freedom from canker to the stock on which it is budded, Isabella Gray. This seems an unusual stock, but I have somewhere read that it is one of the reputed parents of the Maréchal. If this be the case it would seem to be quite in accordance with the fitness of things.

J. T. STRANGE.

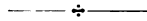
Sulhamstead,

Reading.





THE "DEAN HOLE MEMORIAL MEDAL."



The following resolutions were passed at the Meeting of the General Committee on April 17th, 1906:—

1. That the Memorial take the form of a Gold Medal, to be known as the "Dean Hole Memorial Medal."
2. That the Medal be awarded by vote at a Meeting of the General Committee or at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, for some special purpose, as occasion might arise.
3. That after defraying the expense of the die the balance of the Fund be invested in the names of the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer of the National Rose Society.

EDWARD MAWLEY,

Hon. Secretary.



ROSE ANALYSIS.

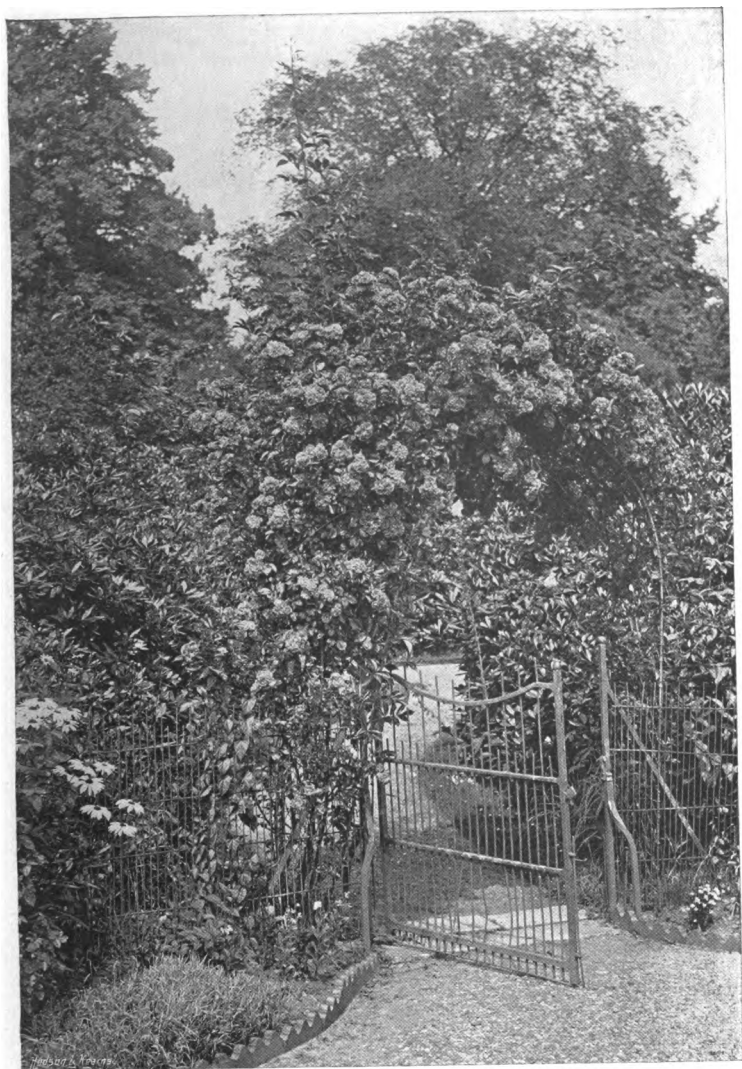
[Reprinted from the "Journal of Horticulture" of October 25th, 1906, by the kind permission of the Editor of that journal, at the request of the Publications Committee of the Society. A similar analysis of Roses appears annually in the "Journal of Horticulture" towards the end of October.]

THE spring, summer, and early autumn of the present year proved exceptionally trying to Roses over the greater part of England, owing to the continued dry weather, which may be said to have lasted from the beginning of April until the end of September. Fortunately for our analysis, in the last week in June there occurred the one heavy rainfall of those six months. It is, however, surprising how soon in a dry season like this the effects of even such an exceptionally heavy downpour pass away. Still it helped in some measure to save the situation as far as the National Rose Society's exhibition, which was held on July 5th in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, was concerned. Under such adverse weather conditions as had previously prevailed, the general quality of the blooms there displayed, as might have been anticipated, fell short of what we are led to expect at this the great Rose show of the year. That the blooms of the "exhibition" Roses were on that occasion as good as they were only serves to illustrate the skill and energy of the large body of trade and amateur exhibitors who year by year set up Roses at that show, and what exceptionally fine results may be anticipated whenever the season shall once again (more or less) completely favour their efforts. As it was, the exhibition proved an unusually large one; indeed, by far the most extensive the Society has ever held.

Before proceeding to consider the relative positions of the varieties in the tables of hybrid perpetuals and hybrid teas, and that of teas and noisettes, it may be advisable, if only for the sake of those readers who may be consulting those

tables for the first time, to offer a few words of explanation as to the system on which they have been compiled. For the last twenty years the name of every Rose in the first, second, and third prize stands has been taken down at the leading exhibition of the season, known to rosarians as "the National," in other words the metropolitan exhibition of the National Rose Society. The results thus obtained have been afterwards tabulated, and the varieties arranged in the published tables according to the average number of times each Rose was staged at the last eight exhibitions of the society. This applies to more than two-thirds of the Roses which find places in those tables. For the sorts of more recent introduction the longest trustworthy averages available are given instead, while the still newer kinds find places according to their records for the last exhibition alone.

The most noteworthy feature in the table of hybrid perpetuals and hybrid teas is the high positions taken up by the hybrid teas of recent introduction. For instance, among the first twenty-four varieties are to be found as many as eight Roses (all hybrid teas) which are from two to seven years old. Whereas if we go back only five years, and turn to the analysis of 1901, it will be seen that there were in the same table only four Roses among the first twenty-four varieties as youthful. In fact, the changes now going on are so great, and the good new varieties each year introduced so numerous, that it requires some such test as these yearly analyses afford of the relative value of the newcomers in order to keep us in anyway in touch with them. The way in which the hybrid teas are ousting the hybrid perpetuals is clearly evident when we look at the positions some of our old favourites occupied only five years ago, as compared with those they take up at the present time. Mrs. John Laing, then the premier flower on the list, has now fallen to No. 4. Ulrich Brunner from No. 3 to No. 5, A. K. Williams from No. 6 to No. 10, Her Majesty from No. 6 to No. 15, Mrs. Sharman-Crawford from No. 8 to No. 11, Gustave Piganeau from No. 12 to No. 16, and S. M. Rodocanachi from No. 13 to No. 17, while Madame



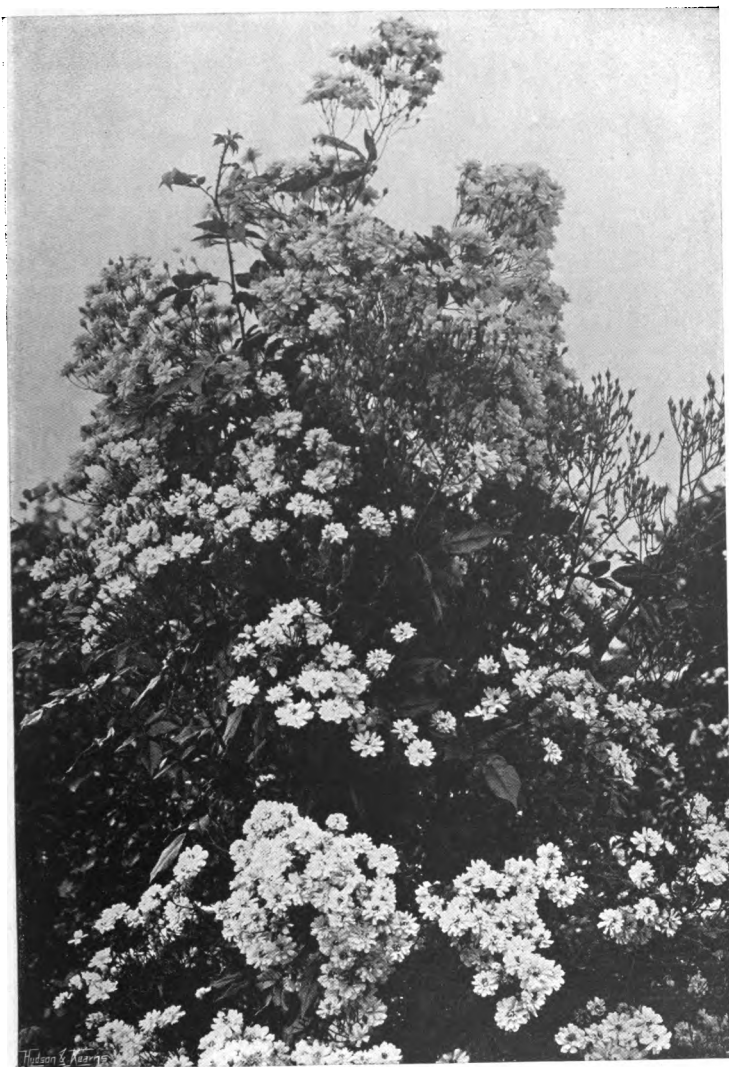
CRIMSON RAMBLER, over a Garden hand-gate.

(See page 73.)

HYBRID PERPETUALS AND HYBRID TEAS (Exhibition Varieties.)

Position in present Analysis.	Average Number of Times Shown.	No. of times shown in 1906 in True Relative Proportion to the Average.	NAME	Date of Introduction.	Raiser's or Introducer's Name.	COLOUR.
1	50.2	55	Bessie Brown, H.T.	1899	A. Dickson & Sons	Creamy white
2	49.7	51	Mildred Grant, H.T.	1901	A. Dickson & Sons	Ivory white, shaded pink
3	43.0	46	Frau Karl Druschki	1900	Lambert	Pure white
4	40.6	36	Mrs. John Laing	1887	Bennett	Rosy pink
5	37.4	36	Ulrich Brunner	1881	Levet	Cherry red
6	36.5	43	Caroline Testout, H.T.	1890	Pernet-Ducher	Light salmon-pink
7	34.0	34	Dean Hole, H.T.	1904	A. Dickson & Sons	Silvery carmine, shaded salmon
8	30.3	32	Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, H.T.	1891	Lambert & Reiter	Cream, shaded lemon
9	28.6	21	Mrs. W. J. Grant, H.T.	1895	A. Dickson & Sons	Bright rosy pink
10	27.6	21	A. K. Williams	1877	Schwartz	Bright carmine red
11	26.4	20	Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford	1894	A. Dickson & Sons	Clear rosy pink
12	25.4	12	La France, H.T.	1867	Guillot	Silvery rose, shaded lilac
13	24.0	24	Alice Lindsell, H.T.	1902	A. Dickson & Sons	Creamy white, pink centre
14	24.0	24	Florence Pemberton, H.T.	1902	A. Dickson & Sons	Creamy white, tinted pink
15	22.9	13	Her Majesty	1885	Bennett	Pale rose
16	22.0	17	Gustave Piganeau	1889	Pernet-Ducher	Shaded carmine
17	20.1	17	Suzanne M. Rodocanachi	1883	Lévêque	Glowing rose
18	18.9	19	Horace Vernet	1866	Guillot	Scarlet crimson, dark shaded
19	18.5	21	Captain Hayward	1893	Bennett	Scarlet crimson
20	18.0	18	Lady Ashtown, H.T.	1904	A. Dickson & Sons	Deep pink
21	17.5	18	Ulster	1899	A. Dickson & Sons	Salmon pink
22	16.3	18	Marquise Litta, H.T.	1893	Pernet-Ducher	Carmine rose, bright centre
23	15.9	14	Helen Keller	1895	A. Dickson & Sons	Rosy cerise
24	15.7	13	White Lady, H.T.	1890	W. Paul & Son	Creamy white
25	14.7	6	Madame Gabriel Luizet	1877	Liabaud	Light silvery pink
26	14.4	11	Prince Arthur	1875	B. R. Cant	Bright crimson
27	14.0	19	Charles Lefebvre	1861	Lacharme	Purplish crimson
28	13.9	13	Killarney, H.T.	1898	A. Dickson & Sons	Pale pink, shaded white
29	13.7	8	Marie Baumann	1863	Baumann	Soft carmine red
30	13.5	8	Alfred Colomb	1865	Lacharme	Bright carmine red
31	13.4	12	François Michelon	1871	Levet	Deep rose, reverse silvery
32	13.0	13	J. B. Clark, H.T.	1905	Hugh Dickson	Deep scarlet, shaded plum
33	11.9	12	Dupuy Jaimain	1868	Jaimain	Bright cerise
34	11.5	11	Robert Scott, H.T.	1901	Robt. Scott & Son	Clear rosy pink, shaded flesh
35	10.7	4	Marchioness of Londonderry	1893	A. Dickson & Sons	Ivory white
36	10.5	8	Countess of Caledon, H.T.	1897	A. Dickson & Sons	Carmine rose
37	10.0	1	Lady Moyra Beauclerc, H.T.	1901	A. Dickson & Sons	Madder rose, with silvery reflex
38	10.0	8	Mamie, H.T.	1901	A. Dickson & Sons	Rosy carmine, yellow base
39	10.0	9	Tom Wood	1896	A. Dickson & Sons	Brownish red
40	9.8	8	Fisher Holmes	1865	E. Verdier	Shaded crimson scarlet
41	9.3	7	Duchess of Portland, H.T.	1901	A. Dickson & Sons	Pale sulphur yellow
42	9.3	7	Général Jacqueminot	1853	Roussel	Bright scarlet crimson
43	9.2	6	Comte de Raimbaud	1868	Roland	Clear crimson
44	9.2	6	Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, H.T.	1882	Bennett	Rosy flesh
45	9.0	9	Hugh Watson	1904	A. Dickson & Sons	Crimson, shaded carmine
46	9.0	9	Mrs. David McKee, H.T.	1904	A. Dickson & Sons	Creamy yellow
47	8.8	7	Marchioness of Downshire	1894	A. Dickson & Sons	Light pink, shaded rose
48	8.8	5	Margaret Dickson	1891	A. Dickson & Sons	Ivory white
49	8.3	12	Duke of Wellington	1864	Granger	Bright shaded crimson
50	8.3	4	Earl of Dufferin	1887	A. Dickson & Sons	Dark crimson, shaded maroon
51	8.3	4	Etienne Levet	1871	Levet	Carmine rose
52	8.3	8	Victor Hugo	1884	Schwartz	Dazzling crimson, shaded
53	8.2	6	Papa Lambert, H.T.	1899	Lambert	Pinkish rose
54	7.6	7	Duke of Edinburgh	1868	Paul & Son	Scarlet crimson
55	7.4	13	Xavier Olibo	1864	Lacharme	Dark velvety crimson
56	7.0	6	Beauty of Waltham	1862	W. Paul & Son	Rosy crimson
57	7.0	7	Charles J. Grahame, H.T.	1905	A. Dickson & Sons	Very bright crimson
58	6.6	5	Duke of Teck	1880	Paul & Son	Light crimson scarlet
59	6.6	6	Gladys Harkness, H.T.	1900	A. Dickson & Sons	Salmon pink, silvery reverse
60	6.6	5	Marchioness of Dufferin	1891	A. Dickson & Sons	Pink
61	6.0	6	Dr J. Campbell Hall, H.T.	1904	A. Dickson & Sons	Coral rose, suffused white
62	6.0	6	Hugh Dickson	1904	Hugh Dickson	Crimson, shaded scarlet
63	6.0	5	Louis Van Houtte	1869	Lacharme	Deep crimson, shaded maroon
64	5.7	4	Ben Cant	1902	B. R. Cant & Sons	Deep crimson
65	5.6	4	Marie Verdier	1877	E. Verdier	Pure rose
66	5.5	5	Perle von Godesberg, H.T.	1902	Schneider	Cream, shaded lemon
67	5.4	1	Dr. Andry	1864	E. Verdier	Bright crimson

* New varieties, whose positions are dependent on their records for the 1906 show only.



✧ THE GARLAND. ✧

(See page 73.)

G. Luizet, Alfred Colomb, Marie Baumann, Marchioness of Londonderry, Earl of Dufferin, F. Michelin, Prince Arthur, and Dupuy Jamain are no longer to be found in that select family—the first twenty-four varieties.

At the last exhibition A. K. Williams, La France, and Marie Baumann have never before, and Mrs. W. J. Grant, Earl of Dufferin, and Etienne Levet have only once before, been as poorly represented, while G. Piganeau, S. M. Rodocanachi, Prince Arthur, Alfred Colomb, and Marchioness of Londonderry have seldom been as sparsely shown. In fact, of the established varieties, only Caroline Testout, Charles Lefebvre, Duke of Wellington, and Xavier Olibo were exhibited in any marked degree above their average records.

As stated before, the hybrid teas still continue to gain ground. Eight years ago there were only nine hybrid teas on the list, last year there were twenty-three, and in the present analysis twenty-six, twelve of them being amongst the first twenty-four varieties in the table. Then, as will be presently seen, all the newer roses included in it, with three exceptions, belong to this comparatively modern and popular section.

By newer Roses is here meant those varieties in the present list of hybrid perpetuals and hybrid teas which are five or fewer years old. To begin with those sent out in 1901, we first come to Mildred Grant (ivory white, shaded pink). This fine exhibition Rose last year and the year before headed the list, and now stands only second to Bessie Brown, while Robert Scott (rosy pink) has risen since last year from No. 50 to No. 34, and Mamie (rosy carmine) from No. 47 to No. 37. On the other hand Lady Moyra Beauclerc (madder rose) has fallen from No. 26 to No. 37, and Duchess of Portland (pale sulphur yellow, after the style of Kaiserin Augusta Victoria) from No. 33 to No. 41. Of the 1902 varieties, Alice Lindsell (creamy white, with pink centre) and Florence Pemberton (creamy white, tinted pink) now stand together at No. 13, the former having risen to that position from No. 15, and the latter from No. 30. Ben Cant, hybrid perpetual (deep crimson), and Perle von Godesberg (cream, shaded lemon),



✿ BRUNONIS. ✿

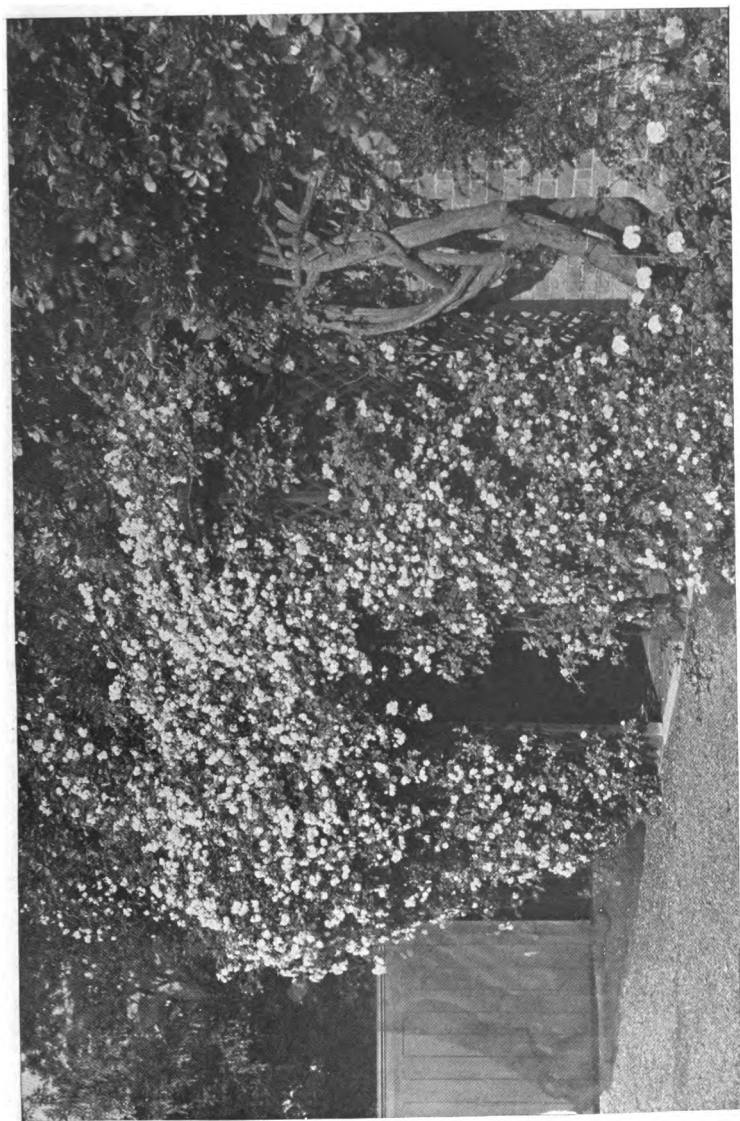
(See page 73.)

will both be found near the bottom of the table. Strangely enough, there is no representative of the year 1903, but as if to make up for this loss, as many as six 1904 varieties have already obtained a footing in the table. Of all the newer Roses, we have now under consideration Dean Hole (silvery carmine, shaded salmon) is undoubtedly the greatest acquisition. Although only sent out two years ago, it has risen since the last analysis was issued from No. 32 to No. 7 on the list. Lady Ashtown (deep pink), of the same year, on its first appearance takes a place at No. 20. Hugh Watson, hybrid perpetual (crimson, shaded carmine), Mrs. David McKee (creamy yellow), and Dr. J. Campbell Hall (coral rose, suffused white), which are also new to the table, take up their positions respectively at No. 45, No. 45, and No. 61, while Hugh Dickson, hybrid perpetual (crimson, shaded scarlet), rises from No. 67 to No. 61. The varieties distributed in 1905 are J. B. Clark (deep scarlet, shaded plum), the sensational flower of the National Rose Society's 1905 exhibition, which will be found at No. 32, and C. J. Grahame (very bright crimson), at No. 56. It is very gratifying to find how many of the above new Roses are of British origin, no fewer than fifteen of the seventeen having been raised in the north of Ireland, and twelve of them by a single firm. One of the remaining two varieties came to us from America and the other from Germany.

Teas and Noisettes.

As compared with the hybrid teas the changes in the table devoted to teas and noisettes are very slight. In fact, the first six varieties occupy precisely the same relative positions as in the previous analysis.

White Maman Cochet, the grandest of all the teas, whether regarded as an exhibition flower or for general garden cultivation, appropriately heads the list, and is well ahead of all the other varieties in the table. At the last exhibition, however, Mrs. Edward Mawley was as frequently shown. Indeed, no other Roses in the whole exhibition appeared in as many stands as these two teas and Bessie Brown (hybrid tea),



(See page 73.)

BENNETT'S SEEDLING, on the Porch of Mr. Mawley's House.

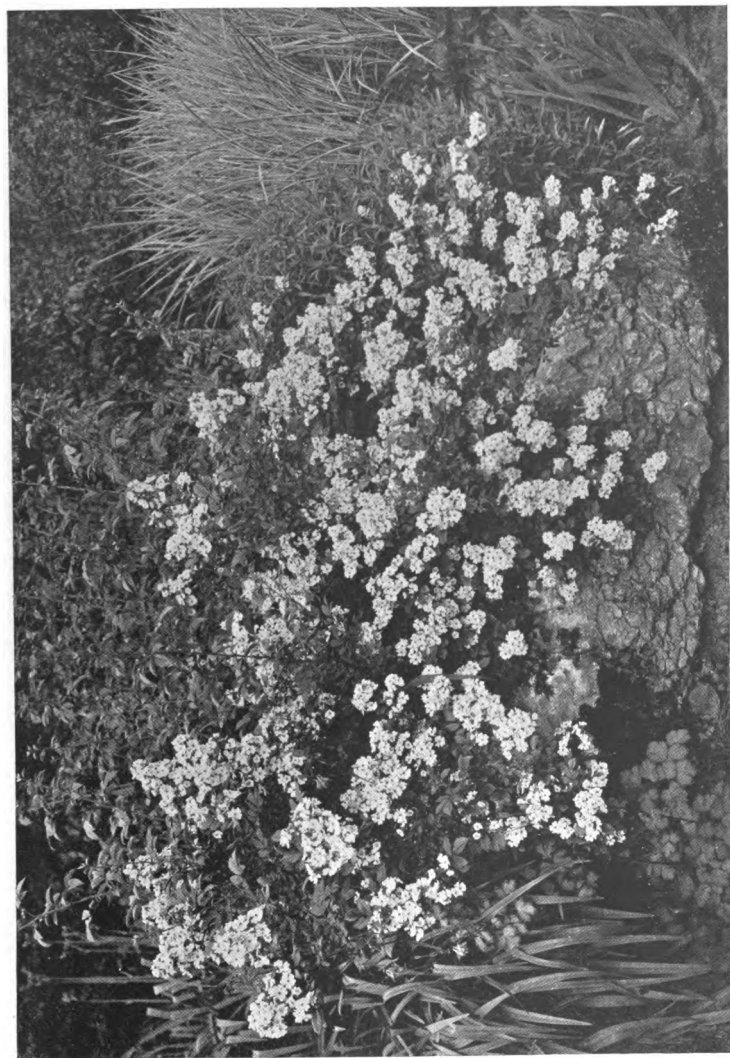
TEAS AND NOISETTES (Exhibition Varieties.)

Position in present Analysis.	Average Number of Times Shown.	No. of times shown in 1906 in True Relative Proportion to the Average.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	Raiser's or Introducer's Name.	COLOUR.
1	69.0	55	White Maman Cochet ..	1897	Cook ..	White, tinged lemon
2	57.0	56	Mrs. Edward Mawley ..	1899	A. Dickson & Sons	Pink, tinted carmine
3	49.5	42	Maman Cochet ..	1893	Cochet ..	Deep flesh, suffused light rose
4	32.1	27	The Bride ..	1885	May ..	White, tinged lemon
5	30.2	28	Catherine Mermet ..	1869	Guillot ..	Light rosy flesh
6	28.9	25	Comtesse de Nadaillac ..	1871	Guillot ..	Peach, shaded apricot
7	25.8	23	Medea ..	1891	W. Paul & Son	Lemon yellow
8	25.6	32	Muriel Grahame ..	1896	A. Dickson & Sons	Pale cream, flushed rose
9	25.4	23	Souvenir de S. A. Prince ..	1889	Prince ..	Pure white
10	25.1	24	Bridesmaid ..	1893	May ..	Bright pink
11	24.5	20	Madame Cusin ..	1881	Guillot ..	Violet rose
12	24.3	19	Innocente Pirola ..	1878	Madame Ducher ..	Creamy white
13	23.6	27	Souvenir d'Elise Vardon ..	1854	Maréchal ..	Cream, tinted rose
14	22.0	22	Madame Jules Gravereaux ..	1901	Souper et Notting	Flesh, shaded peach
15	22.0	22	Souvenir de Pierre Notting ..	1902	Souper et Notting	Apricot yellow, shaded orange
16	21.7	15	Madame Hoste ..	1887	Guillot ..	Pale lemon yellow
17	20.9	22	Souvenir d'un Ami ..	1846	Belot-Defougère ..	Pale rose
18	16.5	27	Maréchal Niel (N.) ..	1864	Pradel ..	Deep bright golden yellow
19	15.8	9	Madame de Watteville ..	1883	Guillot ..	Cream, bordered rose
20	15.3	8	Cleopatra ..	1889	Bennett ..	Creamy flesh, shaded rose
21	12.1	10	Ernest Metz ..	1883	Guillot ..	Salmon, tinted rose
22	11.9	18	Golden Gate ..	1892	Dingee & Conard ..	Creamy white, tinted rose
23	10.1	22	Marie Van Houtte ..	1871	Ducher ..	Lemon yellow, edged rose
24	8.8	8	Princess of Wales ..	1882	Bennett ..	Rosy yellow
25	8.7	8	Caroline Kuster (N.) ..	1872	Pernet ..	Lemon yellow
26	8.6	5	Anna Olivier ..	1872	Ducher ..	Pale buff, flushed
27	8.3	6	Niphetos ..	1844	Bougère ..	White
28	7.8	3	Honourable Edith Gifford ..	1882	Guillot ..	White, centre flesh
29	7.5	2	Ethel Brownlow ..	1887	A. Dickson & Sons	Rosy flesh, shaded yellow
30	5.4	1	Rubens ..	1859	Robert ..	White, shaded creamy rose

* New varieties, whose positions are dependent on their records for the 1906 show only.

Mrs. Edward Mawley coming out with the highest record by the narrow margin of one stand. As was the case with the hybrid perpetuals and hybrid teas, but few of the established varieties among the teas were exhibited this year in advance of their respective averages—the exceptions being Muriel Grahame, Souvenir d'Elise Vardon, Maréchal Niel, Golden Gate, and Marie Van Houtte.

Regarding the newer teas as those which are six or fewer years old, we find only two on the list. Both of these varieties now occupy the same position in the table. Madame Jules Gravereaux (flesh, shaded peach), which was sent out in 1901, may be almost regarded as a refined Dijon tea. It is a most welcome addition to the tea section, and since last year has



(See page 73.)

MULTIFLORA (Polyantha Simplex).

risen from the bottom of the table to No. 14. The only other newcomer, Souvenir de Pierre Notting (pale apricot yellow, shaded orange), which was first distributed in 1902, has fallen since last year from No. 7 to No. 14.

Decorative Roses.

By this term is meant those varieties which are either not sufficiently large, full, or regular in form to allow of the

DECORATIVE ROSES.

Position in Present Analysis.	Average Number of Times Shown in the Seven Years.	No. of Times Shown in 1906.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	10.0	13	William Allen Richardson, N. . .	1878	Deep orange yellow
2	9.4	11	Crimson Rambler, Cl. Poly. . .	1893	Bright crimson
3	8.9	12	Gustave Regis, H.T. . .	1890	Nankeen yellow
3	8.9	7	Marquise de Salisbury, H.T. . .	1890	Bright crimson
5	8.8	9	Leuchtstern, Cl. Poly. . .	1899	Bright rose
6	6.9	4	Madame Chédane Guinosseau, T. . .	1883	Clear bright yellow
6	6.9	4	Rosa macrantha, S. . .	—	Flesh
8	6.6	5	Madame Pernet-Ducher, H.T. . .	1891	Canary yellow
9	6.5	8	Lady Battersea, H.T. . .	1901	Cherry crimson, shaded orange
10	6.3	10	Liberty, H.T. . .	1900	Velvety crimson
11	6.0	6	Blush Rambler, Cl. Poly. . .	1903	Blush
11	6.0	7	Hélène, Cl. Poly. . .	1899	Pale mauve
11	6.0	11	Madame Abel Chatenay, H.T. . .	1895	Salmon pink
14	5.9	4	Camoens, H.T. . .	1881	Glowing rose
15	5.7	5	Reine Olga de Wurtemberg, H.T. . .	1881	Bright light crimson
16	5.1	3	The Garland, H.C. . .	—	Blush
17	5.0	12	Papillon, T. . .	1882	Pink and white
17	5.0	5	Tea Rambler, T. . .	1903	Deep coppery pink
19	4.7	4	Madame Falcot, T. . .	1858	Deep apricot
19	4.7	7	Queen Alexandra, Cl. Poly. . .	1901	Rosy pink
21	4.5	5	Lady Curzon, Damask . . .	1902	Pink
22	4.4	1	Claire Jacquier, Cl. Poly. . .	1888	Nankeen yellow
23	4.3	8	Jersey Beauty, Wich. . .	1899	Pale yellow
23	4.3	7	Rosa Mundi, Damask . . .	—	Red, striped white
25	4.2	7	Madame Ravary, H.T. . .	1899	Orange yellow
26	3.9	7	Rosa moschata alba, S. . .	—	White
27	3.7	6	Gardenia, Wich. . .	1899	Bright yellow
27	3.7	2	Paul's Carmine Pillar, S. . .	1895	Carmine
27	3.7	3	Perle d'Or, Poly. . .	1896	Nankeen yellow
30	3.6	7	Irish Glory, S. . .	1900	Silvery pink
31	3.5	2	Cecile Brunner, Poly. . .	1880	Blush
31	3.5	3	Rosa himalayica, S. . .	—	White
33	3.4	3	Ma Capucine, T. . .	1871	Bronzy yellow
33	3.4	4	Madame Jules Grolez, H.T. . .	1897	Clear silvery rose
33	3.4	3	Paul's Single White, S. . .	1883	White
36	3.3	2	Anne of Gierstein, Sweet Briar . . .	1894	Dark crimson
36	3.3	5	Crimson Damask, Damask . . .	1901	Bright crimson
36	3.3	4	Una, S. . .	1900	Pale buff
39	3.2	3	Lecnie Lamesch, Poly. . .	1899	Bright coppery red
40	3.1	4	Alister Stella Gray, N. . .	1894	Pale yellow
40	3.1	1	Bardou Job, H.T. . .	1887	Glowing crimson
40	3.1	3	Hebe's Lip, Sweet Briar. . .	—	White, picotee edge
40	3.1	4	Red Damask, Damask . . .	—	Red

* A new variety whose position is dependent on its record for the 1906 show only.



❖ THALIA. ❖

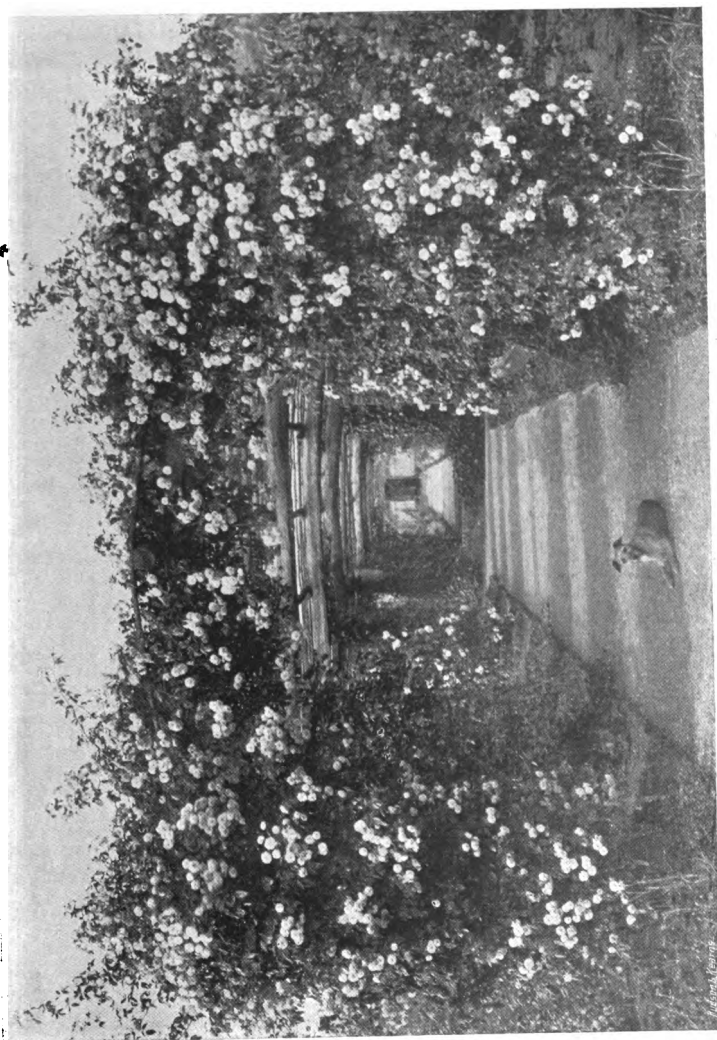
(See page 73.)

individual blooms being set up singly at shows like the Roses in the two previous tables. In the accompanying list the varieties are arranged according to the average number of times they were staged in prize-winning stands at the last seven metropolitan exhibitions of the National Rose Society. That fine deep orange variety, William Allen Richardson, is still at the head of the table, while the other principal climbing Roses in it arrange themselves in the following order: Crimson Rambler, Leuchtstern, Macrantha, Blush Rambler, Hélène, Reine Olga de Wurtemberg, The Garland, Papillon, Tea Rambler, Queen Alexandra, Claire Jacquier, and Jersey Beauty. The principal dwarf growing kinds according to the table come out in their order of merit as follows: Gustave Regis, Marquise de Salisbury, Madame Chédane Guinoisseau, Madame Pernet-Ducher, Lady Battersea, Liberty, Madame Abel Chatenay, Camoens, Madame Falcot, Lady Curzon, Rosa Mundi, and Madame Ravary.

Autumn Flowering Roses.

By autumn flowering Roses is meant those varieties which bloom not only throughout the summer but also with almost equal freedom during the autumn as well. Unfortunately for our analysis the exhibition of autumn flowering Roses held this year by the National Rose Society in the fine hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, in Vincent Square, Westminster, on September 19th, was considerably smaller than the two previous autumn exhibitions held by the Society in the same hall. This was of course due to the growth of the plants in many Rose nurseries and Rose gardens in the south of England having been arrested by the long summer and early autumn drought, referred to in the opening remarks of this analysis. On the other hand, the results given in the accompanying tables are based on the varieties staged at three instead of at two exhibitions only in the previous analysis.

Among exhibition Roses that invaluable pure white variety Frau Karl Druschki is easily first in the table of hybrid perpetuals and hybrid teas, followed at a respectful distance



(See page 73.)

FÉLICITÉ-ET. PERPÉTUE.

AUTUMN FLOWERING ROSES.—EXHIBITION VARIETIES.

Hybrid Perpetuals & Hybrid Teas.

Teas and Noisettes.

Position in Present Analysis.	Average Number of Times Shown in the Three Years.	No. of Times Shown in 1906.	Name.	Position in Present Analysis.	Average Number of Times Shown in the Three Years.	No. of Times Shown in 1906.	Name.
1	13.7	16	Frau Karl Druschki	1	23.0	27	White Maman Cochet
2	11.3	11	Mrs. John Laing	2	22.0	23	Maman Cochet
3	9.0	9	Bessie Brown, H.T.	3	12.3	11	Mrs. Edward Mawley
4	8.0	8	Ulrich Brunner	4	9.5	7	Souvenir de Pierre-Notting
5	7.7	6	Caroline Testout, H.T.	5	7.7	6	Marie Van Houtte
6	6.7	8	A. K. Williams	6	7.3	7	Souvenir d'Elise Vardon
7	6.3	4	Charles Lefebvre	7	6.0	8	Bridesmaid
8	6.0	6	Mildred Grant, H.T.	7	6.0	5	Ernest Metz
*9	5.0	5	Florence Pemberton, H.T.	7	6.0	4	The Bride
10	4.7	6	Comte de Raimbaud	10	5.7	5	Madame Hoste
*11	4.0	4	Charles J. Grahame, H.T.	11	5.0	7	Marechal Niel, N.
11	4.0	4	Dean Hole, H.T.	12	4.7	6	Medea
11	4.0	4	Hugh Dickson	12	4.7	6	Muriel Grahame
11	4.0	4	K. A. Victoria, H.T.	14	4.0	3	Catherine Mermet
15	3.7	5	Gustave Piganeau	15	3.7	3	Innocente Pirola
15	3.7	5	Madame Wagram, Comtesse de Turenne, H.T.	16	3.5	2	Lady Roberts
15	3.7	4	Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford				

* New varieties whose positions are dependent on their records for the 1906 show only.

Decorative Varieties.

Position in Present Analysis.	Average Number of Times shown in the Three Years	No. of Times Shown in 1906.	Name.
1	6.3	3	Gruss an Teplitz, H.T.
2	4.7	3	Papa Gontier, H.T.
3	4.3	4	William Allen Richardson, N.
4	4.0	1	Corallina, T.
4	4.0	3	Madame Abel Chateau, H.T.
6	3.7	1	G. Nabonnand, T.
7	3.3	4	Gustave Regis, H.T.
7	3.3	1	Laurette Messimy, C.
7	3.3	4	Papillon, T.
7	3.3	2	Perle d'Or, Poly.
7	3.3	2	Souvenir de Catherine Guillot, T.
12	3.0	3	Alister Stella Gray, N.
12	3.0	1	Lady Battersea, H.T.
12	3.0	1	Madame Charles, T.
12	3.0	2	Madame Lambert, T.

by another hybrid perpetual, Mrs. John Laing. In a similar table restricted to the teas and noisettes the two Cochetts, White Maman Cochet and Maman Cochet, even more easily outdistance all their rivals. In the list of decorative varieties Grüss an Teplitz takes the lead, but there is no very great difference between the averages of the other varieties in the table. The reason for this is that a large number of these decorative kinds are almost equally free flowering; indeed, they are as a rule, the most continuous flowering of all Roses. That they do not make a better show in their table is due to the comparatively small number of classes allotted to them at the exhibition, and that they are staged in large bunches. So that an average of, say, four, really represents a large number of flowers, instead of four blooms only as in the two other lists.

To those kind friends who assisted me in taking down the names of the Roses my best thanks are again due.

E. M., *Berkhamsted*.



HARKNESS'S

WORLD-FAMED

HITCHIN

ROSES.

SEND FOR

CATALOGUE TO

R. HARKNESS & Co.

HITCHIN.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME OF THE NEWER ROSES.

BY THE CATALOGUE COMMITTEE.

N.B.—The Numbers after the descriptions of the different varieties refer to the pages on which they appear in the "Official Catalogue of Roses," which should also be referred to.

Aimée Cochet (1902).—A good exhibition variety. 13.

Alice Lindsell (1902).—A fine exhibition rose in dry seasons, but cannot be recommended for general garden cultivation. 14.

Anna Marie Soupert (1904).—A good bedding rose, distinct in colour, and free flowering. 15.

Ards Pillar (1902).—An excellent pillar rose of fine colour. 15.

Betty (1905).—After the style of "Killarney," but a different colour, and with even deeper petals. 18.

Blush Rambler (1903).—A well named rose, producing dense trusses of clear blush single flowers. Can be highly recommended. 19.

Boadicea (1901).—A fine Tea for exhibition purposes. 19.

Charles J. Grahame (1905).—Valuable on account of its bright scarlet-crimson colour. 21.

Commandant Félix Faure (1902).—A vigorous and free-flowering variety. One of the best of its colour for general garden cultivation. 22.

Countess Annesley (1905).—An exhibitor's rose of striking colour. 23.

Countess of Derby (1905).—A good robust-growing exhibitor's rose. 23.

Countess of Gosford (1906).—A very promising rose of good growth. 23.

Dean Hole (1904).—This rose has more than fulfilled last year's promise. An excellent variety and well worthy of the honoured name which it bears, and of the gold medal of the N.R.S. which it obtained. It is equally good for exhibition purposes as for general garden cultivation. It makes excellent growth both as a standard and as a dwarf. 24.

Dorothy Page-Roberts (1907).—Nothing is known of this rose as yet, except that it appears to be a good grower, and that the flowers are a charming shade of coppery pink. 24.

Dorothy Perkins (1901).—Well worthy of the popularity which it has already attained. 24.

Dr. J. Campbell Hall (1904).—A variety of very pleasing colour, and can be recommended for both exhibition and garden purposes. 25.

Duchess of Portland (1901).—A fine exhibition rose, but a difficult variety to grow. 25.

Earl of Warwick (1904).—A promising rose, both for exhibition and garden purposes. 26.

Etoile de France (1904).—May be good under glass, but so far has proved unsuitable for out-door cultivation in this country. 27.

Florence Pemberton (1902).—A variety that can be recommended both for exhibition and garden purposes on account of the reliability of its blooms and its strong-growing and free-flowering habit. Equally good as a dwarf or as a standard. 28.

Frau Lilla Rautenstrauch (1903).—A promising rose of good growth and free-flowering habit. 30.

George Laing Paul (1904).—A promising crimson H.T. 30.

Gustave Grünerwald (1903).—An excellent garden rose of vigorous growth and remarkably free-flowering. 32.

Hiawatha (1905).—A charming variety and likely to become very popular when more generally known. 33.

- Hugh Dickson** (1904).—A fine rose, particularly valuable on account of its colour. After the style of "Horace Vernet," but a far better grower. Very fragrant. 33.
- Irish Elegance** (1905). The most charming in colour of all the Irish single flowered varieties. 34.
- Irish Harmony** (1904).—One of the freest flowering of the Irish single flowered varieties. 34.
- J. B. Clark** (1905).—A fine exhibition rose of distinct colour. 35.
- Lady Ashtown** (1904).—A fine rose of vigorous growth which can be recommended for both exhibition and garden purposes. 36.
- Lady Curzon** (1902).—A large single summer-flowering rose of vigorous habit and pleasing colour. 36.
- Lady Gay** (1905).—Very similar to "Dorothy Perkins." 36.
- Lady Roberts** (1902).—Most unique and charming in colour, particularly under glass. 37.
- Lady Sarah Wilson** (1902).—Similar to "Lady Curzon," but of a paler shade of blush pink. 37.
- Lady Waterlow** (1903).—A very useful pillar rose of distinct colour. 37.
- Le Progrès** (1904).—A free-flowering yellow rose of the colour of "Mme. Ravary." 38.
- Mme. Antoine Mari** (1902).—A Tea rose for ordinary garden purposes, which is worthy of more general cultivation. 40.
- Mme. Constant Soupert** (1905).—A good Tea for exhibition purposes. 41.
- Mme. Jean Dupuy** (1902).—One of the best hardy Teas. A good grower and flowers freely. 42.
- Mme. Jules Gravereaux** (1901).—A very useful all-round rose, deserving more general cultivation. 42.
- Mme. Vermorel** (1902). A fine Tea for exhibition purposes. 43.
- Monsieur Joseph Hill** (1903).—A beautifully coloured exhibition rose. 46.

Morgenrot (1903). An autumn-flowering single pillar rose. 47.

Mrs. David McKee (1904).—A promising exhibitor's rose of the "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria" type. 48.

Mrs. O. G. Orpen (1906).—A very pretty single summer-flowering rose. 48.

Mrs. Stewart Clark (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1907.—Nothing is known of this rose as yet, except that it was well shown by the raiser at the Society's Autumn Show last year.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (1903).—A very promising rose, both for exhibition and garden purposes. 49.

Oberhofgärtner Terks (1904).—A promising rose.

Peace (1903).—A pale lemon yellow sport from "G. Nabonnand." 51.

Perle von Godesberg (1902).—This rose is very much like "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria," but as far as at present known promises to be a better grower. 52.

Pharisaër (1901).—Its long buds are the chief characteristic of this promising new variety. 52.

Prince de Bulgarie (1902).—One of the best of the newer roses for garden cultivation. 53.

Princesse Marie Mertchersky (1903).—A most promising rose, both for exhibition and garden purposes. 54.

Queen of Spain (H.T.), S. Bide & Sons, 1906. — Creamy white, flushed flesh. A promising rose which has been well shown by the raisers.

Richmond (1905).—This promises to be a good bedding rose. Fragrant. 55.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting (1902).—A Tea rose of vigorous growth and free-flowering habit. 58.

Trier (1904).—An autumn-flowering Polyantha. 61.

William Shean (1906).—But little known as yet. The flowers exhibited have been of unusual size. 63.

SUMMER-FLOWERING CLIMBING ROSES.

It was originally intended to insert in this Annual a few illustrations of Autumn-flowering Climbing Roses, but in the time at my disposal it was found impossible to obtain sufficient photographs for the purpose. Failing these it has been thought that the introduction of a few illustrations of Summer-flowering Climbing, or rather Rambling Roses, scattered through its pages might prove of interest to the Members. For those in the present issue the Society is indebted to Messrs. George Newnes, Ltd., who have kindly lent for the purpose some of the blocks used by them in illustrating "Roses for English Gardens." Directions as to planting these strong-growing varieties will be found in the Society's "Hints on Planting Roses," while their pruning is dealt with in the "Handbook on Pruning Roses." The autumn-flowering varieties are generally preferred, but it must be acknowledged that at the present time the Summer-flowering Ramblers have, in some respects, distinct advantages over those which bloom again in the autumn. They are generally of more rampant growth, they are mostly hardier, and the display of bloom at any one time is usually greater. Although they only flower once in the year their period of blossoming can be made to extend over nearly the whole of the summer by making a suitable selection of early, mid-season, and late-flowering kinds. In the case of pergolas it will be found a good plan to plant the summer-flowering and the autumn-flowering Ramblers alternately.

THE EDITOR.

HUGH DICKSON'S

New Seedling Roses, 1907.

Mrs. Stewart Clark (*Hybrid Tea*), Gold Medal, N.R.S.

This is a Rose of very large and immense substance, with exquisitely refined petals, very vigorous in growth, with persistent almost evergreen foliage. The colour is difficult to describe, varying from bright cerise pink to brilliant rose or cherry pink, with a distinct zone of white at the base of each petal. It is destined to take a leading position, both as a Garden and Exhibition Rose.

Strong Plants in June, 10/6 each.

H. Armytage Moore (*H.T.*)

This is a Garden Rose par excellence. Free and vigorous in growth, upright in habit, with bold, handsome foliage. The flower is of immense depth, with great shell petals, which are beautifully reflexed at the edges. The colour a delightful shade of rosy pink on outside of petals, the inside of petals being a bright delicate silvery pink, flowering in great profusion from the beginning of the season right on to the end.

Strong Plants in June, 10/6 each.

Lady Overtoun (*H.P.*)

This fine novelty is a decided acquisition to the list of Exhibition Roses. It is large, very full, and beautifully formed, with high-pointed centre. The colour of the outside of the petals is pale salmon flesh, inside of petals silvery pink, as in *LA FRANCE*; edges of petals reflexed, showing the lighter shading to greater advantage. In growth and foliage it may be said to be identical with *ULSTER*; it is a very free and constant bloomer.

Strong Plants, 3/6 each.

Mrs. A. M. Kirker (*H.P.*)

A Rose of great beauty: vigorous, free, and perpetual, with pale green, almost smooth wood, and handsome light green foliage. The flowers, which open freely in all weathers, are very large, full, and of fine form; the petals, which are large and stout, are nicely reflexed; the expanded blooms lasting a long time in good condition. The colour is very distinct, being clear bright cerise, without the slightest shading. It possesses great fragrance, and will be found invaluable, both for Exhibition and Garden Work. It is, without doubt, the best H.P. yet raised for Autumn blooming, producing its large handsome flowers in great profusion till cut off by frost. Awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society at the International Exhibition held at Edinburgh in September, 1905.

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THE
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ROSE ANNUAL
For 1908.

Edited by the Hon. Secretary.

Under the direction of the Publications Committee.





**The late Dean HOLE,
President of the N.R.S.,
1877-1904.**

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PREFACE.



AN ENDEAVOUR has been made in this, the second issue of our ROSE ANNUAL, to make it more complete and interesting than was possible in the first number of the series.

It is to be hoped that members will not fail to read the "Report of the Committee for 1907," as it is the most satisfactory and encouraging that has yet appeared.

The grateful thanks of the Committee are due to all who have so kindly contributed in one way or another towards making this little brochure helpful to their fellow members.

Weedy Lawns, Tennis Courts, Bowling Greens, &c. . .

Transformed into a perfect sward of beautiful rich coloured grass by a dressing of "CLIMAX" LAWN SAND, which, if sprinkled over the grass, possesses the remarkable property of destroying Moss, Daisies, Plantains, and other weeds on Lawns, Tennis Courts, Bowling and Golf Greens, at same time promoting the growth of the finer grasses to such an extent that the spaces previously occupied by the disfiguring weeds are quickly covered by a perfect sward of fine, close-growing grass, of good colour, which will retain its freshness under adverse conditions of continuous use and drought.

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The Effect Of an application is apparent within a few hours, the weeds blacken and die, but the grass quickly recovers its colour, and young growths appear on the bare spots previously occupied by the weeds.

Quantity Required. 28 lbs. will dress 100 square yards (*i.e.*, 10 yards by 10 yards) where weeds are plentiful, but where there are only few weeds, the above quantity will dress 150 square yards.

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Every Weed Destroyed, Root and Branch.

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Liquid Weed Killer. One gall. makes 51 galls., sufficient for 160 to 200 square yards. **PRICES** (carriage paid): 4-gall. 2/3 (tin free); 1 gall. 3/6 (drum odd); 2 galls. 7/- (drum 1/6); 3 galls. 10/- (drum 2s.); 4 galls. 12/6 (drum 2/6); 5 galls. 15/- (drum 2/6); 10 galls. 27/6 (drum 5/-); 20 galls. 55/- (cask 5/-); 10 galls. 100/- (cask 5/-). Cost of drums will be refunded when returned, carriage paid, in good order and condition.

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INDEX.

	PAGE
Notices to Members for 1908	Inside Front Cover
Preface	13
List of Officers and Committee for 1908	17
Report of the Committee for 1907	19
Receipt and Expenditure Account for 1907	25
List of Rose Show Fixtures in 1908	27
Account of the Society's Three Shows in 1907, by Mr. E. B. Lindsell, President, N.R.S.	29
The Nickerson Awards in 1907, by Mr. H. E. Molyneux, Hon. Treasurer, N.R.S.	41
A French Rosarian's Account of the Society's Metropolitan Show in 1907, by Monsieur Turbat, translated by Mr. H. R. Darlington	47
Rose Analysis for 1907, by E. M., Berkhamsted	51
Autumn Flowering Climbing Roses, by the Rev. J. H. Pemberton and Mr. G. L. Paul	67
Rose Jottings	73
Rose Mildew, by Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Vice-President, N.R.S.	73
Fashions in Roses, by Mr. G. Burch	74
To Form a Rose Screen, by Mr. G. Burch	74
Suggestions for Rose Gardens, by Mr. H. R. Darlington	75
Rose-growing in the Nighbourhood of Large Towns, by Mr. A. H. Rigg	76
A Remedy for Mildew and Greenfly, by Dr. A. H. Williams	78
The Rose of the Bible, by Rev. J. E. Jeans, F.S.A.	78
Early Pruning; and Some of the Newer Roses, by Mr. C. C. Williamson	81
Some Decorative Exhibits at our Rose Shows, by Mr. C. E. Shea, Past President, N.R.S.	82
Roses in Wild Woodland, by Miss Gertrude Jekyll	84
Six good New Roses for the Garden, by the Rev. J. H. Pemberton, Vice-President, N.R.S.	85
How to Succeed with Standard Roses, by Mr. E. J. Holland	87
Rose Growing in Australia, by Mr. G. W. Kershaw	91
Descriptions of some of the Newer Roses, by the Newer Roses Committee	95
Directions for Pruning the Newer Roses	Inset
Review of "Roses, their History, Development, and Cultivation"	103

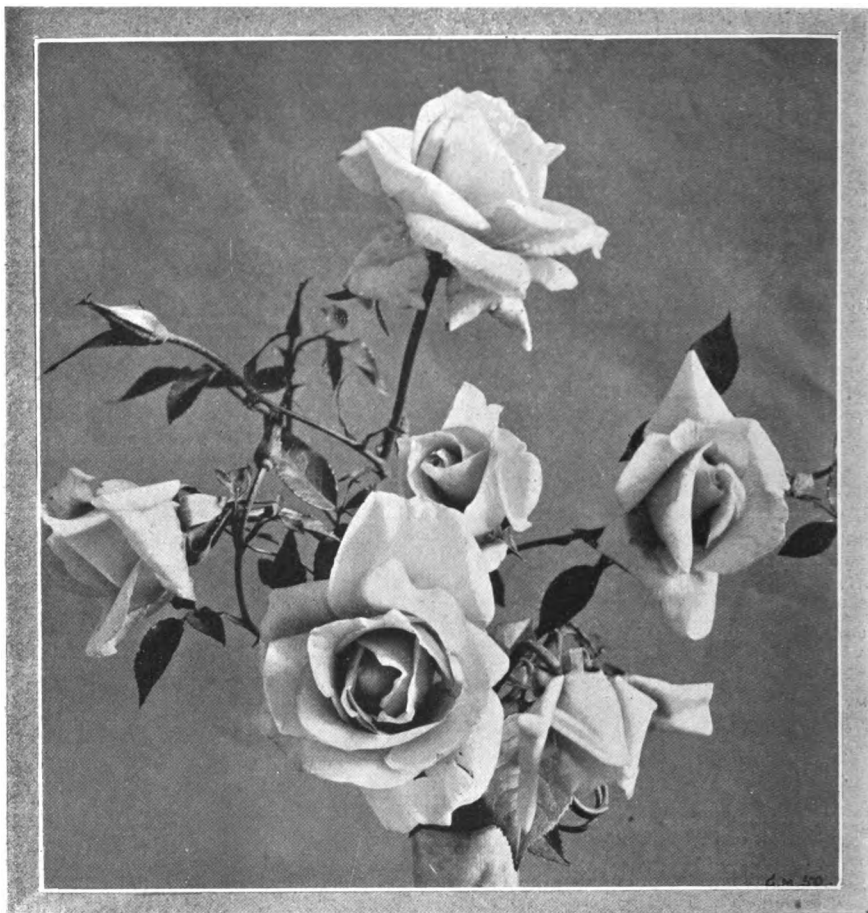
ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Portrait of Mr. E. B. Lindsell, President, N.R.S.	9
Portrait of the late Dean Hole, Past President, N.R.S.	12
Portrait of Mr. C. E. Shea, Past President, N.R.S.	24
A Bed of Madame Abel Chatenay	46
A Weeping Standard of Albéric Barbier	53
Madame Plantier	65
A Basket of Cut Roses	72
A Pergola of Roses in the Royal Gardens, Kew	90

LIST OF ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Barr & Sons	5	Clibrans	107	Keynes, Williams & Co.	112
R. H. Bath, Ltd.	26	J. Cocker & Sons	116	John Pinches	118
Boundary Chemical Compny.	14	A. Dickson & Sons	114	G. Prince	4
G. Bunyard & Co. Ltd.	10	Hugh Dickson	119	R. W. Proctor & Sons	117
J. Burrell & Co.	109	J. Douglas	113	G. W. Riley	117
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Frank Cant & Co.	18	R. Harkness & Co.	28	R. Sydenham	110
Clay & Son	115	Hobbies, Ltd.	111	Will Taylor	8
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Press Extracts.—*The Gardeners' Magazine*.—The charming tea-scented variety, "Lady Meriel Bathurst," which was admirably shown by the raisers, is essentially a rose for the garden, and those who appreciate roses that grow freely and bloom profusely from early in the Summer to the close of the Autumn should plant "Lady Meriel Bathurst." It has a vigorous habit, is profuse in blooming, and the flowers are of medium size and elegant in form, and the colour is formed by a delightful combination of soft yellow, flesh colour, and rose.

The Garden.—Evidently this Rose is most free flowering, judging from the shoots sent us, while the blooms, though not large, are of very attractive colouring. A charming new rose.

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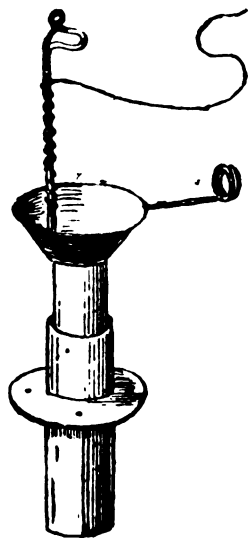
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National Rose Society.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1907.

HE COMMITTEE, in submitting their report for the past year, congratulate the members upon the present satisfactory position of the Society from whatever point of view that position may be regarded. That the work of the Society and the advantages of membership are becoming each year more widely known and appreciated by all interested in Rose culture is shown by the fact that during the last three years the number of members has been nearly doubled, and is nearly three times as large as it was only five years ago.

The Metropolitan Exhibition, now one of the recognised attractions of the London season, again took place, by the kind permission of the President and Council of the Royal Botanic Society, in their gardens in Regent's Park—an ideal spot for a Rose Show. It was held on July 4th and presented one of the largest displays of Roses the Society has yet brought together, while its varied character was well maintained. Owing, however, to the cold and sunless weather in June, the general quality of the blooms of the “exhibition” varieties did not reach the high standard of excellence seen on some previous occasions. For the third year in succession, Her Majesty the Queen, the Royal Patroness of the Society, paid a private visit to the Show soon after it was opened—an honour greatly appreciated by all present on that occasion.

The Committee, as in previous years, were well supported by Mr. Bryant Sowerby, Secretary of the Royal Botanic Society; Mr. T. W. Scargill, Assistant Secretary;

Mr. E. F. Hawes, Superintendent of the Gardens; and other members of the staff of that Society, in carrying out the arrangements of the Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition was held at Saltaire, in Yorkshire, on July 16th, in conjunction with the Saltaire, Shipley and District Rose Society. This proved in every way a most successful meeting. It was the largest Show the Society has ever held in the Provinces. The arrangements were admirably carried out by a large staff of stewards, under the able direction of Mr. E. Wright, the Secretary of the Saltaire Society, while the attendance of visitors was a record one for the locality. The Members present received a most hearty welcome from the President, Mr. G. C. Waud, to whose kindness and generosity much of the success of the Exhibition was undoubtedly due.

The Autumn Show, the fourth of the series, took place, by the kind permission of the Royal Horticultural Society, in their fine hall in Vincent Square, Westminster, on September 24th. Favoured by the dry and sunny weather of the early autumn, this Show also proved an unqualified success. Both as regards the extent of the display, and the quality of the exhibits, it was far in advance of either of the three previous Autumn Exhibitions.

The three Five Guinea Silver Cups, presented to the Society by Mr. W. E. Nickerson, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A., for the raisers of the best Hybrid Perpetual, the best Hybrid Tea, and the best Tea Rose for general cultivation, sent out in 1900 or subsequently, were awarded in April last by a vote of the Committee as follows:— To Mr. Peter Lambert, of Trier in Germany, as the raiser of the best Hybrid Perpetual Rose — “Frau Karl Druschki.” To Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd. Newtownards, Co. Down, Ireland, as the raisers of the best Hybrid Tea — “Dean Hole.” To Messrs. Soupert - et - Notting, of Luxembourg, as the raisers of the best Tea — “Madame Jules Gravereaux,” complying with those conditions. The thanks of the Committee are greatly due to Mr. Nickerson for the gift of these Cups, and also for originating such a very

interesting and helpful competition. Mr. Nickerson has since promised to present the Society with twelve more Silver Cups for the raisers of other specially good Roses for ordinary garden purposes which will be awarded by the Committee during the course of the ensuing year.

The first issue of the "Rose Annual" was distributed to Members in February last, and appears to have been much appreciated. It is hoped to improve and extend the usefulness of this publication, and any suggestions to that end will be welcomed. The "Rose Annual for 1908" and the Society's new handbook on the "Enemies of the Rose" are now in course of preparation, and will be sent to the Members in February next.

The Subscription Lists of both the Dean Hole and the D'ombrain Memorial Funds have been now closed. The die for the Dean Hole Medal is completed, and the D'ombrain Cup was for the first time competed for at the Metropolitan Show in the class assigned for it, viz., the leading class for Teas, open to nurserymen.

In order to further encourage the exhibitors in the small amateur classes at the Metropolitan Exhibition, where the number of competitors had become very large, new classes were introduced into the schedule. The Committee regard the exhibitors in these small classes with special interest, as it is from their ranks that the exhibitors in the larger classes are recruited.

Three Rose and other Horticultural Societies have become affiliated during the year, bringing up the total number of affiliated Societies to 47.

The Committee record with much regret the deaths during the past year of some of its oldest and most prominent Members. Among these must be mentioned Dr. Maxwell T. Masters, F.R.S., a Vice-President of the Society, and at all times one of its warmest supporters; Mr. A. Slaughter, for many years a Member of the Committee, an enthusiastic exhibitor, and winner in 1883 of the Amateur Champion Challenge Trophy; Mr. John Bateman, a Member

of the Committee, and for some years the most successful exhibitor in the classes for Roses grown within eight miles of Charing Cross; Mr. R. B. Cater, who will be best remembered for his services in connection with the Society's visit to Bath in 1898.

FINANCE.

Owing to the unfavourable character of the weather on the Show day, the amount received in gate-money at the Royal Botanic Show was not quite as large as in the previous year; while the printing expenses were unusually heavy, owing to the cost of the new Official Catalogue. Nevertheless, as will be seen by the statement below, the balance in hand at the end of the year (after placing £100 to the Reserve fund) has been slightly raised. The receipts from all sources during the past year, including a balance from the previous year of £284 12s. 11d., amounted to £2,247 7s. 3d., and the expenditure to £1,955 17s. 11d., leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of £291 9s. 4d. The Reserve Fund now stands at £300.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 577 new Members have joined the Society, or a greater number than in any previous year, which brings up the total number of Members, allowing for the losses by resignation, &c., to 2,484.

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP SINCE 1902.

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
NUMBER OF MEMBERS	890	1,004	1,308	1,637	2,034	2,484
INCREASE SINCE PREVIOUS YEAR	150	114	304	329	397	450

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1908.

The Metropolitan Exhibition will again be held in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, the date fixed for the Exhibition being Friday, July 3rd.

The Provincial Show will take place at Manchester, on Tuesday, July 21st, in the grounds of the Royal Botanical and Horticultural Society of Manchester, in conjunction with the White City, Limited, the present lessees of those gardens.

Arrangements have again been made with the Royal Horticultural Society to hold the Autumn Show in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster. The date of the Show will be rather earlier than in the past autumn, viz., Thursday, September 17th.

MEMBERS' PRIVILEGES.

Members subscribing one guinea will be entitled to six 5s. tickets, and subscribers of half-a-guinea to three 5s. tickets of admission to the Society's Metropolitan Exhibition; or, if preferred, any of those tickets may be used instead for the Society's Provincial Show at Manchester. In addition to this each Member will receive, in proportion to his subscription, either four or two tickets for the Society's Autumn Rose Show to be held in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster. New Members on joining the Society will also receive copies of the following publications:—The "Handbook on Pruning Roses," the new "Official Catalogue" issued last year, the revised edition of the "Hints on Planting Roses," issued in November last, and the "Report on the Constitution of Rose Soils." Also, in February next, an entirely new work on the "Enemies of the Rose," and the "Rose Annual for 1908" will be sent to all Members of the Society. Members alone are allowed to compete at the Shows of the Society. They will be entitled to purchase tickets for their friends for the Metropolitan Exhibition at reduced prices.

The Committee desire to tender their best thanks to all those who have kindly presented Special Prizes, which have greatly added to the interest of the Exhibitions. They also acknowledge with gratitude the active and valuable work of the Hon. Local Secretaries. This year the most successful were Mr. H. Clinton Baker, Mr. E. Flint, Mr. W. R. Hammond, Mr. R. Harkness, Mr. E. R. Smith, and Mr. R. E. West. The Committee also gratefully acknowledge the continued kind assistance of Miss Willmott, V.M.H., a Vice-Patroness of the Society.



Mr. CHARLES E. SHEA,
President of the N.R.S.,
1905-6.

THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

Receipt and Expenditure Account for the Year ending 30th November, 1907.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance at Bankers, December 1st, 1906	284	12	11
" Subscriptions	1,354	12	7
" Proceeds of Royal Botanic Show	179	6	1
" " Saltaire Show	100	0	0
" " Autumn Show	40	2	6
" Affiliation Fees and Medals sold to Affiliated Societies	319	8	7
" Sale of the Society's Publications	77	3	0
" Advertisements in Rose Annual, Programme, and Arrangements	68	2	5
" *Special Prizes	74	17	1
" Life Member's Subscription	37	4	0
" Interest on Consols and on money on Deposit	15	15	0
	15	11	8

£2,247 7 3

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
To Printing, Stationery, and Advertising	396	18	4
" Postage, Telegrams, and Sundry Expenses	183	15	1
" Expenses, Royal Botanic Show	383	14	0
" " Autumn	24	19	6
" Prizes at the Royal Botanic Show	322	10	0
" " Saltaire Show	155	15	0
" " Autumn Show	109	7	0
" Medals for N.R.S. Shows and those of the Affiliated Societies	587	12	0
" Purchase of Plate for Special Prizes	88	13	6
" Bamboo Stands	53	3	6
" Salaries, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer	12	2	0
" Consols bought and added to Reserve Fund	125	0	0
" Balance	100	0	0
	291	9	4

£2,247 7 3

RESERVE FUND—£300 in Consols.

Audited with vouchers, and found correct,

HERBERT E. MOLYNEUX, *Hon. Treasurer.*

GEORGE W. COOK, } *Hon. Auditors.*
LEWIS S. PAWLE, }

* Exclusive of other Pieces of Plate, &c., presented by Members.

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1908.

DATES OF EXHIBITIONS

*Of the National Rose Society, and of Societies affiliated with it,
as far as they are at present arranged.*

REIGATE, Saturday, June 27th.

WINDSOR, Saturday, June 27th.

ISLE OF WIGHT, RYDE, Monday, June 29th.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday & Wednesday, June 30th & July 1st.

FARNINGHAM, Wednesday July 1st.

READING, Wednesday, July 1st.

SUTTON, Wednesday, July 1st.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (N.R.S.), Friday, July 3rd.

MAIDSTONE, Monday, July 6th.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, Tuesday & Wednesday, July 7th & 8th.

BATH, Wednesday & Thursday, July 8th & 9th.

COLCHESTER, Wednesday, July 8th.

CROYDON, Wednesday, July 8th.

EPSOM, Wednesday, July 8th.

ELTHAM, Thursday, July 9th.

HARROW, Thursday, July 9th.

STOUR VALLEY (WESTBERE), Thursday, July 9th.

EDGWARE, Saturday, July 11th.

GLOUCESTER, Tuesday, July 14th.

SALTAIRE, Tuesday, July 14th.

TROWBRIDGE, Tuesday, July 14th.

FORMBY, Wednesday, July 15th.

LUTON, Wednesday, July 15th.

THORNTON HEATH, Wednesday, July 15th.

WOODBIDGE, Wednesday, July 15th.

HELENSBURGH, Thursday, July 16th.

POTTER'S BAR, Thursday, July 16th.

MANCHESTER (N.R.S.), Tuesday, July 21st.

DUNFERMLINE, Thursday and Friday, July 23rd and 24th.

CHESTERFIELD, Wednesday, July 29th.

**WESTMINSTER (N.R.S.), Royal Horticultural Hall,
Thursday, September 17th.**

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The Rose Gardens,

HITCHIN.

The Shows of the National Rose Society and some other Shows in 1907.

By **Mr. E. B. LINDSELL**, President, N.R.S.

Our late friend, Mr. D'ombrain, used to tell us that it was always a matter of difficulty, owing to the large extent of country over which Roses for exhibition were grown, to get a general agreement as to the character of any particular Rose season so far as exhibition blooms were concerned, but there may probably be a concensus of opinion, except perhaps by growers in the Isle of Wight, that the past season has been extremely disappointing in the case of exhibition blooms, and that garden and decorative Roses have never been better.

Up to the middle of June everything went well. Most of us escaped any serious injury from late frosts, though at Sutton and elsewhere south of London considerable damage was done; the plants had made good sturdy growth; long well-shaped flower buds were formed, and looked extremely promising; but (and how often that "but" comes in discussing the character of a Rose season) then came ten days of cold, harsh weather, during which the buds of exhibition varieties simply stood still, with the inevitable result that most of the resulting flowers failed in the three essentials of form, colour, and size.

This was especially noticeable among the H.P.'s, and is another instance of a perplexing problem which I have often vainly tried to solve, why ungenial weather in June should affect the H.P.'s to a much greater extent than H.T.'s and T.'s., both of which, so far as constitution goes, are of a less hardy character. Whatever may be the cause, the effect was produced at the first two shows of the National Rose Society, as at both of them the H.P.'s were of very moderate quality,

and without representative blooms in that class of the old H.P.'s, especially of the old reds, which I have grown so long and loved so well, I cannot, and never shall, think any Rose season satisfactory.

This may be mere prejudice according to the present standard of exhibition blooms, but the loss of these flowers certainly makes a marvellous difference to the decorative character of exhibition stands, and I doubt whether this was ever more clearly shown than at the Metropolitan Show of the Society held at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, on the 4th of July. There were many fine Roses, there were many fairly good stands, but they lacked distinction, and had a dullness and sameness about them; and no particular stands and few particular blooms impressed themselves on the memory. Roses, however, there were in abundance, as I am told by Mr. Mawley that no less than 6,725 exhibition blooms were staged, a number which has on only a few occasions been exceeded.

The remarks previously made on the season were borne out by a prevailing characteristic of the show, the apparent evenness of the various exhibits. There were no one or two stands in each class, such as in an ordinarily good year seem to stand out head and shoulders above the others, and this was especially noticeable in the great class for 72 varieties, which carries with it among trade growers the blue ribbon of the Rose exhibitor, the Champion Challenge Trophy. This is the class that, personally, I saw most of, for, if memory serves me, the Judges, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Orpen, and myself, took nearly two hours in making our award. It was extremely difficult to select the first three for the three prizes, and then, after long consideration, two boxes were selected for the Trophy and the second prize. At this point there was a variance of opinion between the judges. We all knew that both boxes would have to be most carefully gone through again, but two of the judges were a little inclined towards the chances of a very level 72 with few bad flowers in it, according to the standard by which we were judging, while

my third colleague was of opinion that the other 72, though it had more faulty and imperfect flowers, yet had some high-class blooms, again according to the standard of the day, which would just turn the scale in its favour. In the end, though the result was not arrived at until long after the public had been admitted, his opinion was verified, and it was decided by a narrow but sufficient margin that the Cup, as all the Rose world knows, went to Messrs. R. Harkness & Co., with Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons second, and Messrs. F. Cant & Co. third.

The task laid upon the judges of this important class is an onerous and responsible one. The leading position is highly coveted, the keenness of the competitors and of the competition is very marked, and the judges are well aware of the importance attached to their decision, and also of the fact that directly the awards are made they will be most closely scrutinized and verified or differed from by great expert opinions. That such awards should always be entirely approved, except possibly by the first prize-winner, is hardly to be expected, for in very close competition, where there may be only a difference of a point or two between the exhibits, the individualism of the judges must be a factor, and it is quite possible that another set of judges might place that small margin of difference the other way. It may, however, be said that in the last seventeen years during which Mr. Pemberton and myself, with the assistance of some other leading amateur, have been associated as judges in this class, there has only been one occasion on which the judges have not been unanimous as to the championship award, and in that case the decision of the majority was fortified by the opinion of a fourth expert. It may reasonably be assumed therefore that substantial justice has been done.

In the chief class for Tea Roses Mr. G. Prince added to his innumerable successes and won the D'ombrain Challenge Trophy, then competed for for the first time. Messrs. J. Burrell & Co. exhibited some beautiful Teas in a smaller class, among which was a magnificent bloom of Mrs. Edward Mawley, which was honoured by the award of a silver medal

as the best Tea bloom shown by any nurseryman. It may be noted that another bloom of the same variety was similarly honoured in the Amateur Section, so White Maman Cochet may not be so invincible as a medal Rose, as she has appeared to be in recent years.

As to the Amateur Section. In the Trophy Class my Roses were fortunate enough to find favour with the judges, but they probably felt some difficulty in differentiating them from those shown by my old rival, Mr. Conway Jones. He must have been well up in the running and, as a matter of fact, if he could only grow H.P.'s as he grows T.'s and H.T.'s he would long ago have attained the highest object of his ambition in Rose growing.

For the Tea Challenge Trophy Mr. Hill Gray was, as usual, invincible; but some beautiful Teas came from Mr. Tate's garden at Downside, and the Harkness Cup was well won by him in strong competition.

The Isle of Wight was well represented by Mr. Richards, Lady Campbell, and others. Mr. Richards, who grows less than 1,000 plants, was in great form, and carried off both the Ben Cant Memorial Cup and the President's Cup with very good blooms.

With regard to other features of the show the marvellous groups of Roses shown by Messrs. Hobbies and Messrs. Paul and Son were very noticeable and of wonderfully high class. I was admiring the Cheshunt group when Mr. Geo. Paul himself joined me and just then, to my astonishment, I saw the card, "Second prize," and asked him what it meant. Was it possible that such a group as that had been beaten? This might have given rather a lead to some of us for a little more or less friendly criticism of the judging, but Mr. Paul was too good a sportsman for that. "It is all right," he said; "the judging is perfectly correct. Go to the other end of the tent and look at Hobbies' group." I went at once and saw that what he said was correct. Grand as was the group from Cheshunt, the one from East Dereham had fairly beaten it, but, indeed, the Cheshunt group was fully up to gold medal standard, and what more than that can be said in favour of the winning one?

As to new Roses, Messrs. S. Bide & Sons showed Queen of Spain in good form, and Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons had fine specimens of Lady Helen Vincent, a Rose somewhat after Dean Hole and Mrs. Mawley. To each of these a gold medal was awarded, and both should prove useful to exhibitors.

As to garden Roses, which are now so great a feature of the show, the remarks already made as to the unfavourable character of the season must be modified, for I doubt whether they have ever been better shown, and the exhibits of Messrs. Paul & Son, Charles Turner, J. Mattock, and G. Mount, and others among the nurserymen, and of Mr. Tate, Mr. Pemberton, Mrs. Perkins, and Mr. A. C. Turner, among the amateurs, were very noticeable and quite above the average standard of merit.

There was again keen competition in the smaller classes open to amateurs. This is always a gratifying feature of any show, for we look to the small exhibitors of to-day to become the prize winners of the future in the class for 36 varieties, and to fill up gaps in the ranks of the old brigade as they retire or experience in defeat the truth of the old adage that youth will be served.

Some reference must be made to the decorative classes open to lady amateurs, which always seem a centre of attraction to visitors. The rivalry was keen, but it was Mrs. Orpen's day, and she carried off three first prizes in five classes with very tasteful exhibits. Mrs. G. A. Hammond and Mrs. Mawley accounted for the first prizes in the two other classes.

The Society was greatly honoured by the visit to the show of its Royal Patroness Her Majesty the Queen, who took great interest in the exhibits and, indeed, laid her gracious commands upon the officials to point out to her the chief objects of interest.

With regard to the general arrangements of the show it may well be said that the care and thought given to them by our Honorary Secretary produced a very adequate result. The two good bands were a great improvement, and the catering arrangements were far more satisfactory. In the weather we

were not so fortunate, as the rain in the afternoon no doubt kept many away, and our receipts unfortunately suffered in consequence.

In conclusion, perhaps a few remarks may be permitted on a very vexed question—the best date for holding this great Metropolitan Show, which is unquestionably the chief event of the year. It is a question which has been fully debated by the Committee, and to which much anxious consideration has been given without any satisfactory solution being arrived at. For some years the show has been held early in July, and has not only been a success, but has on the whole been well attended by the public. Still, it is contended by those in favour of a later date, that the chief show of the Society is a national one, and should suit the chief growers in the United Kingdom, and further, that it is impossible to get a representative display of exhibition blooms before the second week in July at the earliest. As a mere exhibitor I have whole-heartedly supported this contention—it is annoying enough to doubt almost up to the last moment whether it will be possible to make up a 36, and in any case to know that if it is made up that the exhibit will be a poor one—but that is nothing to the disappointment which must be annually experienced by exhibitors such as Mr. Machin, Mr. Boyes, Mr. Foley Hobbs, Mr. Dennison, and others, who, in spite of all care and trouble, find that they must stand aside altogether, or perhaps show in very moderate form in some minor classes. It may probably therefore be conceded that, if the main object of the show is to get together a representative display of exhibition blooms at their best, a later date should be selected.

The argument that the show should bring in all the chief growers in the United Kingdom is a plausible one, but I doubt whether it will stand investigation. There are hardly any trade growers, North of the Trent, who exhibit at the Provincial Show, and as for the great Scotch growers—in 1905 that show was held at Glasgow on the 15th July; in 1906 at Edinburgh on the 18th July; and last year at Saltaire, near Bradford, on the 16th of the same month. Look at the prize

list, and what do we find? Practically the same names that we see at the London Show—at Glasgow, R. Harkness & Co., A. Dickson & Sons, B. R. Cant & Sons; at Edinburgh, A. Dickson & Sons, B. R. Cant & Sons, R. Harkness & Co.; at Saltaire, A. Dickson & Sons, F. Cant & Co., B. R. Cant & Sons, R. Harkness & Co., D. Prior & Son; while the Scotch growers were mostly conspicuous by their absence.

With regard to Ireland, as the great Newtownards firm has a Rose nursery at Ledbury, it can hardly claim special consideration. The Belmont Roses we should all like to see more of, but the proposed alteration of the date, except in a very early season, would not bring them in.

It seems doubtful, therefore, whether any possible later date would give us more Roses from the trade growers, though undoubtedly their quality would be higher.

As to amateurs, if the figures for 1906 may be taken as a guide—those of last year are not before me—growers of over 1,000 plants of exhibition varieties staged about 100 exhibits, while the growers of less than 1,000 plants staged some 300. These figures are somewhat startling, looking to the fact that a later date probably would prevent many of the smaller growers from exhibiting. From amateurs, therefore, with a later date we might expect blooms of higher class, but a serious reduction in the quantity of the blooms and the numbers of the exhibitors must be anticipated.

There is also the question of the decorative varieties, the exhibits of which with a late date might suffer both in quantity and quality, and I fear that both our non-exhibiting Members (who constitute about five-sixths of the Society) and the visitors to the show would attach far more importance to this than to any higher standard of quality among the exhibition blooms.

On these premises it may apparently be concluded that, with a late date, there is more probability of loss than gain, both to the Show and to the Society. An existing grievance

may be remedied to some extent, but it will be at the cost of inflicting greater hardships on another and much more numerous section of exhibitors.

This conclusion, formed after much consideration and in a position of less freedom and greater responsibility than I have before occupied, is opposed to my individual sympathies and interests, but it is, I believe, in accord with the best interests of the Society, and must therefore have such support as I may be able to give to it. Finally, it will be remembered that the Metropolitan Show was held up to 1888 at South Kensington on the first Tuesday in July, and subsequently at the Crystal Palace till 1901 on the first Saturday in the same month. These were fixed dates and accepted as such, both by our exhibitors and also by other Horticultural Societies—which is a matter of some moment when the arrangements for their summer shows come up for consideration. Is it not possible to find a solution of the date difficulty in a reversion to our old practice and in the selection of the first Tuesday in July as the fixed date for the Metropolitan Show? At present, with the date left an open one from year to year, there seems to be a feeling of unsettlement among exhibitors, and the frequent and lengthy discussions on the question in committee tend not only to neglect or postponement of other matters of importance, but also to the creation of a certain amount of party feeling and tension, which in all the best interests of the Society and of the good fellowship which should subsist among its members, should be cleared away as soon as possible.

If I have somewhat digressed from my subject it is owing to a request from the Editor of the Rose Annual that something should be said about this date question, but I may now return to the shows. Upon such as were held by local societies I had little opportunity of forming a personal opinion, but Mr. Pemberton appears to have been satisfied with the show at Wolverhampton, where Roses are made a great feature of in the schedule; Edgeware has a young but vigorous society; and there were some fine blooms to be seen at Harrow and Luton. At the former place I was asked to

assist in the judging, as a great contest was expected for the Harrow Cup, which seemed likely to become the permanent property of Messrs. Frank Cant & Co. The cup class is for 36, a small number for the great trade growers, and it may readily be imagined that the quality of their exhibits in such a class was high. Messrs. F. Cant & Co. showed very well indeed, but Messrs. D. Prior & Son were just a little better, and the coveted cup passed into their possession.

Mr. J. Lion, of Stanmore, Middlesex, had a remarkable arrangement of Königin Carola and this Rose, as shown by by them, is good in its colour—a clean pink—and has a high pointed centre and sufficient size. If, as they opine, it is an improved Caroline Testout, its future position is well assured.

At Luton there was another battle royal between Messrs. D. Prior & Son and Messrs. R. Harkness & Co., but the former were even better than at Harrow and scored another victory. There was a marvellous bloom of Killarney in their 48 which I shall long remember.

This Luton show is mentioned because it appears to be a very rising one, and the officials have expressed a wish to receive a visit from the National Rose Society. Their President (Mr. Crawley, of Stockwood) is a keen Rose grower, and a good friend to our Society. There are apparently a numerous body of local exhibitors and an admirable site for the show, to which visitors flocked in by the thousand. Luton itself is very accessible, and if arrangements can be made, a Provincial Show held there should go off well.

The Provincial Show held at Saltaire, near Bradford, on the 16th of July was in every way a success, and all thanks are due to Mr. G. C. Waud, the energetic President of the local Rose Society, and his committee. It is pleasant to hear from him that the visit of the National Rose Society has caused great additional interest to be taken in local rose growing, and of his hope that the visit may soon be repeated.

An influential Rose Society in the North was much wanted, and there seems every prospect that the Saltaire Society, under its present management, will well supply the want and become an important centre for Rose growers.

As to the show itself, in the large classes open to nurserymen, Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons carried all before them, taking both the Jubilee Cup with 36 blooms for the third time in succession, and the beautiful Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. Waud to his Society, with 72 varieties. Mr. G. Prince was again in front with his Teas, and decorative Roses were well shown by Mr. J. Mattock and others. That fine old H.P. John Stuart Mill—too seldom seen now—took a medal for Messrs. R. Harkness & Co.

New Roses were well shown and Messrs. A. Dickson and Sons added Harry Kirk to their long list of gold medal Roses. It is classed as a Tea, but appears to show traces of a hybrid parent. Mr. Holland, who has seen it at Newtownards, tells me that it is splendidly free flowering with fine foliage and growth, and a grand autumnal Rose. The colour, a clear yellow, is much in its favour, and colour will, no doubt, be a very important factor in the future in dealing with new Roses which come before the National Rose Society for approval.

In the Jubilee Cup for amateurs there was stronger competition than has been seen for years past, nearly all the leading amateurs, including Mr. Machin and Mr. Boyes, being represented, and after a very close contest the cup was awarded to the Isle of Wight Roses sent by Mr. Richards. Mr. Foley Hobbs also exhibited in great form, and the judges had a very difficult task in deciding between the two stands. This great success on the part of Mr. Richards was a very remarkable feat, and will long be remembered by exhibitors. He grows less than 1,000 plants, which are presumedly cutbacks, his situation is an early one, and he commenced to show at an early date. These plants must indeed be grand, and the cultural skill given to them of the very highest class to enable him to show in such form both for the cup and in other classes at so late a date, and subsequently on the 23rd July at Manchester.

Other features of the show were the decorative Roses staged by Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Machin, and all were pleased to see the latter exhibitor take the Saltaire Challenge Cup.

At Manchester on the 23rd July there was as usual a good collection of both Roses and Rose growers, the leading position being taken by Mr. Conway Jones and Messrs. D. Prior & Son. A wonderful bloom of Madame Jules Gravereaux was exhibited by Mr. Foley Hobbs and received, so I am told, no less than six points from the judges, and also, most worthily, a medal for the best Tea in the whole show. But glorious as the bloom was it seems clear that the judges have no power to give six points to any Rose, as the rule is definite—"Three points for high-class blooms and one *or even two* extra points for a very superior bloom," a maximum of five points in all—so it may be well not to treat this case as creating a precedent.

With this show the ordinary exhibition season came to an end, but a surprise was in store for all at the Autumn show held at the Royal Horticultural Hall on the 24th September, where, at last, Roses grown in Scotland were shown in their best form by Messrs. J. Cocker & Sons, Messrs. Adam & Craigmile, and Messrs. D. & W. Croll. The 36 staged by Messrs. J. Cocker and Sons was a marvellous exhibit indeed. Fresh, bright coloured, clean, and of full size, the Roses would have been hard to beat by our best growers in July, and there were good specimens of old favourites which had been so impossible to get in the past season. Messrs. Frank Cant & Co. were strong with a representative exhibit of any Roses, and also in decorative varieties; and Cheshunt made no mistake about the gold medal Rose group on this occasion. Among the amateurs it was good to see Mr. Pemberton taking his old place at the top with both exhibition and garden varieties. M. H. Walsh, a good new red, and others, were fine in his 24, but Miss Pemberton can hardly have been pleased with the very sulky aspect of her namesake in the post of honour in the back row.

There was fine competition in the decorative classes open to lady amateurs, and Miss J. Langton's dinner table decoration was very good indeed. The design was simple, the flowers fresh, bright, and arranged with exquisite taste and skill. Among the bowls and baskets of Roses there were pleasing exhibits, but, with all humility, may it be suggested that some of them were heavy and overcrowded?

The usual gold medal went to Newtownards for a red H.T., Avoca, of good growth and with high pointed flowers—quite a nice novelty.

Altogether the show was a great one, and made a pleasant ending to a somewhat indifferent Rose season.

With regard to the *personnel* of our exhibitors there has not been much change among the leading amateurs, but younger men are coming on. Great things are expected from such growers as Mr. Holland, Mr. Dennison, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Richards, and others in the near future, and no doubt those gentlemen are fully determined, so far as in them lies, not to let these expectations be disappointed. Smaller growers will be taking their next step up the ladder and many fresh ones making a start. "The old order changing giveth place to new," which is a healthy sign of vitality and one that should be welcomed.



The Nickerson Awards in 1907.

BY

Mr. HERBERT E. MOLYNEUX, Hon. Treasurer, N.R.S.

It is ancient history that the National Rose Society's General Committee in April of last year decided by means of a ballot that the best Roses (in their respective classes of Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea, and Tea) in general cultivation, and introduced in 1900 and subsequent years, were respectively Frau Karl Druschki, Dean Hole, and Madame Jules Gravereaux, and that subsequently the raisers of these varieties were each handed a Nickerson Cup.

It was not an easy question to decide—the Roses were to be each the best of its class for ordinary garden cultivation, and at the same time of fairly recent introduction—and within the limits of the competition, if such it may be termed, I do not see how any other decision than that arrived at could have been anticipated. Yet some, I know, expected that some new Rose would be discovered worthy of the distinction, but the method of arriving at the award prevented anything of the kind. Unless the Rose was well known and in general cultivation, it had little chance of securing a sufficient number of votes. The voting was by ballot, without consultation, and although there were not many members who voted for all the three Roses that obtained the award, the consensus of opinion was marked.

Mr. Nickerson was apparently well pleased with his experiment, as he has offered the Society this year twelve more cups, which will be awarded on somewhat similar lines. Such generosity is deserving of the gratitude of the Society, and at the Annual Meeting he was unanimously elected a Vice-President.

I have been asked by the Publications Committee to contribute some notes on these three Roses, but as the Roses themselves are so well known to the majority of

Rosarians, I shall find it difficult to say anything of interest if I confine myself to mere description. I therefore propose to travel rather outside the lines of a descriptive article. I will take them in their natural order of Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea, and Tea, and commence with Frau Karl Druschki.

Frau Karl Druschki (Hybrid Perpetual).

This Rose was raised by Herr Peter Lambert, of Trier, Germany. There has been rather more mystery than usual about the life history of this Rose, and all sorts of stories have got into circulation respecting it. I remember hearing a long circumstantial story of how it was rescued by Mr. Peter Lambert almost at the last moment from a bonfire of seedlings thought of no account, and was purchased by him in the South of France from the raiser for a mere song, and taken home to Trier, and eventually quite a big fortune was made out of the Rose. All of which is absolutely untrue. I have been in correspondence with Mr. Peter Lambert, of Trier, who sent out Frau Karl Druschki, and from him I have learnt the facts, which are briefly as follows:—

In 1896 he crossed the Rose Merveille de Lyon with the pollen of Caroline Testout, and raised only one plant from the resulting seed. It grew fast in 1897, but never flowered, and it was planted in a border outside in the autumn of that year. In the summer of 1898 it had three small, thin flowers, but in the autumn it much improved. In 1899 he propagated about a hundred plants, and managed to stage some good flowers at various exhibitions, especially at Stuttgart, where it created quite a sensation, and the name of Schneekönigin (Snow Queen) was suggested as appropriate, but it was not so named by Mr. Lambert. In the following year, 1900, the large flower show of the German Rose Society was held at Trier, and a special jury was asked to award a prize of £50 for the best new Rose of German origin, to be called Otto von Bismarck.

The jury thought well of the Rose, but eventually decided not to make an award as the Rose was white ; they subsequently visited the nursery, and after seeing the Rose growing regretted their decision. Mr. Lambert had previously been in correspondence with Herr Karl Druschki, the President of the German Rose Society, and he named the Rose after the President's wife, and distributed the Rose the following year, namely in 1901, the first standards making £2 each, the dwarfs £1. In the summer of 1901 some French florists from the Riviera visited his nurseries and purchased plants, and they were the first plants of Frau Karl Druschki to enter France. In the autumn of 1900 some plants were sent to the United States to be tested by the American growers, but they apparently did not know the right culture, and wrote back to say the Rose was "no good, and not worth anything to them." Afterwards, when it was too late, they found out their mistake. Something very similar was its fate here ; the first year it was thought very little of. I had, I remember, a letter from one of our largest growers, in which he said that it was "not wanted," and "would be of very little use," and it was not until it was propagated naturally (by which I mean not under glass), and grown in the same way, it was discovered what a really fine flower it was. I wonder how many unnamed seedlings have been lost to us owing to this lack of extended trial ?

Dean Hole (Hybrid Tea).

This Rose was raised by Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons, of Newtownards, Ireland. I am not at liberty to disclose its parentage, except to say that there is a predominance of Tea blood—almost sufficient to warrant it being called a Tea—in its veins. I first saw the Rose at one of the northern shows in 1903—Ulverston, I think—and was very much taken with it. In July of the following year it was awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society. Messrs. Dickson had previously written the Dean asking permission to call their latest production after him, and in

one of those characteristic letters of his he refers to the Rose, under date of February 4th, 1904, and writing from The Rochester Deanery, as follows:—

“I am anxiously hoping for a Dean Hole Rose, which will remind my brother Rosarians hereafter of one who had the privilege of suggesting, organising, and establishing, forty-seven years ago, the first exhibition of Roses only which had been held in this country.”

At the National Rose Society's Exhibition in the Temple Gardens in 1904, Mr. Mawley selected a bloom of Dean Hole from Messrs. A. Dickson's stand, and gave it to Mrs. Hole to show to the Dean, and a few days after Dean Hole writes Messrs. Dickson:—

“If you could have seen me when Mrs. Hole came back from the Show with a most lovely Rose in her hand, and which she told me had won a Gold Medal and was named Dean Hole—if you could have seen me gazing upon it, proud and happy as a boy with his first watch or his new pony—you would know better than words can tell how delighted I am with the honour which you have conferred upon me. I thank you most heartily.”

After the Show I went over to Ireland, and saw Dean Hole growing there in the nurseries at Newtownards, and saw at once that it was something very different from either Mrs. Edward Mawley or Maman Cochet, to which it had been hastily likened in the Gardening Press, and which reference had attracted the Dean's notice; and hearing that I had recently seen the plants growing, he wrote to ask me if there was any truth in the suggested likeness, adding that he should be very sorry to put Mrs. Edward Mawley in the shade. I sent him a description of the Rose, and he wrote me on the 30th July the last letter that he was to pen on his favourite flower. It has not been published before.

“I need not tell you that your letter has given me very great pleasure, because you knew when you kindly wrote it how welcome and interesting your complete description of Dean Hole Rose, would be to Dean Hole, Rosarian.

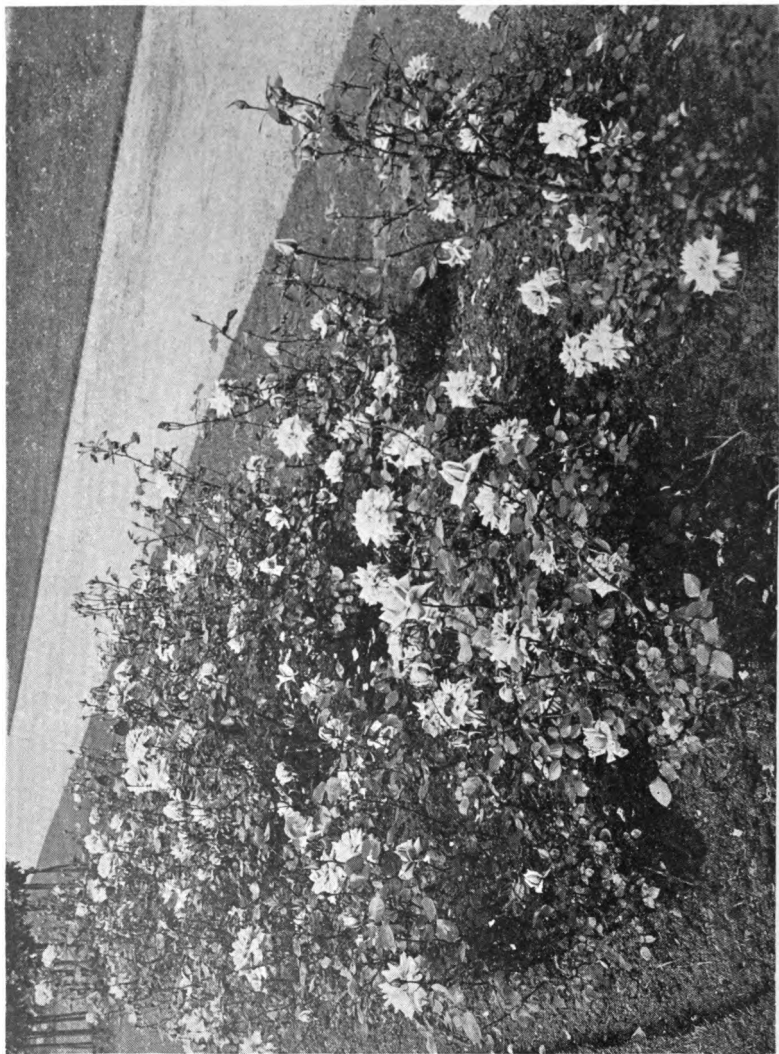
“I have been ill, and am not allowed to write much at present, or I should like to have written you a long letter.”

No Rose was, however, needed to keep fresh in the minds of English rosarians the first President of the National Rose Society, for as long as Roses are grown in England his memory will be kept green.

Madame Jules Gravereaux (Tea).

This variety, which was sent out in 1901, was raised by the well-known firm of Messrs. Soupert et Notting, of Luxembourg. The selection of this Rose, perhaps, was the surprise of the ballot. It was rather a long time finding its way into English trade catalogues, and consequently into general cultivation, and then also it was called a Dijon Tea, which was not exactly a recommendation, why I never could quite follow, as its parentage was authoritatively given out as Rêve D'Or \times Viscountess Folkestone—the first a Noisette, the second a Hybrid Tea. To see it at its best the plant wants age—and a three-year-old standard or a pillar of equal age is necessary—then it is really a magnificent Rose, producing enormous flowers in profusion. I saw a photograph last year of one of the original standards sent out from Luxembourg, and I don't think I remember seeing a finer specimen of a standard; the shoots were five or six feet long; and flowering freely from the laterals, the tree was simply a mass of flower. The Rose bears the name of one who is reputed to have the finest collection of Roses extant—Monsieur Jules Gravereaux, of L'Hay, President of the Rose Society of France.

So that one is struck with this remarkable coincidence—that each of the three Roses selected as worthy of the distinction which the Nickerson Award confers have been named after the Presidents (or the wife of the President) of the Rose Society in the respective lands of their origin. I do not think that fact has been commented on before, and with it I will close my notes, which I am afraid are already too long for our Editor.



A Bed of MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (Hybrid Tea), by permission of the Editor of the "Garden."

A French Rosarian's Description of the Society's Metropolitan Exhibition in 1907.

*Translated by Mr. H. R. DARLINGTON from an Article which
appeared in the "Journal des Roses" for September, 1907.*

GREAT ROSE SHOW IN LONDON.

Under this title Mons. Turbat publishes in the "Bulletin de la Soci  t   Francaise des Rosieristes" the following account of the Great Exhibition held this year in London.

The Exhibition of the English National Rose Society took place on the 4th of July last in the Botanical Gardens, situated in Regent's Park, London.

Those among us who have never had the advantage of visiting this Exhibition cannot adequately realise its importance, its size, or its extent. Several large tents, five or six, measuring perhaps 50 to 80 metres long and 20 to 30 metres wide, are entirely decorated with cut Roses and Rose trees. All these tents (except the groups of Roses in pots and the accompanying stands of cut flowers in vases, hidden with moss, and placed on the ground itself), are arranged with tables either set against the sides of the tents or placed by themselves down the whole length of them. There are also generally in each tent three large central tables, as well as tables running round each side of the tent. Many nurserymen and innumerable amateurs show each year at this great competition in separate classes.

In England, at all the Exhibitions throughout the whole extent of the United Kingdom, nurserymen and amateurs always compete separately. This arrangement of competitions is very different from that usually practised in France. The most important competition is for the best collection of 72

Roses in 72 distinct varieties. Then the competitions that follow are generally for 48 Roses in 48 varieties, 40 Roses in 40 varieties,* 24 Roses in 24 varieties, 12 varieties, 9 varieties &c.

Amateurs find much pleasure in taking part in these competitions. They not only become keenly interested themselves, but also communicate their enthusiasm to their friends, and you will easily see that the taste for Roses has in this way become much more developed among our neighbours than it is with us. This year, by reason of the cold season which lasted into July, the Roses exhibited have been very fine.

The contest was very keen between three nurserymen exhibitors for the championship of 72 varieties, which was ultimately awarded to Messrs. R. Harkness & Co., Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons and Messrs. F. Cant & Co. following them very closely.

Among the varieties noticed in these classes—remarkable blooms which had attained a degree of perfection unknown here—were the following Hybrid Perpetuals:—*Captain Hayward*, *Horace Vernet*, *Gustave Piganeau*, *Hugh Dickson*, *Duke of Edinburgh*, *Crown Prince*, *Oscar Cordel*. Also the following Hybrid Teas:—*Gustave Grünerwald*, *Lady Ashtown*, *Betty*, *Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt*, *Mme. Charles de Luze*, *Mme. Jules Graveriaux*, *Mme. Paul Léaë*, *Dr. J. Campbell Hall*, *Mme. Mélanie Soupert*, *Charles J. Grahame*, *Dean Hole*, *Lady Moyra Beauclerc*, *Mildred Grant*, *Bessie Brown*, *J. B. Clark*, *Countess of Derby*, *Florence Pemberton*, *Mrs. David McKee*, &c.

It is not possible to give in this article all the details of the classes of cut flowers exhibited, for, apart from the professional exhibitors, innumerable amateurs had responded to the appeal of the Organising Committee. In the class for 16 distinct varieties, three flowers of each, Mr. Mount, of Canterbury, took the first prize with the following varieties (amongst others):—*J. B. Clark*, *Liberty*, *Hugh Dickson*, *Reine des Nièges*, *Charles Lefebvre*, *Caroline Testout*, *Mildred Grant*, *Belle Siebrecht*, *Mrs. John Laing*, *Duke of Edinburgh*,

* This should be three of each.

Ulrich Brunner, *White Lady*, &c. There were also competitions for 14 blooms* of the best red, the best white, the best shaded rose, &c. Thus *Liberty* had the first prize for the reds, followed by *Richmond* (second prize), and *Ulrich Brunner* third prize.

This year the great competition for amateurs was for 24 Roses in 24 varieties.† There were also an infinity of other competitions, such as competitions of 9 varieties for amateurs not growing more than 900‡ Rose plants; for 12 varieties, distinct; for nine varieties of Teas and Hybrid Teas; for six varieties new and distinct, &c.

The special prize for the most beautiful Hybrid Perpetual Rose was adjudged this year to the variety *Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi* [Lévêque, 1883], from the stand of Messrs. Dickson, of Newtownards; and for the most beautiful Hybrid Tea to the variety *Mildred Grant*, from the stand of Messrs. R. Harkness & Co.

The Hybrid Tea, *William Shean*, was very noticeable among the new Roses. The following novelties exhibited for the first time obtained a gold medal:—The Hybrid Tea, *Lady Helen Vincent*, a magnificent variety after the style of *Mrs. Edward Mawley* and of *Dean Hole*, with fine foliage, raised by Messrs. Dickson, of Newtownards; and for the Hybrid Tea, *Queen of Spain*, raised by Messrs. Bide, a variety which had already received the same award§ the previous year.

The large groups of Roses in pots, combined with cut sprays in vases, were very interesting. These groups present some analogy to those which our colleagues from the neighbourhood of Paris show every year in the Conservatories of Cours-la-Reine. However, for some years past and since those beautiful varieties of hybrids of *Wichuraiana* and of multiflora have made their appearance, our English colleagues

* Should be 18 blooms.

† Should be 36 Roses in 36 varieties.

‡ Should be 500 Rose plants.

§ Or rather, a Card of Commendation.


display stands to great effect with the base of the groups furnished with dwarf varieties, cultivated in pots, such as *Mrs. John Laing*, *Belle Siebrecht*, *Marquise de Salisbury*, *Caroline Testout*, &c., and surmounting all this collection appear grand flowering pillars up to three metres high of such varieties as *Lady Gay*, *Turner's Crimson Rambler*, *Dorothy Perkins*, *Blush Rambler*, *Rubin*, *Waltham Rambler*, *Albéric Barbier*, *Paul Transon*, as well as an entirely new variety, *Hiawatha*, red crimson self, with large clusters of bloom, producing a very fine effect. The first prize for these groups was awarded to the house of Hobbies; the second to Messrs. George Paul & Son. The judges were in much difficulty, the stands being of nearly equal merit.

Mons. Turbat adds that in England the taste for Roses is wonderfully developed, indeed, to such an extent, that the crowd was so considerable that for hours together it was impossible to approach the novelties.



ROSE ANALYSIS FOR 1907.

[Reprinted from the "Journal of Horticulture" of October 24th, 1907, by the kind permission of the Editor of that journal, at the request of the Publications Committee of the Society. A similar analysis of Roses appears annually in the "Journal of Horticulture" towards the end of October.]

 THE principal exhibition of the National Rose Society, which was held on July 4th of the present year in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, was one of the largest the Society has ever held—over two thousand blooms of exhibition Roses alone having been staged on that occasion. It also promised at one time to be the finest Rose show ever held. Such, however, was not to be the case, for in the middle of June there came a change to colder weather, which arrested the previous satisfactory growth of the plants, and consequently caused the buds, at the most critical period of their development, to remain nearly at a standstill for a fortnight. Long and severe frosts in the winter, and keen frosts in the spring, are the two weather conditions most dreaded by the exhibiting rosarian. And yet, truth to tell, more Rose shows have been marred, at all events as regards the display of blooms, by a long spell of unseasonable cold in June than by any other adverse circumstance that could be named. Fortunately this year the cold spell in June was less pronounced than is often the case, so that although most of the early flowers came smaller and less perfect in form than they would otherwise have been, they were not as seriously affected in those respects as in many previous summers. These remarks apply more particularly to the blooms of the exhibition varieties, which for their perfect development require that they should make gradual and unretarded progress from the time they are fairly well developed. In those parts of the show which were devoted to the "garden" or decorative Roses the exhibits have seldom been finer or better coloured.

In order that the following table of Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas, and also that of Teas and Noisettes, may be clearly understood, it may be advisable at the outset to once more explain the system upon which they have been compiled. For the last twenty-one years the name of every Rose in the first, second, and third prize stands has been taken down at the leading Rose show of the season—that held annually in London in July by the National Rose Society. The results thus obtained have been tabulated, and the varieties arranged in the published tables according to the average number of times each Rose was staged at the last eight of those exhibitions. This applies to nearly two-thirds of the Roses which find places in those tables. For the sorts of more recent introduction the longest trustworthy averages are given instead, while the still newer kinds are given positions according to their records for the last exhibition alone.

It is interesting to try and gauge from time to time by means of these tables the advances that the Rose is making in one direction or another. In other words, the trend of public opinion, at all events from an exhibitor's point of view. For instance, taking the table of Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas, one cannot but notice from year to year the unchecked advance of the Hybrid Tea, together with the gradual decline of the Hybrid Perpetual. This year there are no fewer than thirty-two H.T.'s on the list, last year there were twenty-six, and five years ago only fourteen. And yet at present we cannot afford to dispense with the Hybrid Perpetuals altogether, or our gardens would lose much of their beauty. On the side of the Hybrid Tea we have a daily increasing army of large continuous flowering and mostly pink Roses with, as a rule, little fragrance. On the other side we see a diminishing array of so-called Perpetuals which flower bravely enough during the summer, but only moderately during the rest of the season. They are somewhat smaller in size, and generally some shade of crimson in colour, and in many cases have a most delicious perfume. Our hybridists having so successfully



ALBÉRIC BARBIER (Wichurana), by permission of the Editor of the "Garden."

HYBRID PERPETUALS AND HYBRID TEAS.

Position in present Analysis.	Average Number of Times Shown.	No. of times shown in 1907 in True Relative Proportion to the Average.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	Raiser's or Introducer's Name.	COLOUR.
1	52.2	53	Bessie Brown, H.T.	1899	A. Dickson & Sons	Creamy white
2	48.5	45	Mildred Grant, H.T.	1901	A. Dickson & Sons	Ivory white, shaded pink
3	42.0	42	Dean Hole, H.T.	1901	A. Dickson & Sons	Silvery carmine, shaded salmon
4	40.7	34	Frau Karl Druschki	1900	P. Lambert	Pure white
5	37.6	29	Mrs. John Laing	1887	Bennett	Rosy pink
6	36.4	38	Caroline Testout, H.T.	1890	Perner-Ducher	Light salmon-pink
7	35.1	26	Ulrich Brunner	1881	Levet	Cherry red
8	30.0	30	Hugh Dickson	1904	Hugh Dickson	Crimson, shaded scarlet
9	29.1	38	Mrs. W. J. Grant, H.T.	1895	A. Dickson & Sons	Bright rosy pink
10	29.0	19	Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, H.T.	1891	Lambert & Reiter	Cream, shaded lemon
11	25.9	16	A. K. Williams	1877	Schwartz	Bright carmine red
12	25.1	27	La France, H.T.	1867	Guillot	Silvery rose, shaded lilac
13	24.5	25	Alice Lindsell, H.T.	1902	A. Dickson & Sons	Creamy white, pink centre
14	24.5	26	Mrs. R. G. Sharnan-Crawford	1894	A. Dickson & Sons	Clear rosy pink
15	22.0	22	Lady Ashtown, H.T.	1904	A. Dickson & Sons	Deep pink
16	21.0	18	Florence Pemberton, H.T.	1902	A. Dickson & Sons	Creamy white, tinted pink
16	21.0	19	Gustave Piganeau	1889	Pernet-Ducher	Shaded carmine
18	20.2	21	Suzanne M. Rodocanachi	1883	Lévéque	Glowing rose
19	19.6	34	Captain Hayward	1893	Bennett	Scarlet crimson
20	19.1	0	Her Majesty	1885	Bennett	Pale rose
21	19.0	19	J. B. Clark, H.T.	1905	Hugh Dickson	Deep scarlet, shaded plum
22	18.2	9	Horace Vernet	1866	Guillot	Scarlet crimson, dark shaded
23	17.6	26	Marquise Litta, H.T.	1893	Pernet-Ducher	Carmine rose, bright centre
24	17.0	21	Helen Keller	1895	A. Dickson & Sons	Rosy cerise
25	14.6	3	Ulster	1899	A. Dickson & Sons	Salmon pink
26	14.4	15	Killarney, H.T.	1898	A. Dickson & Sons	Pale pink, shaded white
26	14.4	10	Prince Arthur	1875	B. R. Cant	Bright crimson
26	14.4	9	White Lady, H.T.	1890	W. Paul & Son	Creamy white
29	13.6	5	Charles Lefebvre	1861	Lacharme	Purplish crimson
30	12.0	12	Gustave Grunerwald, H.T.	1903	P. Lambert	Carmine pink
31	11.6	5	Marie Baumann	1863	Baumann	Soft carmine red
32	11.5	9	François Michelin	1871	Levet	Deep rose, reverse silvery
33	11.4	10	Dupuy Jamin	1868	Jamin	Bright cerise
34	11.3	6	Alfred Colomb	1865	Lacharme	Bright carmine red
34	11.3	5	Madame Gabriel Luizet	1877	Liabaud	Light silvery pink
36	9.9	9	Countess of Caledon, H.T.	1897	A. Dickson & Sons	Carmine rose
37	9.5	2	Fisher Holmes	1865	E. Verdier	Shaded crimson scarlet
37	9.5	8	Lady Moya Beaudere, H.T.	1901	A. Dickson & Sons	Madder rose, with silvery reflex
39	9.4	12	Duke of Wellington	1864	Granger	Bright shaded crimson
39	9.4	1	Marchioness of Londonderry	1893	A. Dickson & Sons	Ivory white
41	9.2	9	Comte de Raimbaud	1868	Roland	Clear crimson
42	9.0	9	Countess of Derby, H.T.	1905	A. Dickson & Sons	Flesh peach
42	9.0	7	Mamie, H.T.	1901	A. Dickson & Sons	Rosy carmine, yellow base
42	9.0	4	Robert Scott, H.T.	1901	A. Dickson & Sons	Clear rosy pink, shaded flesh
45	8.6	5	Tom Wood	1896	A. Dickson & Sons	Brownish red
46	8.5	6	Duchess of Portland, H.T.	1901	A. Dickson & Sons	Pale sulphur yellow
47	8.4	6	Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, H.T.	1882	Bennett	Rosy flesh
48	8.2	5	Général Jacqueminot	1853	Roussel	Bright scarlet crimson
49	8.1	6	Marchioness of Downshire	1894	A. Dickson & Sons	Light pink, shaded rose
50	8.0	8	Mrs. David McKee, H.T.	1904	A. Dickson & Sons	Creamy yellow
50	8.0	8	Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, H.T.	1903	E. G. Hill & Co.	Light pink
52	7.7	13	Gladys Harkness, H.T.	1900	A. Dickson & Sons	Deep salmon-pink, silvery reverse
53	7.6	8	Duke of Edinburgh	1868	Paul & Son	Scarlet crimson
54	7.2	5	Etienne Levet	1871	Levet	Carmine rose
55	7.1	1	Victor Hugo	1884	Schwartz	Dazzling crimson, shaded
56	7.0	2	Beauty of Waltham	1862	W. Paul & Son	Rosy crimson
56	7.0	7	Betty, H.T.	1905	A. Dickson & Sons	Coppery rose, shaded gold'n yellow
56	7.0	3	Papa Lambert, H.T.	1899	Lambert	Pinkish rose
56	7.0	7	William Shean, H.T.	1906	A. Dickson & Sons	Pink
60	6.7	1	Earl of Dufferin	1887	A. Dickson & Sons	Dark crimson, shaded maroon
61	6.4	3	Duke of Teck	1880	Paul & Son	Light crimson scarlet
61	6.4	1	Xavier Olibo	1864	Lacharme	Dark velvety crimson
63	6.0	6	Charles J. Grahame, H.T.	1905	A. Dickson & Sons	Very bright crimson
63	6.0	6	Dr. J. Campbell Hall, H.T.	1904	A. Dickson & Sons	Coral rose, suffused white
63	6.0	1	Margaret Dickson	1891	A. Dickson & Sons	Ivory white
63	6.0	6	Richmond, H.T.	1905	E. G. Hill & Co.	Bright crimson
67	5.5	6	Aimee Cochet, H.T.	1902	Souper & Notting	Flesh pink
67	5.5	1	Louis Van Houtte	1860	Lacharme	Deep crimson, shaded maroon

* New varieties, whose positions are dependent on their records for the 1907 show only.

obtained increased size and freedom of flowering in the Hybrid Teas are, no doubt, now turning their attention to the further improvements most needed in that section, namely, more crimsons and some good yellows of lasting colour, like *Maréchal Niel*, and above all things greater perfume.

At the last exhibition few varieties were exceptionally well represented, in fact, only *Captain Hayward* and *Gladys Harkness* have never before, and *Mrs. W. J. Grant* and *Marquise Litta* have only once before, been as frequently staged. Whereas *K. A. Victoria*, *Her Majesty*, *H. Vernet*, *Ulster*, *M. Baumann*, *C. Lefebvre*, *Fisher Holmes*, *Tom Wood*, *Earl of Dufferin*, *Victor Hugo*, *Beauty of Waltham*, *Xavier Olibo*, *Duke of Teck*, and *Louis Van Houtte*, all but one, be it noticed, *Hybrid Perpetuals*, have never before been as sparingly exhibited.

Turning now to the newer *Roses*, by which is here meant those varieties on the list which are five or fewer years old. Of those sent out in 1902 *Alice Lindsell*, No. 13 (creamy white, with pink centre), and *Florence Pemberton*, at No. 16 (creamy white, shaded pink), virtually retain their former positions, while *Aimée Cochet*, No. 67 (flesh pink), which did not appear in the last analysis, secures a place at the bottom of the present one. Of the two 1903 varieties, both of which are new to the analysis, *Gustave Grünerwald* (carmine pink) on its first appearance takes up a very creditable position at No. 30, while *Mrs. T. Roosevelt* (light pink) will be found at No. 50. I have not grown *Mrs. T. Roosevelt*, but can strongly recommend *Gustave Grünerwald* for general garden cultivation on account of its distinct shade of pink, and its good and dainty habit of growth. To 1904 we are indebted for three fine acquisitions, both for exhibition and garden purposes, viz., *Dean Hole*, *Hugh Dickson*, and *Lady Ashtown*. Little need be said of *Dean Hole* (pale carmine, shaded salmon) considering

that, although only three years old, it has already risen to the third place on the table, and is a far better garden Rose than either of the varieties which occupy the leading places above it. Hugh Dickson (bright crimson) may be said to have leapt into favour, having at one bound risen from No. 61 to No. 8. Lady Ashtown (deep pink), one of the best all-round Roses of recent introduction, has risen from No. 20 to No. 15. Mrs. David McKee (creamy yellow), on the other hand, has since last year fallen from No. 45 to No. 50. Dr. J. Campbell Hall, No. 63 (coral rose), has also lost a few places, but is nevertheless a very pretty garden Rose. We now come to five varieties which were sent out in 1905. J. B. Clark (crimson shaded plum), the sensational flower of the National Rose Society's exhibition in 1905, has risen from No. 32 to No. 21. Countess of Derby (flesh-peach) which is new to the table, takes up a position at No. 42. The deep petaled Betty (coppery-rose, shaded yellow) also new to the list, will be found at No. 56. Richmond (bright crimson) likewise new to the analysis, secures a place at No. 63. The remaining variety, C. J. Grahame, No. 63 (bright crimson) has not improved on its previous position of last year. The only Rose distributed in 1906 which was shown a sufficient number of times at the last exhibition to obtain a place in the table is William Shean (pink), which secures a place at No. 56.

Greatly to the honour of our British raisers be it said that as many as twelve of the above sixteen new Roses were raised in the north of Ireland, and ten of them by a single firm. As regards the other four Roses we are indebted for two of them to America, for one of them to France, and for the remaining variety to Germany. Of the sixteen Roses all but one are H.T.'s., while nine, or more than half, are some shade of pink. Further particulars respecting these newer Roses will be found under the heading "Special Audit of the Newer H.P.'s and H.T.'s."

Teas and Noisettes.

This refined and beautiful section is more conservative than that with which we have just been dealing, nevertheless, there is evidence of gradual but decided changes taking place in it, as will be seen from the particulars given below.

White Maman Cochet deservedly heads the list as it has done ever since it came into general cultivation in 1903, for there is no other tea which possesses so many good qualities. At the last two exhibitions, however, Mrs. Edward Mawley has been rather more frequently staged. In fact, the last two years it was oftener to be seen in the prize stands than any other Rose in the show.

Only one Tea was staged at the last exhibition exceptionally well, and that was Medea, which has only once before been as frequently shown. On the other hand, The Bride, Catherine Mermet, Mme. Hoste, Ernest Metz, Marie Van Houtte, Caroline Kuster, and Niphotos, have never before been as poorly represented. Indeed, the only varieties which were set up in twenty or more prize stands were White Maman Cochet, Mrs. Edward Mawley, Maman Cochet, Mme. Jules Gravereaux, Comtesse de Nadaillac, Souvenir de Pierre Notting, Medea, Muriel Grahame, and Souvenir de S. A. Prince. The foregoing particulars clearly show the declining positions of most of the smaller Teas, and the great popularity with exhibitors of those with large flowers like the first four varieties on the list.

There are only three Roses in the table which are six or fewer years old, and which are therefore entitled to be regarded as among the "newer" Roses. Madame Jules Gravereaux (flesh, shaded peach), which was introduced in 1901, has risen since last year from No. 14 to No. 4. Souvenir de Pierre Notting (pale apricot yellow, shaded orange), a 1902 variety, has also much improved its position

TEAS AND NOISETTES.

Position in Present Analysis.	Average Number of Times Shown.	No. of Times Shown in 1907 in True Relative Proportion to the Average.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	Raiser's or Introducer's Name.	COLOUR.
1	67.2	62	White Maman Cochet	1897	Cook	White, tinged lemon
2	59.7	68	Mrs. Edward Mawley	1899	A. Dickson & Sons	Pink, tinted carmine
3	50.1	54	Maman Cochet	1893	Cochet	Deep flesh, suffused light ros
4	34.5	47	Madame Jules Graveaux ..	1901	Soupert et Notting	Flesh, shaded peach
5	29.2	16	The Bride	1885	May	White, tinged lemon
6	28.7	32	Comtesse de Nadaillac ..	1871	Guillot	Peach, shaded apricot
7	28.5	35	Souvenir de Pierre Notting	1902	Soupert et Notting	Apricot yellow, shaded orange
8	27.7	33	Medea	1891	W. Paul & Son ..	Lemon yellow
9	27.2	14	Catherine Mermet	1869	Guillot	Light rosy flesh
10	25.0	20	Muriel Grahame	1896	A. Dickson & Sons	Pale cream, flushed rose
11	24.5	19	Bridesmaid	1893	May	Bright pink
12	24.2	26	Souvenir de S. A. Prince ..	1889	Prince	Pure white
13	23.6	18	Madame Cusin	1881	Guillot	Violet rose
14	22.5	17	Innocente Pirola	1878	Madame Ducher ..	Creamy white
15	22.2	15	Souvenir d'Elise Vardon ..	1854	Marest	Cream, tinted rose
16	20.6	10	Madame Hoste	1887	Guillot	Pale lemon yellow
17	20.0	17	Souvenir d'un Ami	1846	Belot-Defougère ..	Pale rose
18	14.9	16	Cleopatra	1889	Bennett	Creamy flesh, shaded rose
19	14.6	17	Marechal Niel (N.)	1864	Pradel	Deep bright golden yellow
20	13.2	9	Madame de Watteville ..	1883	Guillot	Cream, bordered rose
21	12.1	14	Golden Gate	1892	Dimjee & Conard ..	Creamy white, tinted rose
22	11.4	6	Ernest Metz	1888	Guillot	Salmon, tinted rose
23	8.7	3	Marie Van Houtte	1871	Ducher	Lemon yellow, edged rose
24	8.1	6	Princess of Wales	1882	Bennett	Rosy yellow
25	7.6	3	Anna Olivier	1872	Ducher	Pale buff, flushed
26	7.4	1	Caroline Kuster (N.) ..	1872	Fernet	Lemon yellow
27	7.0	4	Niphetos	1844	Bongère	White
28	6.9	1	Ethel Brownlow	1887	A. Dickson & Sons	Rosy flesh, shaded yellow
29	6.5	2	Honourable Edith Gifford ..	1882	Guillot	White, centre flesh
30	5.2	3	Rubens	1859	Robert	White, shaded creamy rose
31	5.0	5	Madame Constant Soupert ..	1905	Soupert et Notting	Deep yellow, shaded peach

* A new variety whose position is dependent on its record for the 1907 show only.

by rising from No. 14 to No. 7. There are no representatives for the years 1903 and 1904, but for 1905 we have Madame Constant Soupert (yellow, shaded peach), which on its first appearance just manages to secure a place at the bottom of the list.

Decorative Roses.

By this term is here meant those varieties which are either not sufficiently large, or not sufficiently regular in form, to allow of the individual blooms being set up singly at shows like the Roses with which we have previously been concerned. In the accompanying table the varieties are arranged according to the average number of times they were staged in prize-winning stands at the last

DECORATIVE ROSES.

Position in Present Analysis.	Average Number of Times Shown in the Eight Years.	No. of Times Shown in 1907.	NAME.	Date of Introduction.	COLOUR.
1	9.7	8	William Allen Richardson, N.	1878	Deep orange yellow
2	9.4	13	Gustave Regis, H.T.	1890	Nankeen yellow
3	9.0	10	Marquise de Salisbury, H.T.	1890	Bright crimson
4	8.6	3	Crimson Rambler, Cl. Poly.	1893	Bright crimson
5	8.2	13	Madame Abel Chatenay, H.T.	1895	Salmon pink
6	8.0	9	Liberty, H.T.	1900	Velvety crimson
7	7.6	7	Leuchtstern, Cl. Poly.	1899	Bright rose
8	6.9	9	Madame Pernet-Ducher, H.T.	1891	Canary yellow
9	6.6	5	Madame Chedane Guinoisseau, T.	1880	Clear bright yellow
10	6.3	6	Lady Battersea, H.T.	1901	Cherry crimson, shaded orange
11	6.2	2	Rosa macrantha, S.	—	Flesh
12	5.7	5	Camoens, H.T.	1881	Glowing rose
12	5.7	7	Irish Glory, S.	1900	Silvery pink
12	5.7	11	Papillon, T.	1882	Pink and white
15	5.5	6	Lady Curzon, Damask	1902	Pink
15	5.5	6	Tea Rambler, T.	1903	Deep coppery pink
17	5.4	3	Reine Olga de Wurtemberg, H.T.	1881	Bright light crimson
18	5.0	9	Claire Jacquier, Cl. Poly.	1888	Nankeen yellow
18	5.0	2	Hélène, Cl. Poly.	1897	Pale violet
18	5.0	7	Jersey Beauty, Wich	1899	Pale yellow
21	4.8	7	Madame Ravary, H.T.	1899	Orange yellow
22	4.7	7	Crimson Damask, Damask	1901	Bright crimson
22	4.7	9	Una, S.	1900	Pale buff
24	4.5	9	The Garland, H.C.	—	Blush
25	4.2	1	Madame Falcot, T.	1858	Deep apricot
25	4.2	5	Madame Jules Grolez, H.T.	1897	Clear silvery rose
27	4.0	0	Blush Rambler, Cl. Poly.	1903	Blush
27	4.0	5	Gardenia, Wich.	1899	Bright yellow
27	4.0	5	Rosa moschata alba, S.	—	White
27	4.0	2	Rosa Mundi, Damask	1864	Red, striped white
27	4.0	4	Trier, Cl. Poly.	1904	Creamy white
32	3.9	5	Paul's Carmine Pillar, S.	1895	Carmine
33	3.6	3	Cecile Brunner, Poly.	1880	Blush
34	3.5	5	Anne of Geierstein, Sweet Briar	1894	Deep crimson rose
34	3.5	0	Queen Alexandra, Cl. Poly.	1901	Rosy pink
36	3.4	5	Bardou Job, H.T.	1887	Glowing crimson
36	3.4	1	Perle d'Or, Poly.	1896	Nankeen yellow
38	3.2	4	Hebe's Lip, Sweet Briar.	—	White, picotee edge
38	3.2	2	Ma Capucine, T.	1871	Bronzy yellow
40	3.1	3	Alister Stella Gray, N.	1894	Pale yellow
40	3.1	1	Paul's Single White, S.	1883	White
42	3.0	3	Irish Elegance, H.T.	1905	Apricot, shaded orange-scarlet
42	3.0	2	Leonie Lamesch, Poly.	1899	Bright coppery red
42	3.0	3	Purity, H.B.	1898	Pure white

* New varieties whose positions are dependent on their records for the 1907 show only.

eight metropolitan exhibitions of the National Rose Society, and no Rose has been included bunches of which have not been staged at one or other of those shows three or more times. The varieties most frequently shown this year were Gustave Regis, Madame Abel Chatenay, Papillon, Marquise de Salisbury, Liberty, Madame Pernet-Ducher, and Claire Jacquier. According to the average records

given in the table the climbing Roses most frequently exhibited in recent years have been William Allen Richardson, Crimson Rambler, Leuchstern, Rosa Macrantha, Papillon, Tea Rambler, Reine Olga de Wurtemberg, Claire Jacquier, Hélène, and Jersey Beauty. While the dwarf growing kinds arrange themselves in the following order: Gustave Regis, Marquise de Salisbury, Madame Abel Chatenay, Liberty, Madame Pernet-Ducher, Madame Chédane Guinoisseau, Lady Battersea, Camoens, and Irish Glory.

My best thanks are once more due to those kind friends who helped me take down the names of the Roses in the prize stands at the Rose Show in the Royal Botanic Gardens.

An Audit of the Newer Roses.

The audit given below has been introduced for the benefit of varieties of recent introduction, most of which it is impossible to place accurately in the tables owing to their limited records and to the disturbing influence of a single favourable or unfavourable season upon those records. Each of the following voters was requested to place the sixteen H.P.'s and H.T.'s on the audit paper in what he considered their order of merit as exhibition Roses, and to deal in the same way with the Teas and decorative Roses.

AMATEURS.—Rev. H. B. Biron, Mr. W. Boyes, Mr. F. Dennison, Mr. A. R. Goodwin, Dr. J. C. Hall, Mr. G. A. Hammond, Mr. R. F. Hobbs, Mr. E. J. Holland, Mr. Conway Jones, Mr. E. B. Lindsell, Mr. H. V. Machin, Mr. H. E. Molyneux, Mr. O. G. Orpen, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Rev. J. H. Pemberton, Rev. J. B. Shackle, Mr. A. Tate, and Mr. C. C. Williamson.

NURSERYMEN.—Messrs. G. Burch, F. Cant, W. Cocker, W. F. Cooling, A. Dickson, Hugh Dickson, John Green, R. Harkness, W. J. Jefferies, J. R. Mattock, H. G. Mount, G. L. Paul, A. E. Prince, W. D. Prior, and A. Turner.

SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER H.P.'s AND H.T.'s.

Position in Audit.		Total Number of Votes.	Votes by Amateurs.	Votes by Nurserymen.
1	Dean Hole (1904), H.T.	489	260	229
2	Hugh Dickson (1904), H. P.	418	226	192
3	Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (1903), H.T.	383	204	179
4	Lady Ashtown (1904), H.T.	369	197	172
5	William Shean (1906), H.T.	365	194	171
6	Florence Pemberton (1902), H.T.	363	198	165
7	Mrs. David McKee (1904), H.T.	277	133	144
8	C. J. Grahame (1905), H.T.	261	149	112
9	Alice Lindsell (1902), H.T.	248	125	123
10	J. B. Clark (1905), H.T.	235	135	100
11	Countess of Derby (1905), H.T.	203	108	95
12	Betty (1905), H.T.	198	107	91
13	Gustave Grunerwald (1903), H.T.	197	90	107
14	Aimée Cochet (1902), H.T.	161	93	68
15	Richmond (1905), H.T.	128	52	76
16	Dr. J. C. Hall (1904), H.T.	108	67	41

SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER TEA ROSES.

1	Madame Jules Gravereaux (1901)	91	48	43
2	Souvenir de Pierre Notting (1901)	55	30	25
3	Madame Constant Soupert (1905)	46	24	22

Special Audit of the Newer Decorative Roses.

DWARF VARIETIES.—Taking the combined votes of the amateurs and nurserymen they arrange themselves in the following order of merit:—1, Irish Elegance (1905) H.T.; 2, Betty (1905) H.T.; 3, Comtesse du Cayla (1902) China; 4, Richmond (1905) H.T.; 5, Madame N. Levavasseur (1904) Poly.

CLIMBING VARIETIES.—Hiawatha (1905) Wich.; Blush Rambler (1903) Cl. Poly.; Dorothy Perkins (1901) Wich.; Trier (1904) Cl. Poly.; Lady Gay (1905) Wich.; Tea Rambler (1903) T.

Although the selection was confined to Roses sent out during the last five years, as many as fifty varieties were altogether named, which only shows the large number of comparatively new Roses there is to select from in order to suit the great variety of individual tastes.

AUTUMN FLOWERING ROSES—EXHIBITION VARIETIES.

Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas.

Decorative Varieties.

Position in Present Analysis.	Average Number of Times Shown in the Four Years.	No. of Times Shown in 1907.	Name.	Position in Present Analysis.	Average Number of Times Shown in the Four Years.	No. of Times Shown in 1907.	Name.
1	14.7	18	Frau Karl Druschki	1	7.7	13	Grüss an Teplitz, H.T.
2	13.0	13	Hugh Dickson	2	5.7	11	Madame Abel Chatenay, H.T.
3	12.2	15	Mrs. John Laing	3	4.7	9	Gustave Regis, H.T.
4	9.2	10	Bessie Brown, H.T.	4	4.7	8	Papa Gontier, H.T.
5	9.0	9	Dean Hole, H.T.	5	4.5	6	William Allen Richardson, N.
6	8.2	10	Caroline Testout, H.T.	6	4.0	6	Corallina, T.
7	7.7	7	Ulrich Brunner	7	4.0	7	Alister Stella Grey, N.
8	7.5	10	A. K. Williams	8	4.0	7	Dorothy Perkins, Wich.
9	7.2	11	Mildred Grant, H.T.	9	4.0	6	Papillon, T.
10	6.5	7	Charles Lefebvre	10	3.7	4	G. Nabonnand, T.
11	6.0	6	Charles J. Grahame, H.T.	11	3.7	7	Madame Antoine Mari, T.
12	5.0	6	Comte de Raimbaud	12	3.5	6	Madame Ravary, H.T.
12	5.0	5	Florence Pemberton, H.T.	13	3.5	5	Madame Jules Grolez, H.T.
14	4.5	6	K. A. Victoria, H.T.	14	3.0	3	Edu Meyer, H.T.
15	4.2	7	Horace Vernet	14	3.0	2	Laurette Messimy, C.
15	4.2	7	Victor Hugo	14	3.0	2	Perle d'Or, Poly.
*17	4.0	4	J. B. Clark, H.T.				
*17	4.0	4	Lady Ashtown, H.T.				

* New varieties whose positions are dependent on their records for the 1907 show only.

Teas and Noisettes.

Position in Present Analysis.	Average Number of Times Shown in the Four Years.	No. of Times Shown in 1907.	Name.
1	25.2	23	White Maman Cochet
2	19.7	13	Maman Cochet
3	12.5	13	Mrs. Edward Mawley
4	10.0	11	Souvenir de Pierre Notting
5	7.5	7	Marie Van Houtte
6	7.0	6	Souvenir d'Elise Vardon
7	6.5	8	The Bride
8	6.0	7	Madame Hoste
9	5.5	4	Bridesmaid
10	5.0	2	Ernest Metz
10	5.0	6	Medea
12	4.5	3	Maréchal Niel, N.
12	4.5	4	Muriel Grahame
14	4.0	5	Lady Roberts
14	4.0	5	Madame Vernorel
16	3.7	5	Comtesse de Nadaillac

Autumn-flowering Roses.

The term "autumn flowering" is somewhat misleading, as nearly all the varieties so styled bloom with equal freedom during the summer. The greatest gain in the Rose world in recent years has undoubtedly been the continuous flowering character possessed by so many of the modern Roses. From the following lists a selection can be made of choice varieties which are certain, if the plants be only kept in a growing condition during dry weather, to flower almost as freely in the early autumn as during the summer months.

Roses for General Cultivation.

The following lists have been drawn up with a view to assist those who have little knowledge of Roses in making a selection for their own garden. Each year the lists have been carefully revised, and a sprinkling of the best of the newer Roses introduced in order to keep them up to date. The varieties marked with an asterisk are either quite new or of recent introduction. All the Roses in the selections I have myself grown, and can confidently recommend.

Exhibition Roses which are also Good Decorative Roses.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.—White: Frau Karl Druschki. Pink: Mrs. John Laing, Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford. Crimson: Ulrich Brunner, *Hugh Dickson, Fisher Holmes, Alfred Colomb, Captain Hayward. Rose: Suzanne M. Rodocanachi. Dark crimson: Prince Arthur, Charles Lefebvre, Duke of Wellington. **HYBRID TEAS.**—Pink: Caroline Testout, La France, *Lady Ashtown, *Dean Hole, Gustave Grünerwald. **TEAS.**—White: White Maman Cochet, Souvenir de S. A. Prince. Flesh: *Madame Jules Gravereaux. Pink: Maman Cochet, Souvenir d'un Ami. Yellow: Marie Van Houtte, Madame Hoste, Caroline Kuster (N.).

Decorative Roses only.

SUMMER FLOWERING.—PROVENCE.—Pink: Common. MOSS.—Pink: Common. White: Blanche Moreau. DAMASK.—Pink: *Mrs. O. G. Orpen. Striped: Rosa Mundi. AUSTRIAN BRIAR.—Coppery Red: Austrian Copper. Yellow: Austrian Yellow, Harrisonii. **HYBRID SWEET BRIAR.**—Coppery Yellow: Lady Penzance. White edged rose: Flora McIvor.

Crimson : Anne of Geierstein. CLIMBING ROSES.—*White* : Bennett's Seedling (Ayrshire), Félicité-et-Perpétue (Evergreen), *Moschata himalayica* (single). *Blush* : The Garland (H. China), *Blush Rambler (Cl. Polyantha). *Pink* : Dorothy Perkins, *Lady Gay (both H. Wichuraianas). *Crimson* : Crimson Rambler (Cl. Polyantha). *Crimson with white eye* : *Hiawatha (H. Wichuraiana). *Carmine* : Carmine Pillar (single), *Morgenrot (Hybrid Tea). *Pale Yellow* : Electra (Cl. Polyantha), Alberic Barbier (H. Wichuraiana), Claire Jacquier (Cl. Polyantha).

AUTUMN FLOWERING.—HYBRID TEAS.—*White* : Antoine Rivoire, Augustine Guinoisseau, Peace. *Blush* : La Tosca. *Flesh, shaded salmon* : *Prince de Bulgarie. *Salmon pink* : Madame A. Chatenay. *Rose* : Grand Duc de Luxembourg, Madame Jules Grolez, Lady Battersea. *Coppery Rose* : *Betty. *Yellow* : Gustave Regis, Madame Ravary.

TEAS AND NOISETTES.—*Blush* : G. Nabonnand, Dr. Grill. *Pale Buff* : Anna Olivier. *Cerise* : Général Gallieni. *Nasturtium Red* : Madame Louis Poncet. *Coppery Red* : L'Idéal (N.). *Rosy Crimson* : Corallina. *Deep Crimson* : François Dubreil.

CHINA.—*White* : Mrs. Bosanquet. *Pink* : Common, Laurette Messimy, Madame E. Resal. *Crimson* : Fabvier.

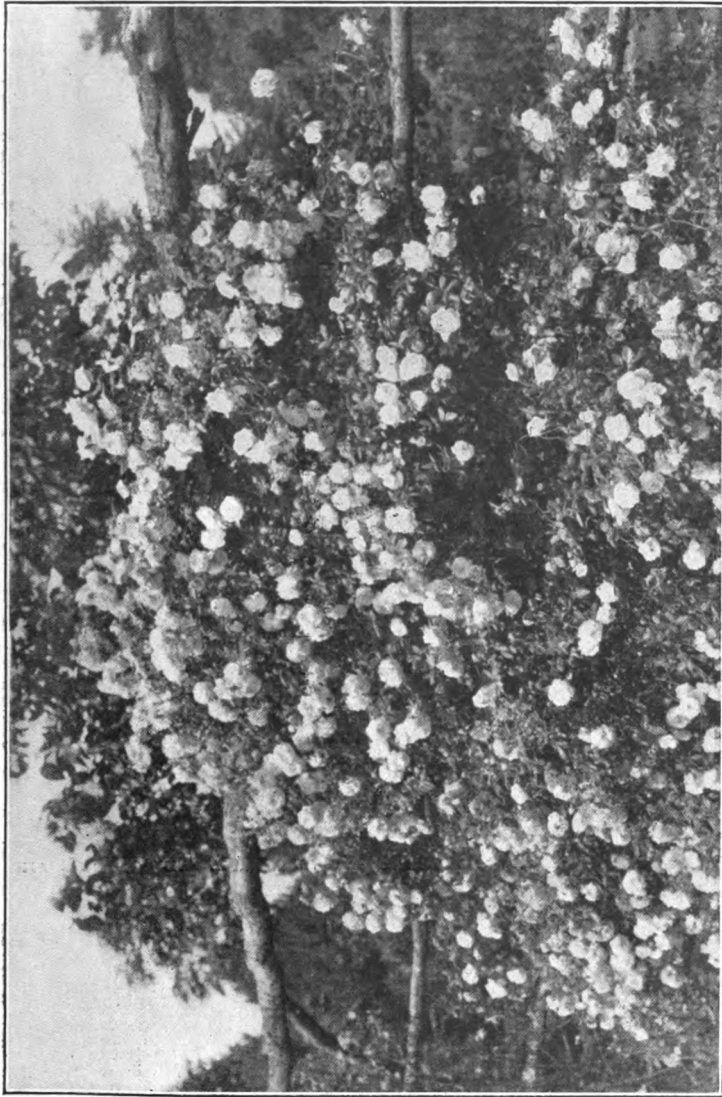
PERPETUAL SCOTCH.—*Blush* : Stanwell Perpetual.

POLYANTHA.—*White* : Anna Marie de Montravel. *Blush* : Cecile Brunner. *Rose* : Gloire des Polyantha. *Crimson* : Perle des Rouges. *Yellow* : Perle d'Or.

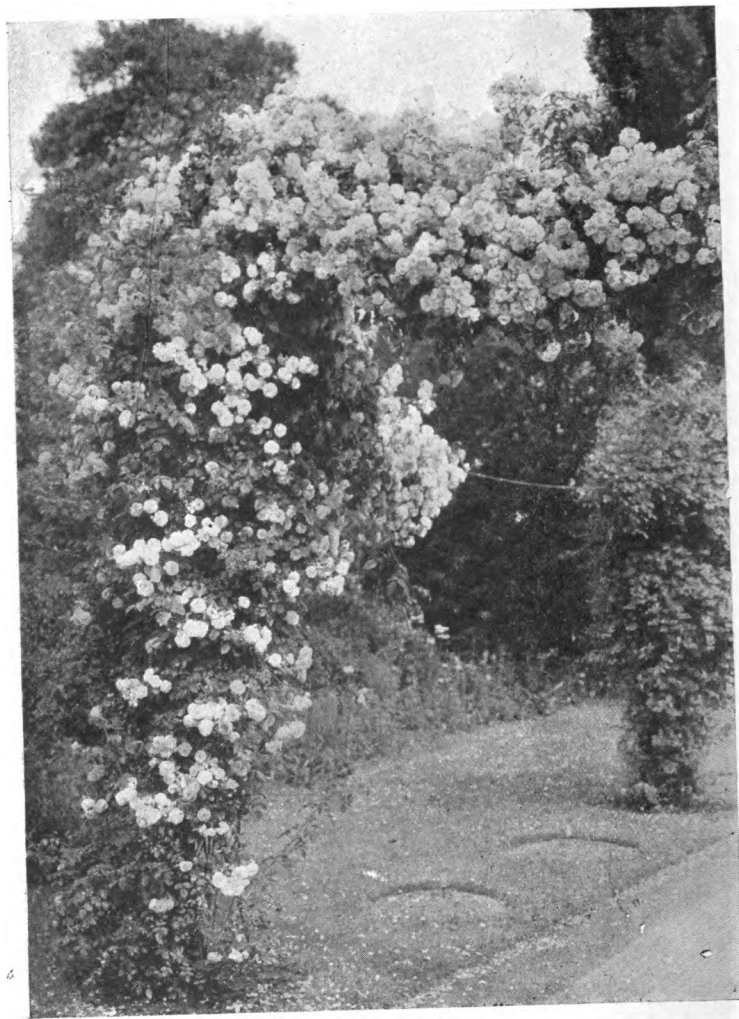
RUGOSA.—*White* : Blanc double de Coubert. *Blush* : Fimbriata. *Crimson* : Atropurpurea.

CLIMBING.—*White* : Madame Alfred Carrière (H.N.). *Crimson* : Reine Olga de Wurtemberg (H.T.), Longworth Rambler (H.T.), François Crousse (H.T.), Ards Pillar (H.T.). *Pink* : Zéphirine Drouhin (B.), Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant (H.T.), *Climbing Caroline Testout (H.T.). *Yellow* : Alister Stella Gray (N.), W. A. Richardson (N.), Billiard et Barré (T.), Bouquet d'Or (T.), Rêve d'Or (N.).

E. M., Berkhamsted.



MADAME PLANTIER (Hybrid China).



FELICITÉ ET PERPETUE (Evergreen).
By permission of the Editor of the "Garden."

Autumn Flowering Climbing Roses.

I.

By the Rev. J. H. PEMBERTON.

We have been invited to offer a few remarks on "Autumn Flowering Climbing Roses." The subject is not my own selection, nor am I quite prepared to subscribe to the term "climbing" as applied to the Rose. Some Roses are ramblers, others are trailers and weepers, and their long shoots can, by man's assistance, be trained up pillars, carried over arches, and nailed on walls, but to call a Rose a climber is surely a misnomer; however, let it pass, it is a popular term. The subject, I imagine, is intended to treat of Roses suitable for pillars and walls, and by the term "Autumn flowering" is meant such varieties as annually produce more than one crop of flowers.

But the first question is, are there really any varieties suitable for the purpose? I fear there seems at present very few indeed, and those there are cannot be regarded as quite adequate for the purpose. There are two classes, those that flower from the top of the shoot, and those that flower from the laterals. Of the former we might select Grüss an Teplitz, Madame Alfred Carrière, Rosette de la Legion d' Honneur, Caroline Testout, Pissardii, and perhaps Frau Karl Druschki. We have Caroline Testout and Pissardii this September blooming at the height of ten or twelve feet, towering above the bushes of rhododendrons with which they have been planted. But, bear in mind, these all flower from the top of the shoot, and most of them will soon become bare at the base; root shoots will not break readily if the mature growth is kept unnaturally upright. As regards the second class, Roses which bloom from the laterals, some of the Dijon Teas, Bardou Jôb, and L' Idéal may be quoted, but, although Autumnals, are insufficiently active in growth to be continuous

Of those here enumerated, certainly the best is Madame Alfred Carrière, since it is hardy, one of the earliest to come into flower, and in ordinary seasons will give a succession of blooms well into November. The next in order is *Pissardii*, a medium size single white, blush tinted with bright golden stamens blooming in clusters, which, although not flowering until late in July, will be at its best in September. Grüss an Teplitz, although by nature a bush Rose, might be placed third, but I doubt if trained as a pillar it will produce root shoots as freely as the other two. These three, so far as I can speak from experience, are perhaps the only autumn flowering Roses suitable for pillars. Of course, the ramblers are the ideal Rose for pillars, and there is one such reported to be an autumnal, *Thalia Remontant*, but one hardly ever sees it exhibited.

A perpetual flowering Carmine Pillar, Crimson Rambler, Blush Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Jersey Beauty, *Hélène*, and *Una*, would be most popular, and efforts should be concentrated on producing them. But how? Study the advent of the perpetual flowering damask in the early part of the nineteenth century. One hundred years ago the varieties of the Summer flowering damask were as numerous as the Hybrid Teas of to-day; raisers seemed content with sending out new varieties of the same type. At last there came a perpetual, *Rose du Roi*, or *Lee's Perpetual*, the first of the type that led up to the great class of Hybrid Perpetuals, the result probably of a damask being crossed with a species *R. indica* or the *China*, the old monthly, a Rose little removed from an hybrid of species. And to-day, year after year, witnesses the introduction of new hybrids of *multiflora* and *wichuraiana*, and, like the old damasks, however beautiful they may be in variation of colour and form, are only Summer flowering, and we may well enquire whether, in their desire to improve on colour and form, raisers have overlooked the lesson which the rise of the Hybrid Perpetual apparently teaches. If those who are experts in the study of genetics will not think it an impertinence on the part of an amateur, may he offer a suggestion? Go back to the species and hybrids of species for the parents

and grandparents, even unto the third and fourth generation, and strive by crossing *R. Multiflora* and *R. Wichuraiana* with *R. Indica* and the common China to produce not quality or novelty in the actual flower, but the perpetual flowering habit in the offspring. Judging from the Hybrid Perpetual, once a perpetual multiflora is obtained, development in the quality of the flower is assured.

II.

By Mr. GEORGE LAING PAUL.

In dealing with the subject of Autumn Flowering Climbing Roses, if we were to restrict ourselves to existing kinds, the result would be a meagre list of varieties. For those kinds which can be regarded as to any great extent satisfactory can almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. There are a number of climbing Roses which give occasional second blooms; while there are others which delay their time of flowering until early in autumn; but there is little doubt that, in selecting this subject for discussion, the Publications Committee had in mind Climbing Roses capable of affording an effective autumnal display of flowers in our rose gardens; and, unfortunately, of such kinds there are at present but few.

The term "climbing" is a convenient one, and, as applied to Roses, may be held to comprise, not only vigorous ramblers, but also less rampant kinds, suitable for pillars and screens. In the first place it will be well to record existing kinds which may be deemed worthy of inclusion in our list of Autumn Climbing Roses. Of the climbing Hybrid Perpetuals, *Ards Rover*, *Brightness of Cheshunt* (a much under-rated Rose, with fine foliage and pale scarlet flowers), *Climbing Frau Karl Druschki*, *Climbing Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi*, a fine Pillar Rose, and *Climbing Victor Verdier*, are perhaps the best.

Of the Hybrid Noisettes may be mentioned *Madame Alfred Carrière* and *Paul's Single White* as being of a distinct type, which should be further developed.

From the Hybrid Teas we may select Ards Pillar, Bardou Job, and Longworth Rambler as possessing, to a considerable extent, the autumn blooming character. François Crousse, a recent addition, is also a true autumnal and very good.

The Dijon Teas must be included. Their chief fault is an insufficiency of foliage in the lower part of the plant. In this respect Bouquet d'Or, Billiard et Barré, and Comtesse de Turenne are the best; the last, however, is rather a dwarf climber.

Among the Noisettes, Alistér Stella Gray, Céline Forestier, and the dwarfer variety of Aimée Vibert, will, with care, become good climbers. Possibly L'Idéal and William Allen Richardson should also be included.

Fellenberg, N., Grüss an Teplitz, H.T., and Boule de Neige, H.N., are bushy perpetual kinds, which can, with proper pruning, be induced to reach to the height of five or six feet.

There is a section of Roses, the Musks, akin to the Noisettes, wherein there indubitably lies the germ of a race of autumnal blooming Climbing Roses. One of these, Rosa Pissardi (of which there is a white as well as a pink form), possesses continuous blooming qualities, flowering, as it does, in large bunches throughout the entire season.

The so-called Noisette, Belle Vichysoise, is very closely allied to the Musks.

Attempts have already been made with the Musks in this direction. Trier, a fine German novelty, is distinctly perpetual; it has a strong vigorous habit, and large bunches of semi-double pale, fawn white flowers, and is now well in bloom again, in September. Snowstorm, another Hybrid Musk, is so continuous as to prohibit long shoots, but by its curious ladder-like method of repeating its crops of flowers, can, with care, be built up to a considerable height.

But of all the above kinds I should only be disposed to place the following six in the first rank:—

Alistér Stella Gray.
François Crousse.
Madame A. Carrière.

Paul's Single White.
Pissardi.
Trier.

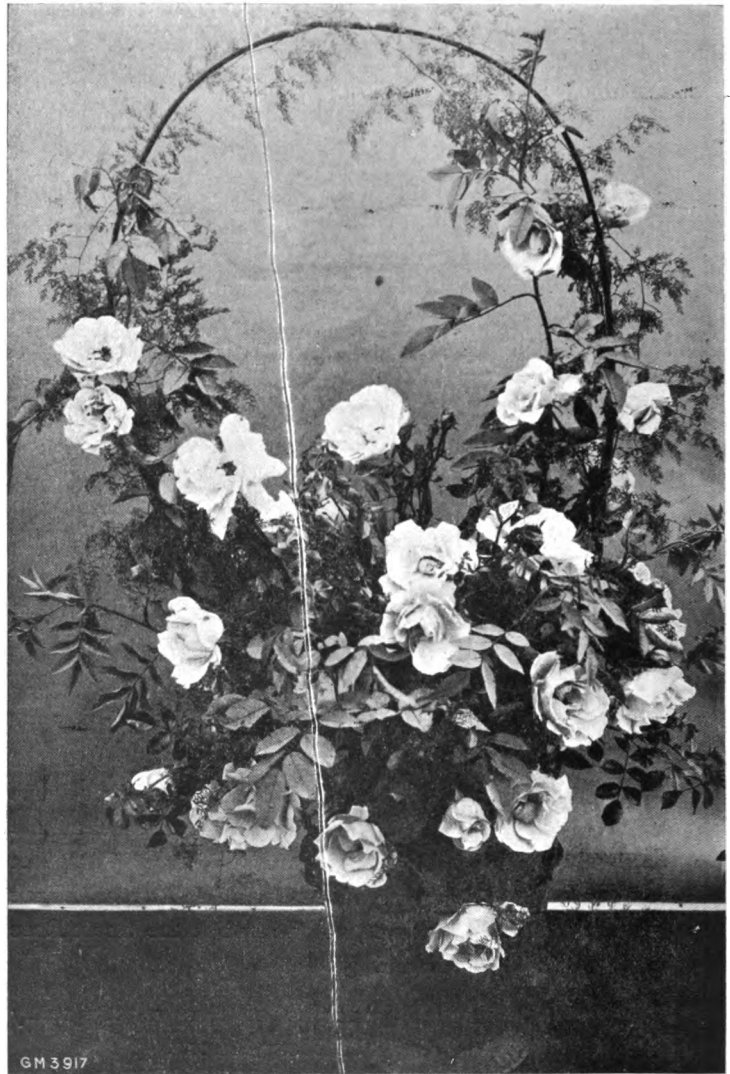
And possibly Longworth Rambler.

Even with the aid of some of the other above-mentioned varieties, we can hardly think of the Autumn Rose Garden at present, as particularly bright and happy in its taller kinds, most certainly not when these are in immediate contrast with those vividly coloured Teas and H.T.'s, with which the dwarf beds are planted. Here, then, is a large field for the hybridist, and one he should not neglect. We cannot here enter into a long discussion as to the means to be adopted, though there are some difficulties to overcome to which it may be permitted to briefly allude.

One difficulty is the lack of fixity of type, necessarily somewhat marked after the, in some cases, over-bold crosses which have been made. These same crossings of diverse kinds seem to have made towards sterility in many of their descendants, in several cases where one would least expect it. Then there have to be reconciled two opposed habits—the habit of perpetual flowering with that of rambling growth. The late flowering Musks have been already mentioned as kinds likely to help. The Hybrid Wichuraianas, too, are well on the road, and there are some Hybrid Multifloras, such as Purple East, which are a considerable advance in the same direction.

It is unlikely that very double Roses will ever occupy a leading place among autumn flowering kinds. Our uncertain climate and cold autumn nights seem to point to the need for semi-double rather than double flowers. Also the prevalence of mildew in the months of August and September, show the necessity for Roses with mildew proof foliage—another chance for the hybridist—for, indeed, a mildew proof foliage is of the very first importance, as without it the finest Rose in the world is often but a sorry thing.

In conclusion, there is much to do e'er we can really speak of "Autumn Flowering Climbing Roses."



Mrs. ORPEN'S (First Prize) BASKET OF ROSES at the last Metropolitan
Exhibition of the Society.

By permission of the proprietors of the "Gardeners' Magazine."

Directions for Pruning the varieties inserted in the List of Newer Roses (page 95) but not in the "Handbook on Pruning Roses," or in the list which appeared in the "Rose Annual for 1907," inserted between pages 40 and 41.

				<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Ænnchen Muller..	..	Poly. ..	..	30 ..	47
Anne Marie Soupert	..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22
Apple Blossom ..	..	H.T. ..	..	28 (b) ..	46
Babette .. ..	..	Wich...	..	33(a) and 35 ..	48
Carissima .. ..	..	Wich...	..	33 and 35 ..	48
Celia .. ..	..	H.T. ..	..	4 and 38 ..	22 & 54
Comtesse de Saxe	..	T. ..	..	2 ..	16
Corona .. ..	..	H.T. ..	..	3 ..	20
Countess Cairns ..	..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22
Countess of Gosford	..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22
Dr. William Gordon	..	H.P. ..	..	3 ..	20
Elizabeth Barnes..	..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22
Ferdinand Roussel	..	Wich...	..	33 (b) ..	48
Florence Tron ..	..	T. ..	..	4 ..	22
General McArthur	..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22
Gerbe Rose .. ..	..	Wich...	..	33 (b) ..	48
H. Armytage Moore	..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22
Harry Kirk .. ..	..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22
Honourable Ina Bingham	..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22
Lady Faire .. ..	..	H.T. ..	..	1 and 2 ..	14 & 16
Lady Helen Vincent	..	H.T. ..	..	3 ..	20
Lady Wenlock ..	..	H.T. ..	..	4 ..	22
Laurent Carle ..	..	H.T. ..	..	4 and 38 ..	22 & 54
Lena .. ..	..	T. ..	..	2 ..	16
Léontine Gervais..	..	Wich...	..	33 ..	48
Lina Schmidt-Michel	..	H.T. ..	..	6 ..	28
Lyon Rose .. ..	..	Pernetiana	..	4 ..	22

				<i>Instruction.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Mme. Alfred Sabatier ..	H.T. ..	..	4	..	22
Mme. Jenny Gillemot ..	H.T. ..	..	2	..	16
Mme. Leon Pain ..	H.T. ..	..	2	..	16
Mme. Mélanie Soupert ..	H.T. ..	..	3 and 4	..	20 & 22
Mme. Philippe Rivoire ..	H.T. ..	..	2	..	16
Mdlle. Simone Beaumez ..	H.T. ..	..	3 and 4	..	20 & 22
Marquise de Sinety ..	H.T. ..	..	2	..	16
Minnehaha ..	Wich...	..	33	..	48
Mrs. Aaron Ward ..	H.T. ..	..	4	..	22
Mrs. E. G. Hill ..	H.T. ..	..	4	..	22
Mrs. Harvey Thomas ..	H.T. ..	..	4	..	22
Mrs. Stewart Clark ..	H.T. ..	..	3	..	20
Mrs. W. H. Cutbush ..	Poly. ..	..	30	..	47
Nellie Johnstone ..	T. ..	..	2	..	16
Oberhofgärtner Terks ..	H.T. ..	..	1	..	14
Queen of Spain ..	H.T. ..	..	3 and 4	..	20 & 22
Souvr. de Maria de Zayas	H.T. ..	..	4	..	22
Souvr. of Stella Gray ..	T. ..	..	2	..	16
Tausendschön ..	Cl. Poly.	..	23	..	42
Waltham Bride ..	Cl. Poly.	..	23 (a)	..	42
Yvonne Vacherot ..	H.T. ..	..	1	..	14

N.B.—This page should be torn out along the perforated line and gummed into the "Handbook on Pruning Roses."

Rose Jottings.

ROSE MILDEW.

Our Secretary insists upon my writing a page for the Rose Annual, though I pleaded that I had nothing new to say—certainly, nothing to help our experienced Rosarians—so I am penning a few notes for the majority of our members, many of whom are only beginners, and would be glad of a little advice. I would tell, therefore, how I attack mildew, the greatest pest the Rose suffers from. Its cause is still a mystery, though a variety of plausible reasons are given. It is present in every garden, however excellent the culture, whether the season be good or bad. I have tried most of the advertised remedies without success, though not “Mo-Effic,” but shall give it a trial next year, using it first soon after pruning. I have come to the conclusion that none of them are Mo(re)effic(acious) than flowers of sulphur. I use black in preference to yellow, for it does not show so much, and I begin to use it early in the season before mildew is observed. It is best used quite early in the morning while the dew is still on the trees and there is a prospect of a warm sunny day. I use an “Ideal” powder bellows, and with it clouds of the sulphur can easily be blown over the whole Rose garden. It spreads like a mist, searching every chink and cranny. I repeat this operation once a week, and find it keeps mildew in check, though not entirely destroying it. The varieties most subject to it, such as Her Majesty and Killarney (the former, by-the-way, is not a Rose for a small collection—only for large exhibitors) should have a place to themselves, quite away from those that are not so subject to it, and then you may syringe them with all the so-called remedies, and with sulphur after, and yet not quite destroy this persistent pest.

F. PAGE-ROBERTS.

STRATFIELD SAYE RECTORY,
BERKS.

FASHIONS IN ROSES.

When Roses were not so numerous as they are to-day and were restricted to fewer varieties, fashions in Roses did not count. Roses were Roses, and gave delight with their colour and fragrance, and it did not so much matter if the form was not perfect. When, however, varieties multiplied, large and full Roses of perfect form were sought after, and only those varieties that fulfilled those conditions were considered perfect. Recently a great change has come over the Rose world. Perfectly formed Roses with blooms of great size are not the only favourites to-day, for even those varieties, which a few years ago would have been discarded on account of the small number of their petals or because their flowers were loose and fleeting, are held in great favour by Rose lovers at the present time, and of course the Decorative Classes in the Exhibitions of the National Rose Society have tended to encourage this fashion. One cannot altogether be surprised at this change when we consider that so many of these Decorative Roses have a longer period of blooming, combined with delicate colouring and delightful fragrance. This latter quality is by no means the least important, and it is a matter for regret that, while many of the newer Roses have the most beautiful form, and are not lacking in size, they have no trace of perfume whatever, appealing as they do only to the sense of sight. Such Roses are most disappointing, because when a Rose lacks fragrance it loses half its charm, and presents only a cold and formal type of beauty, whereas many of the older Roses have deliciously sweet fragrance.

GEORGE BURCH.

THE ROSE NURSERIES,
PETERBOROUGH.

TO FORM A ROSE SCREEN.

The value of Roses of the Rambler type for garden decoration when used on Pillars, Pergolas, and also as Weeping Standards, is well known, but there is another

method of training this particular class of Roses, to which attention may be here directed. I refer to the formation of Rose Screens, which not only beautify the garden, but also afford protection to beds of tender Teas and other delicate Roses. For instance, an effective screen can be made by using such varieties as Crimson Rambler or Dorothy Perkins, and inserting the plants in a slanting position, about 30 inches apart. The strong shoots may then be bent down almost horizontally and tied securely in position one above another to stakes $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet high. The lateral shoots, if any, may be cut away. A lovely screen is in this way soon formed, which will bloom most profusely.

It is well known that these Ramblers, under liberal treatment, send up annually very fine shoots from the base of the plants, which will renew the supply of fresh, clean, and strong growths for the following season. In growing Roses for this purpose the old wood should each year be removed.

GEORGE BURCH.

THE ROSE NURSERIES,
PETERBOROUGH.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ROSE GARDENS.

BRIAR SCREENS.—Penzance and other Sweetbriars are often used as a hedge to the Rose garden, and their scent, particularly in the evening after a shower of rain, is a delightful addition to the pleasure of the Rose garden. But it is better not to plant ordinary Roses (H.P.'s and H.T.'s) in the same border—they should be kept some little distance away. The briars take too much nourishment out of the soil and increase the difficulty of keeping Roses growing near them free from green fly and caterpillars. If dwarf Roses must be used in the same border it will be well to try some of the stronger Chinas and Roses of the Mme. Plantier type, where perfection of form in the flower is not of principal importance.

ARRANGEMENT. — Too many varieties, planted indiscriminately, with no order or plan, is the commonest defect of an amateur Rose garden. If you grow 200 Roses confine yourself to some 20 sorts, and, as far as possible, keep the sorts together. A bed or group of a dozen Roses of one sort looks better and is more convenient for management than an indiscriminate mixture of varieties.

NEW ROSES.—It follows that all Rose gardens should have a place devoted to new Roses and experiments. After sufficient observation these can be discarded or increased and introduced into the Rose garden proper. In judging the merits of a new Rose do not decide too soon, but having decided discard freely both inferior new Roses and old ones that have been superseded.

MULCHING.—When summer mulching is employed care should be taken not to apply the mulch too early, *i.e.*, before the ground has had time to be well hoed and cultivated. If the mulch is applied too soon it will be found that the surface of the soil immediately under the mulch gets crowded with new roots of the Roses, and these are sure to suffer in the summer drought.

H. R. DARLINGTON.

POTTER'S BAR,
MIDDLESEX.

ROSE GROWING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LARGE TOWNS.

Although the difficulties are many with which the Rose grower in the vicinity of large towns has to contend, perseverance and judicious care in the selection of the plants, and a careful study of the character of the soil will bring success to most suburban gardens. I can speak from personal experience of many years, my own garden being only four miles from the centre of the City of Bradford, and on the outskirts of a large manufacturing district, where the soot and sulphur from the forest of chimneys has the effect of stunting to some

extent the growth of the trees. Even at this distance from the city the effects are felt, but not so much as to prevent me from producing every year thousands of beautiful blooms.

I am convinced that many varieties can be grown successfully, provided the soil is thoroughly prepared in accordance with the National Rose Society's "Hints on Planting Roses."

I find that free-growing and free-blooming varieties do the best. Caroline Testout gives undoubtedly the finest results in gardens of this description. Captain Hayward, Killarney, Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. John Laing, Mrs. W. J. Grant, Mrs. Sharman-Crawford, Madame Abel Chatenay, Tom Wood, Grace Darling, Jeannie Dickson, Dupuy Jamain, Margaret Dickson, and Augustine Guinoisseau can also be recommended. Of the new varieties, Lady Ashtown, Le Progrès, Countess of Derby, Madame Ravary, and Hugh Dickson, are the most successful. In fact, the cultivation of most Roses that are of free-flowering habit, and which have not too many petals, can be successfully undertaken.

It is, however, almost a waste of time to attempt to grow Roses like Bessie Brown, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Mildred Grant, Earl of Dufferin, Duchess of Portland, Marchioness of Dufferin, Horace Vernet, and others of a similar nature. For the various climatic disadvantages of the neighbourhood prevent these Roses from opening properly and consequently they seldom come to perfection.

Of the climbing Roses which are most suited to the gardens of this district, Dorothy Perkins is the best, though Aglaia, Gloire de Dijon, Reine Marie Henriette, Williams' Evergreen, Jersey Beauty, Queen of the Belgians, and Félicité-et-Perpétue can be relied upon to give excellent blooms. Madame Isaac Periere, Climbing Captain Christy, Climbing La France, Ards Rover, Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant, Souvenir de la Malmaison, Cheshunt Hybrid, and Alister Stella Gray, all make splendid Pillar Roses, and have done very well in my garden.

ARTHUR H. RIGG.

BAILDON, NEAR BRADFORD,
YORKS.

A REMEDY FOR MILDEW AND GREENFLY.

For some time past I have been using for this purpose a spray made with Jeyes' Cyllin Soft Soap, and have found it very satisfactory, even in cases where the mildew has made considerable headway before application. It has the great merit of being very cheap. The strength I use is 1-oz. of the Cyllin Soft Soap to the gallon of water, and I find that this does not injure the tenderest shoots or foliage nor the flowers. For convenience in mixing I take 1-lb. of the Soft Soap and boil it with twice the quantity of water, stirring till it is dissolved. This gives a syrupy liquid which will mix at once with cold water; of this liquid I take, of course, 3-oz. to the gallon of water. I have tried this season Jeyes' *Liquid* Cyllin Soap as a more miscible form, and though it is good I do not think it is quite so potent as the preparation noted above. Cyllin is a much more powerful germicide than carbolic, and it has the great advantage of not being so irritating. I have also tried mixing this with a solution of Hellebore to attack the various forms of caterpillar, but of the success of this I cannot speak so confidently as of the success against Mildew and Greenfly.

I use a syringe that will give a very fine spray, such as the "Abol" Syringe.

ALFRED H. WILLIAMS, M.D.

HARROW, MIDDLESEX.

THE ROSE OF THE BIBLE.

The word "Rose"—whatever is meant by it—is mentioned seven times in the Bible, twice in the Canonical Books, and five times in the Apocryphal. These two sets of allusions stand considerably apart, and, as we shall see, probably do not refer to the same flower.

The Canonical passages are both familiar: *Canticles* ii. 1, where the bride compares herself to "the rose of Sharon," and *Isaiah* xxxv. 1, where it is promised that "the wilderness shall blossom as the rose." The Authorised Version gives no

alternative. The Revised Version, rather surprisingly, retains "rose" in the text, but evidently without believing much in it, because it has in the margin, "or autumn crocus; Hebrew, *habazzêleth*." The date need not be discussed here, but I suppose we may assume that both passages are among the latest in the Old Testament.

Though the Hebrew word is the same in both passages, the Septuagint translators—whose rendering of the Bible, it must be remembered, extends over a very large number of years—turn it by two different words; in Isaiah by *krinon*, the "lily," in Canticles by *anthos*, which simply means "blossom." The Vulgate, or Latin translation, as usual follows the Septuagint; but the Targum on Canticles, though not on Isaiah, renders by *narkos*, the narcissus, and it is possible that this is what the Septuagint and Vulgate meant by "blossom."

The rendering "rose" is found in some Jewish writers, especially of the French school, including the famous scholar and lexicographer, Rabbi David Kimchi, about 1200 A.D., and it was from him, no doubt, that it passed into our Authorised Version, which was greatly influenced by him. But it must, unhappily, be given up. Roses now grow wild in Palestine, but the name for them is exotic, and therefore the plant is presumably not indigenous. The etymology of the name is mostly thought to be from *bzl*, "an onion," or "bulb," and therefore that some bulbous plant must be meant. This, however, is not quite certain, and Dr. Post, Professor at Beyrout, seems (in Hastings' Bible Dictionary) inclined to reject it. Still, even so, the only two candidates with much support for the vacant place are both bulbous—the autumn crocus or meadow saffron (*colchicum autumnale*), and the narcissus. The former has the greater weight of authority (R.V. margin, Professor Harper on *Canticles*, Professor Cheyne on *Isaiah*, the Rev. W. Houghton, F.L.S., in *Smith's Dict. Bible, &c.*, and Gesenius is quite positive about it). It also excellently suits the comparison of herself by the bride to a lowly meadow flower, growing at the foot of the great tree, her lover, for which the simile of a rose is

singularly unsuitable. But the autumn—or rather late-summer—blooming of the colchicum is somewhat against it as coupled with the “lily” of the next clause, which is either the scarlet Turk’s-cap lily or the *anemone fulgens*, since both of these bloom in spring. So possibly the narcissus of the Targum (*N. Tazetta*, that is, the *polyanthus narcissus*), which is supported by Canon Tristram and Dr. Post, may be right. It is very sweet, and grows freely in Palestine, though not in such masses as the colchicum.

The chief references in the Apocrypha are to the books of Wisdom and Ecclesiasticus. They are Ecclus. xxiv. 14, “I was exalted . . . as rose plants in Jericho”; xxxix. 13., “bud forth as a rose growing by the brook of water”; 1. 8, “as the flower of roses in the day of new [spring?]; Wisdom ii. 8, “let us crown ourselves with the buds [calyxes perhaps means blooms] of roses.” To these must be added 2 [4] Esdras ii. 19, “seven mountains whereon grow roses and lilies”; and 3 Maccabees vii. 17 (not included in our Apocrypha), where Ptolemais (Acre) is strangely described as the “Rose bearing City,” but here I suspect the text. Here we are on different ground. The books are not only later, but of an entirely different atmosphere and tone of allusion, that of the Græcised Alexandrian, not the Palestinian Jew. Thus the Rose might have been used for illustration, although Jericho was famous for balsam, not for roses. (The so-called “Rose of Jericho,” bought in the Holy Land, which expands and revives when soaked in water after any length of time, is a cruciferous plant.) But the plant spoken of seems to be one that must be grown with artificial irrigation, which roses do not need, even if we had any evidence of their being grown at Jericho. Canon Tristram and Mr. McLean (*Encyclopædia Biblica*) think that the rhododendron is intended (the name, be it noted, means *rose-tree*), but I confess that I am not satisfied of this. If it be not really a rose, why not the balsam (*balsamodendron*), which Strabo (1763) says was grown in a “paradise” or botanical garden at Jericho, and nowhere else? Anyhow the crowning oneself with rose-buds at a feast is a purely Greek custom borrowed

by the Romans ; and as we find from Martial vi. 80, that Egypt a century or so later was even growing roses under glass to send to Rome for banquets, we may be pretty sure that the allusion in the Book of Wisdom at least is really to the Rose.

One is rather inclined to regret that the word must go from the Old Testament. "I am the autumn crocus of Sharon," "the wilderness shall blossom as the narcissus polyanthus," are not the equals of the familiar words in sound. But they really explain the context far better, and presumably we want to know what the sacred writers really said, not what we have been accustomed to making them say.

G. E. JEANS.

SHORWELL VICARAGE,
ISLE OF WIGHT.

EARLY PRUNING; AND SOME OF THE NEWER ROSES.

When pruning for an exhibition held quite early in the season, some growers, bearing in mind the date of the show, may be tempted to prune earlier than usual, but I doubt if any advantage will be gained by so doing. I have frequently pruned my Hybrid Perpetuals in the last week in February, and even earlier, but I did not find that this hastened the flowering season. I once pruned Frau Karl Druschki the first week in February, but the buds declined to move till all danger of frost was over. This Rose is still the finest in cultivation, and I believe the blooms on "Cutbacks" far surpass those on "Maidens," and continue to produce their snow white blossoms, "Pure as sunshine glancing on a white dove's wings," till late in the autumn. Few Roses have pleased me more this season than Madame Jules Gravereaux ; every shoot has produced a perfect exhibition bloom, and being but lightly pruned has flowered freely all the summer. It makes an excellent climber. That lovely orange crimson Rose, C. J. Grahame, has also made some good upright shoots, and although the blooms are a trifle thin it is a Rose that makes a dazzling display in a show box. Again, I cannot too

highly recommend Monsieur Joseph Hill (H.T.) and Madame Constant Soupert (Tea), both good "doers" and charming in their colouring. For a "garden" Rose no more beautiful colour can be found than in Commandant Félix Faure, and if it only possessed the fulness of Charles Lefebvre, it would be found in every exhibitor's box. The foliage is magnificent, the growth vigorous, and the flowers are highly perfumed.

Other Roses which I think have hardly received their due merit of attention are Königin Carola, a large satiny-pink, resembling Caroline Testout, but more refined and better pointed; and John Ruskin, a bright rosy carmine, of vigorous growth, and without a doubt one of the finest "stayers" of all Exhibition Roses. I would also like to put in a good word for Hugh Watson, a vigorous H.P., light crimson, shaded carmine, and sweetly fragrant; one of the many splendid varieties sent out by the famed Irish raisers, Messrs. Alexander Dickson and Sons.

C. C. WILLIAMSON.

WILSTEAD, CANTERBURY.

SOME DECORATIVE EXHIBITS AT OUR ROSE SHOWS.

The wisdom of the National Rose Society in offering increased encouragement to those whose sympathies are rather with the Decorative flower than with the highly cultivated Exhibition bloom has been made amply manifest by the large, and ever-increasing, accession to the membership of the Society which has occurred during recent years, of whom those interested in the Rose as a Decorative flower undoubtedly form by far the larger proportion.

But it is not only in this respect that benefit has resulted, for it has been obvious that the stimulus afforded by the appearance of new competitors in this field of exhibition has had the result of causing those of our members who have in the past "held the field" in this department to put renewed energy into the contest.

And so, passing ever from good to better, the competitors in the Decorative sections of our recent Shows have placed before us exhibits, which, in their several classes, would almost tempt us to say that the last word upon the matter had been spoken; but we know that this is not so, and that the future doubtless holds "on the knees of the Gods" even better things than those which we have already seen.

Of the classes, amongst Amateurs, in our Decorative Section three stand pre-eminent, namely, the "Bowl of Roses," the "Basket of Roses," and the "Vase of Roses"—all of them typical of the uses to which most of us put our Roses in our homes.

It is very difficult to convey by words what should be the points of excellence in these classes. Of course "lightness;" not overloading the exhibit with too great a wealth of flowers, however beautiful; suitable foliage—all these we know, but there remains the most important point of all, namely, that eye for the beautiful, that intuitive recognition of how a thing should be. It is purely personal. As with the poet, it is a gift born in some, but in others only in a measure, laboriously created by constant experience of the best work of other people.

But an object lesson to the eye is often more eloquent and effective than written words, and it would seem that in the exhibit, depicted in the accompanying photograph, which was staged at our last Metropolitan Show, it is possible to convey that lesson. (See illustration page 72.)

The Exhibitor is, of course, well known for her oft-repeated victories, but it is open to all to learn the lesson taught. There may be, even now, a pupil only waiting to improve upon her mistress's work. •I say "her," for in this section of exhibition the lady leaves the "mere man" hopelessly behind.

CHARLES E. SHEA.

FOOTS CRAY, KENT.

ROSES IN WILD WOODLAND.

Now that every year brings an increase in the number of the free-growing Roses, descended, for the most part, from *polyantha* and *wichuraiana*, we have the pleasant task of thinking out ways of using them to the best advantage.

A Rose garden, even one of the most formal design, is never so beautiful as when it nearly adjoins, on one side at least, ground of a woodland character. Where this occurs it should be an easy matter, first to join the Rose garden to the fringe of the wood, and then to carry on a beautiful planting of suitable Roses into the very wood itself. A clearing must be made from twenty to thirty feet wide or perhaps even more if the wood is of very tall trees, and here and there the clearing may well be extended to form a deeper bay. Then the trees might close over the path, the space opening out again beyond, so giving a pleasant change of aspect when passing either way, and a view of sunlit Roses while standing in the shade.

The nature of the word itself would suggest details of treatment, but it would seem desirable that in general the Roses should not be planted nearer to the path than from six to eight feet, and that they should be encouraged to form brakes or bushy masses, as wild brambles do in so much of our grassy common land. But here and there a Rose might be led into a little tiller oak, or a holly, or through a thorn-bush ; or be planted so as to join an already formed mass of bramble and wild honeysuckle.

If at any point the path could be lowered so that it would pass between sloping banks, so much the better for the planting of Jersey Beauty or Dorothy Perkins, or any of the pretty descendants of *Rosa wichuraiana* that delight in trailing over banks. But the possibilities of beautiful wild planting, with the great number of Roses we can now choose from, is almost endless.

The common sweet-briar should also have its place in some quantity by the woodland rose-walk, and the bushy *Rosa lucida* that loves half-shady places.

It would be prettiest if the path itself were of the nature of a true woodland path, not like one in a garden with hard edges, but just such an easy way, carpeted with its own wild flowers and grasses, as would occur naturally in such a place. In forming it at the beginning it would only need to have tree stumps and roots removed from the actual walking space, and to have the ground made firm and fairly level.

GERTRUDE JEKYLL.

MUNSTEAD WOOD,

GODALMING, SURREY.

SIX GOOD NEW ROSES FOR THE GARDEN.

Lovers of the garden, who do not grow for exhibition, but are on the look out for Roses that are free and continuous bloomers far into the autumn, will doubtless be glad to know of a few reliable varieties. Roses have so much improved within the last few years that varieties which were once considered as belonging to the first rank have been superseded. It is hard to part with old friends, but go they must if better Roses are available. Red is still a favourite colour, and until quite recently we had no good reds of the Hybrid Tea class, and we had to look for that colour in the Hybrid Perpetuals. Now all this is changing, and because the Hybrid Perpetual, although it bears the name of perpetual, is only at its best with the first crop of flowers, and the succeeding blooms are but echoes of the first, it is advisable for the grower, whose space in the garden is limited, to discard them for the most part and replace with Hybrid Teas, which give a constant succession of flowers, and which can now be had in almost every shade and colour.

The National Rose Society gives a three years' limit from the time a Rose first appears in a British trade grower's catalogue during which it can be styled a "New Rose." This affords just sufficient time for cultivators to test its merits and be able to offer an opinion that is not more or less speculative, but based on personal observation. There are many new Roses which are very good and can be recommended where

garden space is no consideration, such as Madame Constant Soupert, Countess of Derby, M. H. Walsh, Madame Léon Pain, Monsieur Joseph Hill, Freiherr Von Marshall, and others, but the object of this note is to give just half-a-dozen which, in the opinion of the writer, are the very best for garden purposes. We will deal with them in alphabetical order:—

Dean Hole. H.T. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1904). Silvery carmine, shaded salmon, long pointed bud, large stiff petals, very free flowering.

Earl of Warwick. H.T. (W. Paul & Son, 1904). Salmon red, centre shaded with vermilion, large full flower, perfect shape, distinct, strong growth, free flowering.

George Laing Paul. H.T. (Soupert et Notting, 1904). Dark crimson, delicious perfume, beautiful bud, deep petals, constant bloomer, flowers produced in clusters which should be well thinned.

Hugh Dickson. H.P. (H. Dickson, 1904). Velvety crimson, large full flower, perfect shape, strong growth, one of the best autumnals. The best Red Rose of the past season. From its free-flowering habit one would class it as an Hybrid Tea.

Lady Ashtown. H.T. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1904). Deep pink, with yellow shading, long pointed flower of exquisite shape, stiff petals, strong growth, always in bloom early and late. A splendid garden Rose.

Trier. Cl. Poly. (P. Lambert, 1904). Pale salmon pink, with deep golden anthers, flowers small, almost single, produced in large clusters. The first of a new race of Roses. Constantly in bloom, and as good in September and October as in the height of the season. Moreover, its dark green leathery foliage and red wood is mildew proof. It is the offspring of a cross between Aglaia and Mrs. Sharman-Crawford. Makes a fine bush, requires no pruning, and will soon be in everybody's garden.

JOSEPH H. PEMBERTON.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER,
ROMFORD, ESSEX.

HOW TO SUCCEED WITH STANDARD ROSES.

Few objects in the garden afford greater pleasure and interest than well-grown Standard Roses, yet it is distressing to see the miserable specimens that do service in many cases, inducing a sense of regret in those who understand the capabilities of this form of growing the Rose, and a feeling in the unhappy possessor that Standard Roses are a delusion and a snare, foredoomed to a feeble existence and an early death.

The varieties selected are frequently quite useless as Standards, the position assigned to them is unsuitable, the soil starvation itself, the cultivation in the way of pruning and thinning misdirected or conspicuous by its absence, and less attention given to other necessary cultural details than to a bed of some common vegetable.

Now the Standard or Half-standard Rose, for the terms merely indicate in some degree the height of the dog rose stock, is an artificial creation, and as such needs reasonable care; at any rate, as much as would be lavished upon a pot of some tropical weed. On the dog rose stock brought from our hedgerows and worked with suitable varieties of the Rose, large and shapely heads are developed, bearing the loveliest of blooms.

What are the conditions necessary to success ?

1. A good situation, free from draughts, away from trees and their robbing influence whether of light above or food below, with, if possible, some protection from strong winds.

2. A well-prepared bed or station with root run to the depth of two feet, and with soil at least as good as that in the cabbage patch or the onion bed. If single specimens are to be planted around a lawn, stations should be prepared in the way advised in the N.R.S.'s "Hints on Planting Roses."

3. Careful planting, with roots not more than five or six inches deep. Each plant to be firmly staked to prevent sway and consequent damage from strong winds. The higher the stock, the greater the protection required in this respect.

4. A good plant, with all that the word "good" implies, a sound stock well rooted below and with well-ripened shoots above. Unless for a special purpose or for a weeping variety, a stock of about 2-ft. 6-in. high is most serviceable and manageable.

5. Attention in an even greater degree than in the case of dwarf or bush Roses to the routine details of cultivation.

6. Careful lifting every three or four years, removal of sucker-growths, and equally careful re-planting.

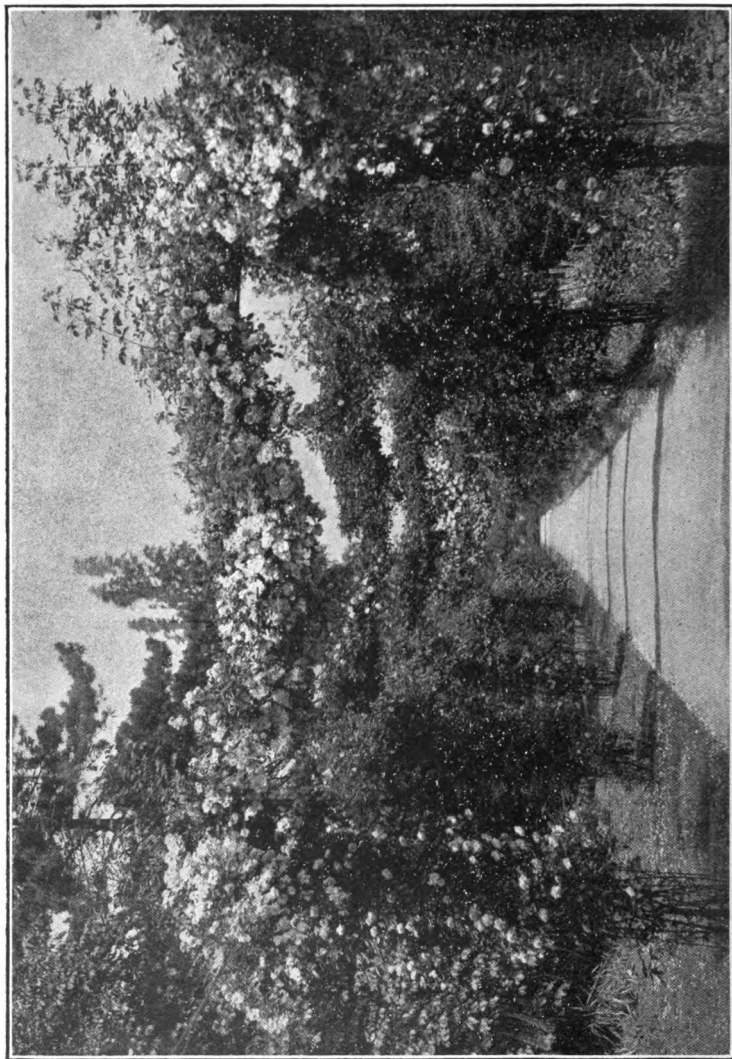
7. Most essential of all, plants of the right varieties. To a wrong selection I attribute much of the disappointment and failure. While some sorts are entirely unsuited to the standard form, some are eminently adapted for use in this way. Of what value or beauty can such stiff, upright growers as Baroness Rothschild, Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi, or Mrs. Sharman-Crawford be as Standards, fine as they may be in dwarf form? Others are not sufficiently vigorous for the purpose, and if used, will probably only present the spectacle of gradual decline. On the other hand such splendid sorts as Caroline Testout, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Gustave Grünerwald, Gustave Regis, White Maman Cochet, Corallina, La France, Florence Pemberton, and Hugh Dickson grow with freedom and grace, and, given proper treatment, will keep in health and vigour for several years. If larger heads are desired let W. A. Richardson, Bouquet D'Or, La Tosca, Mme. Pierre Cochet, Grüss an Teplitz, Mme. Jules Gravereaux, Blanc Double de Coubert, and Frau Karl Druschki be tried.

The development of the Wichuraiana type gives further reason for urging the banishment of weakly, offending specimens with diminutive mop heads, for umbrella or weeping forms, which, in their season, bedecked with festoons of rosettes, add a new pleasure to the garden. I need only suggest Albéric Barbier, Lady Gay, Dorothy Perkins, and Hiawatha, as there are quite a number of sorts available, and the list is being rapidly increased.

With reasonable attention to the above points, those who wish to have a few Standard Roses in their gardens, may proceed with confident anticipation of satisfactory results.

E. J. HOLLAND.





A Pergola of Roses in the Royal Gardens, Kew, by permission of the Editor of the "Gardeners' Chronicle."

Rose Growing in Australia.

By Mr. G. W. KERSHAW.



In this part of His Majesty's dominions we are favoured with ideal conditions for engaging in the fascinating pastime of Rose growing. During the past decade the demand for Rose plants has increased by leaps and bounds. The output yearly for this State of New South Wales alone must be over two hundred thousand plants, and as the other five States of the Commonwealth are just as keen, it is quite possible that a million plants are annually sold. Considering that the population is only about 4,500,000, this is a very fair average, if these figures are correct, and I believe they are so approximately. It will, no doubt, surprise some of the Rose enthusiasts in the old country to learn how closely we are in touch with all their doings in the Rose world. "The Garden," "Gardeners' Chronicle," "Country Life," &c., together with most of the books dealing with the subject of Rose culture are eagerly read by enthusiasts here, both amateur and professional. Where one grower imported Roses a few years ago, twenty do so now; and most of the new varieties, whether of British or Continental raising, are on sale here the same year as sent out. We, as a rule, receive the imported plants in November or December. If in good condition propagating takes place immediately, and with a fair start from one good plant it is often possible to get one hundred or more saleable plants by the following May. This season, for instance, I received Alex. Dickson & Sons' consignment on Nov. 22nd, buds were inserted the next day, and on January 6th, about six weeks from budding, first blooms were obtained from Mrs. Peter Blair, followed at intervals of a few days by William Shean, Mrs. G. W. Kershaw, Lady Rossmore, Lena, and Mrs. Myles Kennedy, in the order named. The first budded plants usually bloom at least two to three weeks earlier than the imported parent plant.

From close observation and experience we can generally form a fairly true estimate as to habit, quality of bloom, &c., from the first flowers. As a rule it takes the new ones at least two years to do themselves justice. We repeatedly see Roses condemned by the public here in the first year, which eventually turn out splendid varieties. Whether this is due to the plants not being properly acclimatized or to excessive propagation in the rush to secure all possible buds is a debatable question. A little of both is perhaps the true solution.

- There is one thing very evident. Many of the Roses spoken of so highly by the raisers and experts in Britain do not hold their reputation here.

The climatic conditions no doubt account for this, for the heat here is often great and prolonged. During the spring and summer the buds get no chance to develop properly, so that any bloom at all inclined to be only moderately full comes practically single. Roses of the Killarney type, for instance. If we happen to get a cool spring or autumn they are exquisite, but are no good in hot weather.

The two Maman Cochets are very reliable for summer use, and are undeniably first favourites, taking the whole season through. Alex. Dickson & Sons' creations are held in high esteem, and a good percentage are to be found in almost every stand at the Shows. The following varieties of their raising are perhaps the best with us: — Earl of Dufferin, Mrs. James Wilson, Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford, Mrs. W. J. Grant, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Robert Duncan, Mrs. Edward Mawley, Bessie Brown, Liberty, Gladys Harkness, Duchess of Portland, Ards Pillar, Alice Lindsell, Florence Pemberton, Lady Ashtown, Dean Hole, Mrs. John Bateman, Countess of Derby, and others, at different times of the year. Judging by first appearances, the five sent out for 1907 will fully sustain the reputation of that firm. William Shean, Mrs. G. W. Kershaw, and Mrs. Myles Kennedy will quickly be in evidence at the Rose Shows. The colour of Mrs.

Peter Blair is splendid, but the flowers have not much substance as yet. Lena, in its class, we consider, up to the present time, a great gain. Lady Rossmore is hardly full enough, but should be good in cool weather.

W. Paul & Son send us some of our best garden and decorative Roses, and occasionally some fit for exhibitoin. Earl of Warwick is first-rate. Dora (1907) promises to be very good. Dr. William Gordon is good. Warrior very acceptable for cutting. Medea, a fine Rose. Sylph, good ; while Corallina, Alexandra, Irene, and others are great favourites for garden use.

Countess of Gosford (McGredy & Son). This will be in great demand, for it is apparently first-rate.

Apart from those raised by British firms, all other new Roses are placed under the convenient and comprehensive term of Continental, except those from America. It is the custom with most of our importers to get all new Roses through British firms ; the chief reason perhaps being that so far as our experience goes Continental Rose growers are notoriously bad packers. Recently I handled a parcel of twenty-eight Roses from France, packed in loose straw and tied up, without a particle of canvas or even paper round them. Needless to say every one was dead. We are always somewhat sceptical of American varieties. They have a bad habit of re-christening varieties already named. For instance, Mrs. W. J. Grant is re-named Belle Siebrecht, Grüss an Teplitz, Virginia R. Box ; Maman Cochet as Madame Matrat, and so on. This leads to confusion and gives a bad impression. Of all foreign Roses yet received, Lambert's beautiful Frau Karl Druschki is the greatest favourite. This does splendidly, blooming as freely as many Hybrid Teas, and standing heat and cold equally well. It would make my paper much too lengthy to attempt to mention all the varieties that do well here, but the following may be mentioned as among the best. For instance, in the Hybrid Perpetual class may be named such varieties as A. K. Williams,

Captain Hayward, Duke of Edinburgh, Helen Keller, Hugh Dickson, Lady Helen Stewart, Madame Gabriel Luizet, Mrs. J. Laing, Paul Neyron, Prince Camille de Rohan, Robert Duncan, Ulrich Brunner, and Xavier Olibo. In the Hybrid Tea class: Augustine Guinoisseau, Caroline Testout, Edu Meyer, Étoile de France, Farben Königin, Florence Pember-ton, Frau Lilla Rautenstrauch, Monsieur Joseph Hill, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Lady Battersea, La France, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Jules Grolez, Mamie, Mons. Paul Lede, Prince de Bulgarie, Sénateur Belle, Shandon. In the Tea class Beauté Inconstante, Boadicea, Catherine Mermet, Corallina, Dr. Grill, Ernest Metz, François Dubreuil, Jean Ducher, Lady Roberts, Luciole, Madame Antoine Marie, Madame de Watteville, Madame Jean Dupuy, Madame Lambard, Madame Vermorel, Marie Van Houtte, Mrs. B. R. Cant, Mrs. J. Wilson, Papa Gontier, Perle des Jardins, Souvenir de Catherine Guillot, Souvenir de Thérèse Levet, Sunset, The Bride. Full collections of all the Climbers are grown and in good demand. So far the public have not taken keenly to any of the following classes:—Wichuraiana, Single Roses, Damask, Provence, Hybrid Sweet Briars, Rugosa, Moss, Macartney, Microphylla.

In conclusion, I may say that, although up to the present very few Australian varieties have been raised, there is evidence that in the near future some good things will be forthcoming, as several skilful hybridists are at work, and have already met with some success.

G. W. K.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME OF THE NEWER ROSES.

BY THE NEWER ROSES COMMITTEE.

*For explanations of the terms used in this List see Introductory Remarks,
pages 9-12 in the Official Catalogue.*

Ænnchen Muller (Poly.), J. C. Schmidt, 1906.—Deep pink, light centre, with yellow stamens. Dwarf. Garden, bedding. Promising.

Anne Marie Soupert (H.T.), Soupert & Notting, 1904.—Reddish carmine. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. A good bedding rose, distinct in colour and free flowering.

Apple Blossom (H.T.), G. Cooling & Sons, 1906.—Rose pink, shading white. Vigorous. Pillar, arch. Raised by A. Hill Gray. Autumn flowering.

Babette (Wich.), Walsh, 1907.—Deep crimson. Very vigorous. Pillar, arch, pergola, hedge, creeping, weeping standard.

Betty (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.—Coppery rose, shaded golden yellow. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. After the style of "Killarney," but a different colour, and with even deeper petals.

Blush Rambler (Cl. Poly.), B. R. Cant & Sons, 1903.—Blush. Very vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola, hedge, standard. A well named rose, producing dense trusses of clear blush flowers. Can be highly recommended.

Carissima (Wich.), Walsh, 1905.—Pale blush pink. Very vigorous. Pillar, arch, pergola, hedge, creeping, weeping standard, screen. Similar to "Dorothy Perkins" except in colour.

Celia (H.T.), W. Paul & Son, 1906.—Bright satin pink, deeper centre. Vigorous. Garden, pot and greenhouse culture. Large, full flower.

- Charles J. Grahame** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.—Very bright crimson. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. Valuable on account of its bright scarlet-crimson colour.
- Comtesse de Saxe** (T.), Soupert & Notting, 1905.—Pure white, with yellow centre. Moderate. Bedding, pot and greenhouse culture.
- Corona** (H.T.), W. Paul & Son, 1905.—Pale creamy pink. Robust. Pot and greenhouse culture.
- Countess Annesley** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.—Rosy salmon, suffused old gold. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. An exhibitor's rose of striking colour.
- Countess Cairns** (H.T.), W. Paul & Son, 1904.—Cerise-carmine. Vigorous. Garden, bedding.
- Countess of Derby** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.—Flesh peach. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. A good robust growing exhibition rose.
- Countess of Gosford** (H.T.), McGredy & Son, 1906.—Salmon pink. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, bedding. A very promising rose of good growth.
- Dean Hole** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.—Silvery carmine, shaded salmon. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard. An excellent variety.
- Dorothy Page-Roberts** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.—Coppery pink. Garden. A charming shade of colour.
- Dr. J. Campbell Hall** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.—Coral rose, suffused white. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. A variety of very pleasing colour, and can be recommended for both exhibition and garden purposes.
- Dr. William Gordon** (H.P.), W. Paul & Son, 1905.—Satin pink. Vigorous. Exhibition, pot and greenhouse culture. An exhibitor's rose.
- Earl of Warwick** (H.T.), W. Paul & Son, 1904.—Salmon pink, shaded vermillion. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. A promising rose, both for exhibition and garden purposes.
- Elizabeth Barnes** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.—Satiny salmon rose, fawn centre. Vigorous. Garden, bedding.

Étoile de France (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1904. — Velvety crimson. Vigorous. Garden. May be good under glass, but so far has proved unsuitable for outdoor cultivation in this country.

Ferdinand Roussel (Wich.), Barbier, 1906.—Pink. Vigorous. Pillar, arch, pergola, creeping, weeping standard, screen.

Florence Tron (H.T.), Nabonnand, 1906.—Deep carmine. Vigorous. Garden, bedding.

Frau Lilla Rautenstrauch (H.T.), P. Lambert, 1903. — Apricot orange, suffused yellow. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard. A promising rose of good growth and free-flowering habit.

Gabrielle Pierrette (H.T.), Guillot, 1904.—Deep rose pink. Vigorous. Garden, bedding.

General McArthur (H.T.), E. G. Hill & Co., 1905.—Deep carmine red. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Fragrant.

George Laing Paul (H.T.), Soupert & Notting, 1904.—Bright carmine-crimson. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. A promising crimson H.T.

Gerbe Rose (Wich.), Barbier, 1905.—Pale pink. Vigorous. Pillar, wall. Autumn flowering. Flowers from the axil of the leaves.

Gustave Grünerwald (H.T.), P. Lambert, 1903.—Carmine pink. Vigorous. Garden, standard. An excellent garden rose of vigorous growth and remarkably free flowering.

H. Armytage Moore (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1907.—Rosy pink. Vigorous. Garden.

Harry Kirk (T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.—Pale sulphur yellow, with deeper centre. Vigorous. Garden.

Hiawatha (Wich.), M. H. Walsh, 1905.—Rich crimson, with white eye. Very vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola, creeping, weeping standard, screen.

Hon. Ina Bingham (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.—Pure pink. Robust. Garden. Very large petals, flowers semi-double.

Hugh Dickson (H.P.), Hugh Dickson, 1904.—Crimson, shaded scarlet. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard. A fine rose, particularly valuable on account of its colour. After the style of "Horace Vernet," but a far better grower. Very fragrant.

Hugh Watson (H.P.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1904. — Light crimson, shaded carmine. Vigorous. Exhibition.

Irish Elegance (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.—Shades of apricot, buds orange-scarlet. Vigorous. Garden, bush. The most charming in colour of all the Irish single-flowered varieties.

Irish Harmony (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.—Saffron yellow. Moderately vigorous. Garden, bush, bedding. One of the freest flowering of the Irish single-flowered varieties.

J. B. Clark (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1905.—Deep scarlet, shaded plum. Very vigorous. Exhibition, garden, pillar, pegging down.

Lady Ashtown (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.—Deep pink. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard, pot and greenhouse culture. A fine rose of vigorous growth which can be recommended for both exhibition and garden purposes.

Lady Faire (H.T.), Bentley, 1907, Syn. *Mrs. W. Lowe*.—Flesh pink, edged deeper pink, variable. Moderately vigorous. Garden, bedding, pot and greenhouse culture. A sport from Mrs. W. J. Grant, of "Mme. Abel Chatenay" coloring. Fragrant.

Lady Gay (Wich.), M. H. Walsh, 1905.—Cherry pink. Very vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola, hedge, creeping, weeping standard, screen. Very similar to "Dorothy Perkins."

Lady Helen Vincent (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.—Shell pink, with yellow-shading. Vigorous. Exhibition. A promising rose.

- Lady Waterlow** (H.T.), Nabonnand, 1903.—Salmon pink. Vigorous. Garden, bush, also a very useful pillar rose of distinct colour.
- Lady Wenlock** (H.T.), Bernaix, 1905.—Pink, shaded fawn. Vigorous. Garden.
- Laurent Carle** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1907.—Brilliant velvety carmine. Vigorous. Garden, pot and greenhouse culture.
- Lena** (T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1906.—Deep apricot yellow. Moderate. Garden. Fine colour.
- Leontine Gervais** (Wich.), Barbier, 1906.—Bright coppery orange red. Vigorous. Pergola, creeping, weeping standard. Free flowering.
- Le Progrès** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1904.—Yellow nankeen. Moderately vigorous. Garden. A free-flowering yellow rose of the colour of "Mme. Ravary."
- Lina Schmidt-Michel** (H.T.), P. Lambert, 1905.—Pale blush pink. Semi-climber. Garden, pillar, bush. Semi-double, large flowers.
- Louis Ricard** (H.P.), Boutigny, 1905.—Very dark plum crimson. Very vigorous. Garden. Dark flower, but rather coarse.
- Lyon Rose** (*Rosa Pernetiana*), Pernet-Ducher, 1907.—Coral red, tinted chrome yellow. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Fragrant.
- Mme. Alfred Sabatier** (H.T.), Bernaix, 1905.—Deep carmine pink. Moderately vigorous. Garden.
- Mme. Charles de Luze** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1904.—White flesh, centre apricot yellow. Vigorous. Garden.
- Mme. Constant Soupert** (T.), Soupert & Notting, 1905.—Deep yellow, shaded peach. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard, pot and greenhouse culture. A good Tea for exhibition purposes.
- Mme. Jenny Gillemot** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1905.—White, with nankeen yellow centre. Moderately vigorous. Garden.

- Mme. Leon Pain** (H.T.), Guillot, 1904.—Silvery flesh, with yellow centre. Robust. Garden. Good in autumn.
- Mme. Mélanie Soupert** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1905.—Salmon yellow, shaded pink. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. Recommended.
- Mme. Philippe Rivoire** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1905.—Pale apricot yellow. Vigorous. Garden, pot and greenhouse culture. Large petals.
- Mlle. Simone Beaumez** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1906.—Pale flesh-white, tinted yellow centre. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. Promising.
- Marquise de Sinety** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1906.—Deep orange yellow, shaded fiery red. Vigorous. Garden. Slightly tender.
- Minnehaha** (Wich.), Walsh, 1905.—Soft satiny pink. Very vigorous climber. Pergola, pillar, arch, weeping standard. Recommended.
- Monsieur Joseph Hill** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1903.—Salmon pink, shaded yellow. Vigorous. Exhibition, pot and greenhouse culture. A beautifully-coloured exhibition rose.
- Morgenrot** (H.T.), P. Lambert, 1903.—Rich crimson. Very vigorous. Garden, bush, pillar. An autumn-flowering single pillar rose.
- Mrs. Aaron Ward** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1907.—Indian yellow. Vigorous. Garden.
- Mrs. Conway Jones** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.—Creamy white. Moderate. Exhibition. An exhibitor's rose.
- Mrs. David McKee** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.—Creamy yellow. Moderately vigorous. Exhibition. A promising exhibitor's rose of the "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria" type.
- Mrs. E. G. Hill** (H.T.), Soupert & Notting, 1906.—Deep silvery white, with reverse of petals coral rose. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Free-flowering, upright growth. Promising.

- Mrs. Harvey Thomas** (H.T.), Bernaix, 1906. — Coppery carmine, shaded yellow. Vigorous. Garden.
- Mrs. O. G. Orpen** (Damask), B. R. Cant & Sons, 1906.—Blush pink. Vigorous climber. Pillar. A very pretty single summer-flowering rose.
- Mrs. Stewart Clark** (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1907.—Cerise pink. Vigorous. Exhibition. Fine shape. An exhibitor's rose.
- Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt** (H.T.), E. G. Hill & Co., 1903. Light flesh-pink. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. A very promising rose, both for exhibition and garden purposes.
- Mrs. W. H. Cutbush** (Poly.), Cutbush, 1906.—Bright warm pink. Dwarf. Pot and greenhouse culture, edging.
- Nellie Johnstone** (T.), Paul & Son, 1906.—Rosy pink, often shaded violet. Moderately vigorous. Garden, standard.
- Peace** (T.), G. W. Piper, 1903.—Pale lemon yellow. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. A pale lemon yellow sport from "G. Nabonnand."
- Perle des Jaunes** (T.), Reymond, 1904.—Golden yellow, shaded old gold. Moderately vigorous. Garden, bedding.
- Princesse Marie Mertchersky** (H.T.), Schwartz, 1903.—Silvery china rose. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, bedding. A most promising rose, both for exhibition and garden purposes.
- Queen of Spain** (H.T.), S. Bide & Sons, 1907.—Creamy-white, flushed flesh. A promising rose, which has been well shown by the raisers.
- Richmond** (H.T.), E. G. Hill & Co., 1905. — Bright crimson. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, pot and greenhouse culture. This promises to be a good bedding rose.
- Souvenir de Maria de Zayas** (H.T.), Soupert & Notting, 1906.—Cherry, shaded carmine. Vigorous. Garden, standard, pot and greenhouse culture.
- Souvenir of Stella Gray** (T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.—Orange yellow. Moderately vigorous. Garden.

- Tausendschön** (Cl. Poly.), Schmidt, 1907. — Pale pink, suffused rose. Vigorous climber. Pergola, pillar, arch.
- The Dandy** (H.T.), Paul & Son, 1905.—Deep velvety crimson. Vigorous. Small flowers. A fine button-hole rose.
- Trier** (Cl. Poly.), Lambert, 1904.—Creamy white. Vigorous climber. Pergola, pillar, arch, weeping standard. An autumn-flowering climber.
- Waltham Bride** (Cl. Poly.), W. Paul & Son, 1906.—Snow white. Pergola, pillar.
- William Shean** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1906.—Pink. Vigorous. Exhibition. But little known as yet. The flowers exhibited have been of unusual size.
- Yvonne Yacherot** (H.T.), Soupert & Notting, 1906.—Porcelain white. Robust. Exhibition.



“Roses: their History, Development, and Cultivation.”*

By **Mr. E. B. LINDSELL**, President, N.R.S.

Hitherto a household word among rosarians as a skilful grower—a successful exhibitor—an unrivalled judge—the name of the author of this great book is raised by its publication to a higher plane and will be quoted, long after the records of mere success or failure among exhibitors of to-day have been forgotten, as a standard authority on questions relating to the Rose, its cultivation and management.

To turn to the book itself, the introduction tells us pleasantly and simply how the author was “raised in a Rose atmosphere and loved the Rose when a child in petticoats,” how he has grown them himself from childhood, and how he has been before the public as an exhibitor for more than thirty years. His charming description of the Grandmother’s garden must appeal to all, and especially to those, who may also date their first ideas and love of the Rose from some old world garden and the Moss Provence and Damask Roses and Gallicas so well described in the book—long time has passed but the Rose remains.

Surely the fragrance of the Grandmother’s garden has inspired the author in his earnest and well-timed remonstrance—several times repeated—against the new race of scentless exhibition Roses of the present day—size and form they have, but distinctive colour and fragrance—the very soul of the Rose—are sadly lacking. It is much to be hoped that he will press this question upon the National Rose Society for consideration, and endeavour to ensure that these essential points shall be treated as of first importance, whenever the award of a gold medal—the highest certificate for special excellence in the power of the Society to bestow—is sought for on behalf of a new Rose.

* “Roses: their History, Development, and Cultivation,” by the Rev. J. H. PEMBERTON; Longmans, Green & Co.

The Botany of the Rose is well dealt with, and is followed by a most interesting description of the wild Roses of our own country in their seven species, which should certainly inspire "the reader to exercise his power of observation and to see in the Roses of the British Isle more variety in growth, foliage, flower, and fruit than possibly he was hitherto aware."

The Wild Roses of other countries are also well described with the process of evolution from the cultivated hybrids of all these species to the Summer and Autumn Flowering Roses of past and present days.

This closes the historical part of the book, and the work of Rose growing from the practical point of view is taken in hand—Soil and its Treatment—Manures—Planting—Pruning—Propagating and Hybridising, being all most lucidly treated in a way that will delight the expert and prove invaluable to the beginner.

In reference to this portion of the book the first feeling of the writer was one of regret that such clear and definite instructions were not before him many years ago as some serious mistakes would certainly have been avoided—such mistakes are no light matter in taking up Rose growing—they are easy to make but it takes time to realise, and longer time to rectify them, while the process is sure to prove costly.

The author then specialilizes on details connected with growing Roses for Exhibition, on Exhibitions themselves and their accessories and deals also with the fascinating subject of Rose growing under glass—with the ailments from which the Rose may suffer and the remedies—and gives lists of varieties which he finds most suitable for garden and special purposes.

Space is limited in the Rose Annual, and does not allow adequate notice of the masterly treatment of all these questions. Moreover the views of the Editor have to be considered, and he requires the writer in place of further appreciation of a work which all Rose growers can—and

assuredly should—study for themselves, to discuss shortly any points of difference which may exist between the author's methods of cultivation and his own.

The points of agreement are many, while the differences, which are chiefly on points of detail, seem few, but there is an important divergence between the methods at the outset, as it has apparently been Mr. Pemberton's practice to rely chiefly on maiden plants, assisted by cutbacks, for exhibition purposes and to endeavour by special treatment of his plants in thinning out shoots and disbudding, and by other methods indicated in his book, to make them bloom gradually, and last out the month of the exhibition season. On the other hand the writer has depended almost entirely on cutbacks and has asked them to do their best at the Metropolitan Show without any regard to the future. This difference in our respective objects necessitates difference in points of detail, but does not affect general principles of cultivation. On soil treatment—manuring and planting—the practice is the same—probably here we manure more heavily, and trust more to caustic lime to keep the ground sweet—this practice may be wasteful, but there must be considerable loss in manuring for a crop the roots of which only reach a small part of the ground occupied.

As to pruning, however, there is a marked difference in methods, the pruning here being much harder than as practised by Mr. Pemberton—indeed, except in the case of a few sorts, of which Charles Lefebvre is an example, all old wood is practically cut away down to one or two eyes with the object of forcing dormant buds at the junction of the plant with the stock to break out and give flowers early in July. It is these flowers which have chiefly helped the writer, and with longer pruning and more consequent growth from the old wood, the buds which produce them might either remain dormant or break at too late a date, to give assistance until towards the end of the season.

This severe pruning seems to keep the plants in health, and such varieties as Horace Vernet, Xavier Olibo, Dr. Sewell, Gustave Piganeau, Mrs. Grant, and others, budded on seedling

briars and not transplanted, have grown well for years and given blooms which have at times been considered up to medal standard.

The date of pruning is another point of difference. Mr. Pemberton prefers the third week in March, but with us a commencement is made with the Hybrid Perpetuals towards the end of February, and if weather permits the pruning is completed by the second week in March. This early pruning has a double object: First to prevent bleeding, which has at times much weakened the plants, and second to give full time for the development of the dormant buds previously referred to. Moreover, if the pruning is delayed, it becomes more difficult to select the best weather for the work, and on this point Mr. Pemberton's opinion must be quoted verbatim.

"The kind of weather in which to prune, if you can choose your time, is a cold day with a suggestion of east wind and sleet, for the plants will then be less active and less likely to bleed than they would be in warm sunny weather." This is a delightful touch of true enthusiasm, for pruning is a leisurely operation, especially when established cutbacks are being dealt with, and full time will be given to the operator to enjoy these climatic conditions before the work is completed. It may, however, be a question whether the condition of the plants themselves does not often afford the best guide as to the date of pruning. If they are excitable and making growth by the middle of February even, it is thought best here to cut them down. Our Hybrid Teas are pruned towards the end of March and the Teas early in April.

On the question of root cultivation, Mr. Pemberton does not appear to care for the growth of a quantity of fibrous roots comparatively near to the surface, but it is a point of first importance with us and one which we try to attain by lifting and re-planting at intervals of from three to five years, while Mr. Pemberton prefers to leave his plants undisturbed so that their roots can run deep into the soil. Here again the

difference in our respective objects comes in, but as both methods have been attended with a measure of success, they may possibly prove of sufficient interest to some of our younger members to induce them to form their own opinions by a process of practical experiment.

The foregoing remarks appear to cover any points of difference in cultivation, on which the Editor has asked for an expression of opinion and in conclusion, while I am afforded the opportunity of offering some imperfect appreciation of the book, I trust that the privilege may also be accorded me of thanking the Author on behalf of our Society, for the welcome addition he has made to its Rose literature and for the advancement in knowledge and improved cultivation of the Rose, which must assuredly follow.

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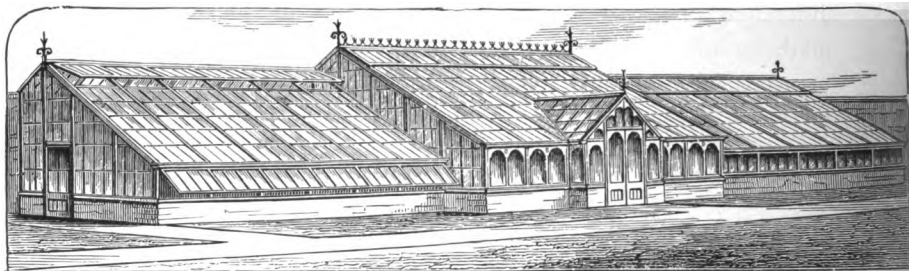
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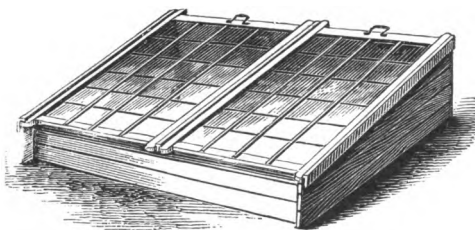
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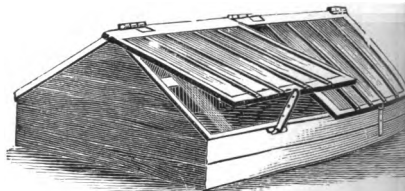
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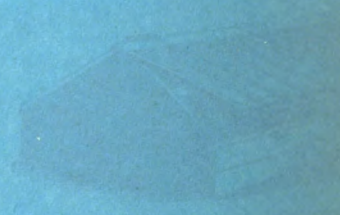
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THE  
National Rose Society's  
ROSE ANNUAL  
For 1909.

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Edited by the Hon. Secretary.

*Under the direction of the Publications Committee.*



[Copyright, 1909, by EDWARD MAWLEY, *Hon. Secretary*, National Rose  
Society, Berkhamsted, England.]

## PREFACE.

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**A** CONSIDERABLE ENLARGEMENT has taken place in our ROSE ANNUAL this year, and an endeavour has been made in other ways to improve it.

To the contributors the thanks of the Committee are greatly due.



REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS,  
PRESIDENT, N.R.S.

## INDEX.

|                                                                                                           | PAGE               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Notices to Members for 1909 .. .. .                                                                       | Inside Front Cover |
| Preface .. .. .                                                                                           | 6                  |
| Index .. .. .                                                                                             | 8 & 9              |
| List of Officers and Committee for 1909 .. .. .                                                           | 10                 |
| Report of the Committee for 1908 .. .. .                                                                  | 11                 |
| Receipt and Expenditure Account for 1908 .. .. .                                                          | 16                 |
| List of Rose Show Fixtures in 1909 .. .. .                                                                | 17                 |
| An account of the Society's Three Shows in 1908, by Mr. E. B. Lindsell,<br>Vice-President, N.R.S. .. .. . | 18                 |
| The Nickerson Awards in 1908, by Mr. H. E. Molyneux .. .. .                                               | 31                 |
| Mr. W. E. Nickerson, by the Editor .. .. .                                                                | 45                 |
| Rose Analysis for 1908, by Mr. E. Mawley, V.M.H. .. .. .                                                  | 47                 |
| Some of the experiences of our President, by Rev. F. Page-Roberts, President,<br>N.R.S. .. .. .           | 58                 |
| Wichuraiana Hybrids, by Dr. A. H. Williams .. .. .                                                        | 65                 |
| Rip Van Winkle, by Mr. G. P. Hawtrey .. .. .                                                              | 88                 |
| Hybridization of Roses, by Mr. A. Dickson .. .. .                                                         | 92                 |
| Frau Karl Druschki, by Mr. T. S. Allison .. .. .                                                          | 190                |
| Spraying Solutions, by Mr. G. Masse, V.M.H. .. .. .                                                       | Inset              |
| Roses I have known, by Rev. A. Cheales .. .. .                                                            | 106                |
| Banksian Roses, by Mr. G. Gordon, V.M.H. .. .. .                                                          | 109                |
| Rose Jottings—                                                                                            |                    |
| Briar Scab, by Mr. G. Masse, V.M.H. .. .. .                                                               | 114                |
| April Frost in 1908, by Mr. H. R. Darlington .. .. .                                                      | 115                |
| Experiment in Estate Development, by Mr. H. E. Molyneux .. .. .                                           | 116                |
| The Scentless and the Scented Rose, by Mr. C. C. Williamson .. .. .                                       | 120                |
| Artificial defoliation, by Mr. O. G. Orpen .. .. .                                                        | 121                |
| Autumn blooms, protection from damp, by Rev. H. S. Arkwright .. .. .                                      | 122                |
| The New Tea Rose, "Mrs. Campbell Hall," by Dr. J. Campbell Hall .. .. .                                   | 125                |
| Some of the Newer Roses, by the Publications Committee .. .. .                                            | 129                |
| Rose Growing in Winter, by Mr. C. R. Fielder .. .. .                                                      | 136                |
| Some Notes on Climbing Roses, by Mr. H. R. Darlington .. .. .                                             | 142                |
| Review of "Roses and Rose Growing," by the Editor .. .. .                                                 | 154                |
| Publications of the Society .. .. .                                                                       | 175                |

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

|                                                                           | PAGE |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Portrait of the Rev. F. Page-Roberts, President N.R.S. .. .. .            | 7    |
| A Basket of Cut Roses .. .. .                                             | 19   |
| A Bowl of Cut Roses .. .. .                                               | 20   |
| A Group of Summer-flowering Roses .. .. .                                 | 25   |
| Portrait of Mr. W. E. Nickerson, originator of the "Nickerson" awards ..  | 44   |
| Rose Pergola in the President's Garden .. .. .                            | 59   |
| Another Rose Pergola in the President's Garden showing "Jersey Beauty" .. | 60   |
| View in the President's Garden .. .. .                                    | 62   |
| Wichuraiana (the type) .. .. .                                            | 67   |
| Albéric Barbier (Wichuraiana) .. .. .                                     | 68   |
| Dorothy Perkins (Wichuraiana) .. .. .                                     | 71   |
| Edmond Proust } (Wichuraiana) .. .. .                                     | 72   |
| and Paul Transon }                                                        |      |
| White Dorothy (Wichuraiana) .. .. .                                       | 75   |
| Yellow Banksian Rose .. .. .                                              | 111  |
| Briar Scab .. .. .                                                        | 114  |
| Damage to Rose Wood by April frost in 1908 .. .. .                        | 117  |
| Method of protecting Autumn Roses from damp .. .. .                       | 123  |
| "Mrs. Campbell Hall," a new Tea Rose .. .. .                              | 127  |
| A Vase of Roses grown by Mr. C. R. Fielder, in January, 1909 .. .. .      | 137  |

## LIST OF ADVERTISERS.

|                                         | PAGE |                                   | PAGE      |
|-----------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| R. H. Bath, Ltd. .. .. .                | 170  | Wm. Fells & Son .. .. .           | 172       |
| Boundary Chemical Company, Ltd. .. .. . | 158  | Samuel McGredy & Son .. .. .      | 168 & 169 |
| G. Bunyard & Co., Ltd. .. .. .          | 161  | Geo. Mount & Sons, Ltd. .. .. .   | 173       |
| J. Burrell & Co. .. .. .                | 165  | J. Pinches .. .. .                | 162       |
| B. R. Cant & Sons .. .. .               | 167  | D. Prior & Sons .. .. .           | 164       |
| Frank Cant & Co. .. .. .                | 159  | G. W. Riley .. .. .               | 171       |
| Cassell & Co., Ltd. .. .. .             | 173  | T. Rivers & Son .. .. .           | 174       |
| Clay & Son .. .. .                      | 156  | Will Tayler .. .. .               | 157       |
| J. Cocker & Sons .. .. .                | 171  | Thomas S. Ware, Ltd. .. .. .      | 172       |
| Wm. Cooper & Nephews .. .. .            | 174  | Wakeley Bros. & Co., Ltd. .. .. . | 166       |
| A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd. .. .. .         | 163  | Walters & Co. .. .. .             | 3         |
| Hugh Dickson .. .. .                    | 155  | E. A. White & Co., Ltd. .. .. .   | 160       |

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# *National Rose Society.*

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## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1908.

---

**T**HE REPORT which the Committee have now the pleasure of presenting is the most favourable that has yet been placed before the Members, and more particularly as regards the increase in membership. In 1903 the number of Members for the first time reached one thousand, in 1906, three years later, two thousand, and now, two years later, they have to record a membership of over three thousand.

Three Exhibitions were, as usual, held. The Metropolitan Show again took place by the kind permission of the President and Council of the Royal Botanic Society in their beautiful gardens in the Regent's Park on July 3rd. It was noteworthy as being the largest which the Society has yet held, 8,500 blooms of "exhibition" Roses being staged, in addition to the numerous stands of decorative Roses and other interesting exhibits. As in the three previous years Her Majesty the Queen, who is the Society's Royal Patroness, visited the Show, and as the Royal visit was made shortly after the hour for opening, this honour was especially appreciated by the members and visitors present.

The Committee, in carrying out the arrangements for the Metropolitan Exhibition, were, as on previous occasions, ably supported by the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, the Superintendent of the Gardens, and other members of the staff of the Royal Botanic Society.

The Provincial Show was held at the White City, Manchester, on the site of the Gardens of the Royal Botanical and Horticultural Society at Old Trafford. This

Exhibition was of less than average extent, but the quality of the blooms was good, and they retained their freshness very much better than at the Metropolitan Show, which unfortunately was held on what proved to be the hottest day of the whole year. The thanks of the Committee are greatly due to Mr. James Brown, one of the Society's Vice-Presidents, for the active part he took in furthering the success of the Manchester Exhibition.

The fifth Autumn Show of the Society took place in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster. This Exhibition was not quite so large as that of the previous year, but the general quality of the blooms was surprisingly good, considering the trying character of the season. Now that this Exhibition is becoming generally known it is attended by the Members in largely increasing numbers.

The twelve Five Guinea Silver Cups, so generously presented last year to the Society by Mr. W. E. Nickerson, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A., for the raisers of respectively the best white, the best pink, the best crimson, and the best yellow dwarf and climbing Roses for general cultivation—those which came out first in the ballot instituted by the Committee—have been duly awarded. Also, as far as possible, the twenty-four handsome Diplomas, likewise the gift of Mr. Nickerson, for the raisers of the Roses which obtained the second and third positions in the ballot. The official report of the ballot will appear in the Society's "Arrangements for 1909." An article on the thirty-six Roses, to the raisers of which awards were made, will be contributed to the "Rose Annual for 1909," which will be sent to the members in February next.

The Society's new and important handbook, entitled "The Enemies of the Rose," which is of interest as being the first publication issued by this Society with coloured illustrations, and also the "Rose Annual for 1908" were forwarded to the Members in April last.



It is with much regret the Committee have to announce that Mr. H. E. Molyneux has found himself reluctantly compelled to resign the Treasurership, a position which he has so ably filled for the last four years.

During the past year seven Rose and other Horticultural Societies have become affiliated, bringing up the total number of Societies in affiliation with the National Rose Society to 52.

#### FINANCE.

The amount received in gate-money from the general public at the Society's Exhibition in the Royal Botanic Gardens was somewhat larger than in any year since the Exhibition has been held in those Gardens. The receipts from all sources during the past year, including a balance from the previous year of £291 9s. 4d., amounted to £2,666 9s. 9d., and the expenditure to £2,239 1s. 7d., leaving a balance at the Banker's and in the Treasurer's hands of £427 8s. 2d. Considering the great expense incurred in bringing out "The Enemies of the Rose," the cost of the enlargement of the "Rose Annual," and the placing of a further sum of £150 to the Reserve Fund, this balance must be regarded as eminently satisfactory. The Reserve Fund now stands at £450.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

During the past year 785 new Members joined the Society, or 200 more than in any previous year. Allowing for the losses by death and resignation, the total number of Members is now 3,150. Taking the year as a whole, two new Members a day have, on an average, been added to the list of Membership.

#### INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP SINCE 1903.

|                                  | 1903  | 1904  | 1905  | 1906  | 1907  | 1908  |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NUMBER OF MEMBERS .. ..          | 1,004 | 1,308 | 1,637 | 2,034 | 2,484 | 3,150 |
| NET INCREASE SINCE PREVIOUS YEAR | 114   | 304   | 329   | 397   | 450   | 666   |

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1909.

The Metropolitan Exhibition will again be held in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, the date fixed for the Exhibition being Friday, July 2nd.

The Provincial Show will take place at Luton, in conjunction with the Luton and District Sweet Pea and Rose Society, on Wednesday, July 14th.

Arrangements have again been made with the Royal Horticultural Society to hold the Autumn Show in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster, on Thursday, September 16th.

In February next year Members will receive a new and enlarged edition of the "Handbook on Pruning Roses." This has been thoroughly revised and will contain several new features and also directions for pruning about 200 more varieties than were included in the previous edition. At the same time will be issued the Society's "Rose Annual for 1909," containing many articles and illustrations of interest to all classes of rosarians.

## MEMBERS' PRIVILEGES.

Members subscribing one guinea will be entitled to six 5s. tickets, and subscribers of half-a-guinea to three 5s. tickets of admission to the Society's Metropolitan Exhibition; or, if preferred, any of those tickets may be used instead for the Society's Provincial Show at Luton. In addition to this each Member will receive, in proportion to his subscription, either four or two tickets for the Society's Autumn Rose Show to be held in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster. New Members will, on joining the Society, receive copies of the following publications: — "The Enemies of the Rose," issued in April last, the "Official Catalogue of Roses," the "Hints on Planting Roses," and the "Report on the Constitution of Rose Soils." Also, in February next, the new and revised edition of the "Handbook on Pruning Roses," and the "Rose Annual for 1909" will be

sent to all the Members. Members alone are allowed to compete at the Shows of the Society. They will be entitled to purchase tickets for their friends for the Metropolitan Exhibition at reduced prices.

To the Donors of Special Prizes, the Committee offer their grateful acknowledgments and also to the Hon. Local Secretaries for their zeal and activity in promoting the interests of the Society. They especially desire to mention Mr. E. A. Earl (Bromley), Mr. O. G. Orpen (Colchester), Mr. Colin Romaine (Windsor), Mr. R. E. West (Reigate), and Dr. A. H. Williams (Harrow), as having been most successful during the past year. The Society is also greatly indebted to Miss Willmott, V M.H., one of its Vice-Patronesses, for the continued kind and valuable assistance rendered by her.



# THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

*Receipts and Expenditure Account for the Year ending 30th November, 1908.*

## Receipts.

|                                                                          | £      | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| By Balance at Bankers, December 1st, 1907 ..                             | 291    | 9  | 4  |
| " Subscriptions .. .. .                                                  | 1,597  | 9  | 1  |
| " Subscription of a Life Member .. .. .                                  | 15     | 15 | 0  |
|                                                                          | 1,613  | 4  | 1  |
| " Proceeds of Royal Botanic and Autumn Shows .. .. .                     | 248    | 10 | 6  |
| " Contribution, White City, Ltd., Manchester .. .. .                     | 100    | 0  | 0  |
| " Affiliation Fees and Medals sold to Affiliated Societies .. .. .       | 348    | 10 | 6  |
| " Sale of the Society's Publications .. .. .                             | 76     | 11 | 0  |
| " Advertisements in the Rose Annual, Programme, and Arrangements .. .. . | 84     | 14 | 2  |
| " * Special Prizes .. .. .                                               | 82     | 5  | 9  |
| " Interest on Consols and on Money on Deposit .. .. .                    | 154    | 19 | 0  |
|                                                                          | 14     | 15 | 11 |
|                                                                          | £2,666 | 9  | 9  |

RESERVE FUND—£450 in Consols.

HERBERT E. MOLYNEUX, *Hon. Treasurer.*

*Audited with vouchers, and found correct,*

GEORGE W. COOK, } *Hon. Auditors.*  
LEWIS S. PAWLE, }

\* Exclusive of other Pieces of Plate, &c., presented by Members.

## Expenditure.

|                                                                         | £   | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| To Printing, Stationery, and Advertising .. .. .                        | 494 | 16 | 6  |
| " Postage, Telegrams, and Sundry Expenses .. .. .                       | 201 | 17 | 9  |
| " Expenses, Royal Botanic and Autumn Shows .. .. .                      | 433 | 9  | 10 |
| " Prizes at the Royal Botanic, Manchester, and Autumn Shows .. .. .     | 622 | 12 | 0  |
| " Medals for N.R.S. Shows and those of the Affiliated Societies .. .. . | 90  | 18 | 6  |
| " Purchase of Plate for Special Prizes .. .. .                          | 120 | 7  | 0  |
| " Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer .. .. .                   | 125 | 0  | 0  |
| " Purchase of Consols, added to Reserve Fund .. .. .                    | 150 | 0  | 0  |
| " Balance .. .. .                                                       | 427 | 8  | 2  |

£2,666 9 9

1909.

## DATES OF EXHIBITIONS

*Of the National Rose Society and of Societies affiliated with it,  
as far as they are at present arranged.*

WINDSOR, Saturday, June 26th.

CANTERBURY, Tuesday, June 29th.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday & Wednesday, June 29th & 30th.

DARTFORD, Wednesday, June 30th.

EALING, Wednesday, June 30th.

READING, Wednesday, June 30th.

WALTON-ON-THAMES, Wednesday, June 30th.

**ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (N.R.S.), Friday, July 2nd.**

SUTTON, Saturday, July 3rd.

MAIDSTONE, Monday, July 5th.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, Tuesday & Wednesday, July 6th & 7th.

BATH, Wednesday & Thursday, July 7th & 8th.

CROYDON, Wednesday, July 7th.

EPSOM, Wednesday, July 7th.

FARNHAM, Wednesday, July 7th.

FARNINGHAM, Wednesday, July 7th.

REIGATE, Wednesday, July 7th.

ELTHAM, Thursday, July 8th.

FINCHLEY, Thursday, July 8th.

HARROW, Thursday, July 8th.

STOUR VALLEY (WESTBERE), Thursday, July 8th.

EDGWARE, Saturday, July 10th.

PURLEY, Saturday, July 10th.

BALTIC (ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.), Monday, July 12th.

GLOUCESTER, Tuesday, July 13th.

SALTAIRE, Tuesday, July 13th.

FORMBY, Wednesday, July 14th.

**LUTON (N.R.S.), Wednesday, July 14th.**

WOODBIDGE, Wednesday, July 14th.

MALVERN, Thursday, July 15th.

POTTER'S BAR, Thursday, July 15th.

ULVERSTON, Friday, July 16th.

MANCHESTER, Wednesday, July 21st.

TROWBRIDGE, Wednesday, July 21st.

THORNTON HEATH, Monday, August 2nd.

**WESTMINSTER (N.R.S.), Royal Horticultural Hall,  
Thursday, September 16th.**

## Some Rose Shows of 1908.

By Mr. E. B. LINDSELL, Vice-President, N.R.S.

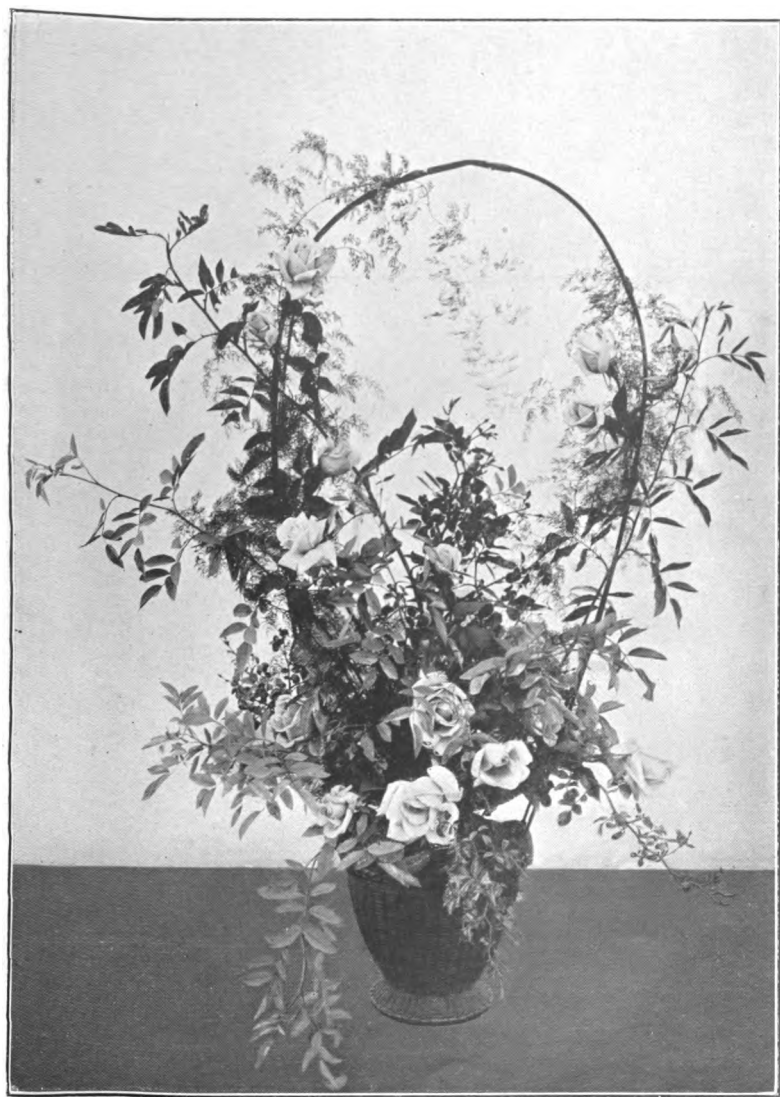


Never surely did any Rose season open with higher anticipation of good blooms, and never has any predecessor left behind it memories of keener disappointment. No serious damage was caused by the dreaded late frosts and the outlook was most promising up to the middle of June, but then three weeks of heat and drought followed, with such an extraordinary dry atmosphere even at night, that Rose foliage before the sun got on the plants in the early morning was frequently dry and weary as at the end of a hot close day, We have apparently struck a cycle of bad Rose seasons and can only look hopefully forward to a return of June weather of the past, with its moderate temperature, its sunshine and showers and occasional long spells of quiet warm rain, dripping down for hours, during which the swelling of the buds and growth of the foliage can almost be seen, while we rejoice in the scent of the sweet fresh earth, of the bending lilacs, and of

“ Laburnums dropping wells of fire.”

Then all our work and anxiety is repaid tenfold, but in the past season the plants were driven prematurely into bloom, and as a general rule the blooms were of very moderate quality, the Hybrid Perpetuals and Teas appearing to suffer more than the Hybrid Teas. The latter were in full bloom in this neighbourhood at the end of June, and certainly gave a marvellous display under the Northern Lights after sunset, which showed up apparent perfection in the essentials of form and colour, the deficiency in which had been regretfully noted over and over again during the day.

Still there were some fine blooms among these Hybrid Teas and they formed the backbone of all the mixed classes



BASKET OF ROSES EXHIBITED BY MRS. ORPEN AT THE LAST METROPOLITAN  
SHOW OF THE SOCIETY.



A BOWL OF ROSES EXHIBITED BY MISS J. LANGTON AT THE LAST METROPOLITAN SHOW OF THE SOCIETY.



of exhibits at the Metropolitan Show, which was held at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, on the 3rd July. Though the quality was not great, a record number of these exhibition blooms—8,511 according to Mr. Mawley—was staged, and the majority of these must have come from the Hybrid Tea section, which has certainly come to stay and, so far as exhibition blooms are concerned, is more and more taking the place of our old friends the Hybrid Perpetuals and of many beautiful Teas.

This is to be regretted, as the red Hybrid Perpetuals greatly lighten up long rows of exhibition blooms, but Hybrid Teas must be hugely appreciated by our good friends in the Rose world who, in cultivating Roses, combine business with pleasure, and are consequently called upon to exhibit 72 distinct blooms if they wish to attain to the highest honours and the possession of the Champion Trophy. This Trophy was first offered by the Society for competition twenty-seven years ago, and the holder of it carries the title of Champion among the trade growers for the ensuing year.

During all these twenty-seven years, except in 1884 when Mr. George Paul came to the front with a fine lot of blooms which I well remember, and again in 1900 when Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons attained the highest object of their Rose ambition, this Trophy was held by three firms only, Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons, Mr. R. Harkness, and Mr. Frank Cant—truly a mighty Triumvirate, who while waging internecine warfare between themselves, were yet successful in keeping keen outside competition at bay. But for some years a younger competitor, Messrs. D. Prior & Son, of Colchester, has been creeping up and showing grandly when the number required was not too great for its resources. It seemed hard to believe that the Triumvirate could be beaten, but though the competition was as keen as ever, the great prize was finally awarded to Messrs. Prior, and their success was well deserved.

The Rose season indeed of 1908 will be known in the future as "Prior's year," for, in addition to the Championship, this firm carried off the King's Cup at Windsor, the

Rothschild Cup at Richmond, the Ipswich Cup, the Harrow Cup, the Edgware Cup, and the chief prizes at Wolverhampton and York, in addition to many medals and other prizes.

This is indeed a grand record and a fit reward for many years of patient work and preparation.

The Triumvirate however, though their supremacy has been rudely shaken, had many grand exhibits and enhanced their great reputations. In addition to other successes Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons carried off the class of 120 exhibition blooms in forty varieties, Mr. Harkness was runner-up for the Cup, and Mr. Frank Cant showed best in the new Roses. Of others, Mr. Prince again won the D'ombrain Cup with his lovely Teas, and Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons gave an object lesson in the arrangement of Roses in vases.

It is difficult to speak highly enough of the groups of Roses and exhibits of decorative varieties. The time and trouble given to these exhibits is not realisable by ordinary spectators, but others of us have seen the hours of patient labour required to produce the admired result, and all thanks are due to Messrs. Hobbies, Messrs. Paul & Son, Mr. Mount, Mr. Mattock and many others who, year by year, do so much to insure the success of the show.

In the amateur classes Roses were mostly of poor quality, but there were pleasing exceptions in some of the exhibits of small growers, which contained, perhaps, the best individual blooms in this section. The society may surely take some credit for this, and note such a result with satisfaction as indicative of an increased interest in the best methods of Rose cultivation.

Any set day of exhibition may not suit the small grower, but in his own domain and at shows where he is in form, his blooms, though they may be few in number, often, and especially in a trying season, surpass in quality those of the grower who can count by thousands against his hundreds. Care and attention to the needs of each plant and bloom go very far, and it is more pleasure to feel that success has been attained in this way than by the weight of big battalions.

As to results the chief prizes were well divided, the Trophy going to my Roses, with my old opponent Mr. Pemberton closely following; the Christy Cup to Mr. Times; the Grahame Memorial to Dr. Lamplough; the Ben Cant Memorial to Mr. Upton; the President's Prize to Mr. Charles Leslie; the Suburban Cup to Mr. A. T. Booth; and the Harkness Cup to Mr. Holland: while among the Teas Mr. Hill Gray again secured the Trophy, and Mr. Tate took the Prince and Girdlestone Memorial Prizes. Mr. G. A. Hammond and Mr. Eversfield showed us that exhibition blooms well-arranged in vases form very pleasing decorative exhibits.

The classes for lady amateurs in the decorative section were for the first time placed in a separate tent, which was a great improvement, and right well did the exhibitors take advantage of it.

For the dinner table decoration four prizes were offered, but the competition was so keen and the quality of the exhibits so fine that two extra prizes had to be awarded. It is enough to say that Mrs. Orpen, with a beautiful arrangement of Irish Elegance, was first, and Miss J. Langton second, to show how high the standard must have been among the fourteen exhibitors. In other classes with two separate bowls, one fitly containing her own Rose magnificently arranged, and with a basket of Roses, Mrs. Orpen was invincible, and Miss J. Langton was placed first for a bowl of Exhibition Roses and a vase of Roses, both beautifully arranged; while there were many other lovely exhibits which ought to be recorded, but space in the "Rose Annual" is limited.

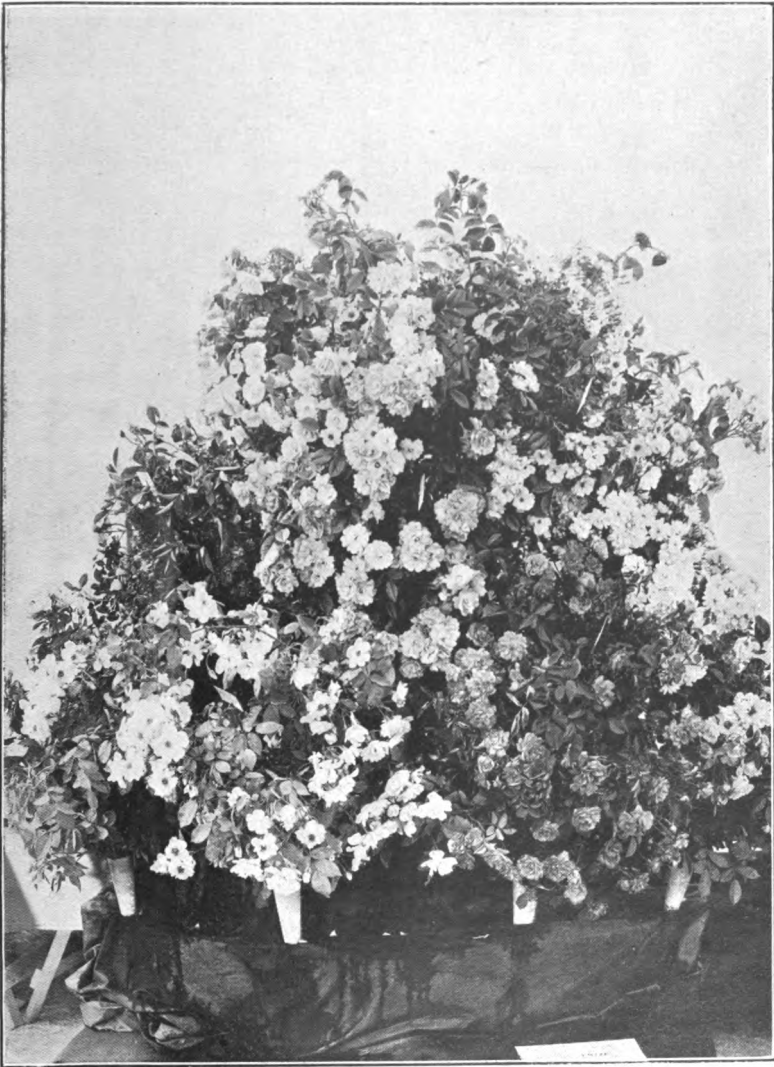
Truly the Society owes a great debt of gratitude to these ladies, whose exhibits add so much to the attractions of the Shows, while in looking back long years to Exhibitions held at South Kensington and the Crystal Palace, it is difficult indeed to realise how satisfied we were with straight rows of exhibition blooms with nothing to relieve them, or how we listened with puzzled wonder to the complaint of the non-exhibiting Rose grower that Rose Shows were uninteresting. We have changed all this, and very much for the better.

The Provincial Show was held in the Royal Botanical Gardens, Manchester, on the 21st July, but despite all the efforts of Mr. Brown, of Longfield, Heaton-Mersey, one of our Vice-Presidents, it can only be described as a disappointment in a disappointing season. There appeared to be no local interest in the Show, though the Lord Mayor, at some personal inconvenience, honoured us with a visit, and old exhibitors recalled with regret the days of Mr. Bruce Findley and the many grand Exhibitions that had been held under his auspices. Mr. Frank Cant has tersely and correctly summed up the Show in the following note made at the time, and as he carried off the first prize in the large class for Decorative Roses and in three others, his description is, at all events, an unprejudiced one :—"Omitting the Irish Roses, I have never seen such a collection of poor flowers—Amateurs' Roses dirty, small and uninteresting. Very few competitors, and quality of flowers extremely low."

These Irish Roses were the one redeeming feature of the situation, and there was a great fight between Belmont and Newtownards for the Jubilee Cup, but Mr. Hugh Dickson carried the heavier metal on the day and won handsomely. It was pleasant to see the old but well-known name of Frettingham on several prize cards, and it is to be hoped that these successes may induce the present firm to give us further assistance in the future.

In the Amateur Classes my Roses were placed first for the other Jubilee Cup, but Mr. Cant's description of them is quite accurate. The silver cup, kindly given to the Society by Mr. Brown as first prize for thirty-six blooms, went to the amateur firm of Messrs. R. & T. Park, of Bedale; while Mr. Speight, of Market Harborough, swept the board in the three classes open to growers of fewer than two thousand plants, and is evidently a rising exhibitor. In the local classes exhibitors were sadly wanting, but an exception must be made in favour of Mr. C. Burgess, who took three first prizes.

Last came our Autumn Show, held this year at the Royal Horticultural Hall on the 17th September. This is always a



A GROUP OF SUMMER-FLOWERING ROSES EXHIBITED BY MESSRS. G. COOLING & SON AT THE LAST METROPOLITAN SHOW OF THE SOCIETY.



pleasant meeting, where the events of the past season are discussed and opinions obtained on the merits of varieties of recent introduction which the enthusiast is thinking of adding to his collection. As to the Roses, Scotland and Ireland showed up well, though the quality was not up to the high standard of the previous season. In the end Messrs. Cocker repeated their victory, but the result might possibly have been different had not the second prize Roses suffered greatly from improper manipulation, an expression to my mind more applicable than over-dressing. It is not a question that gives much trouble to judges in these days, but on the occasion in question they had no option but to regretfully pass over no less than five blooms as bad, which, if properly treated, should have scored heavily.

There were some fine Roses shown in vases but more attention might have been paid to their arrangement, which is surely one of the chief objects in view, and might perhaps be specially noted in the schedules.

Groups of Roses and decorations in various forms greatly helped the Show and were well put up, especially by Messrs. Paul & Son and Mr. Prince, to both of whom Gold Medals were awarded. A word of appreciation to the efforts of a very young and keen exhibitor, Mr. W. Harkness, may not be out of place. With less formality and more lightness of arrangement he should be a formidable competitor in the future.

The ladies' decorative classes were well filled; the competition was of the keenest, and the exhibits of great merit. In the dinner table decoration Mrs. Orpen was at her best, and no words need be added to this, but it is much to be hoped that the report that this great exhibitor is weary of the burden and heat of the fray, and that her artistic exhibits will not be seen again at our Shows, is quite without foundation. It is a liberal education to watch her methods and the results attained by them.

Mrs. Orpen also took the first prize for the basket of Roses, and Mrs. Walter Smith had the like success in both

bowl classes, but there were many beautiful exhibits shown by Miss J. Langton, Mrs. G. A. Hammond, Mrs. Molyneux, and others.

New seedling Roses were much in evidence, and several were decorated with the Gold Medal, which for the whole season brings the number of Roses so highly honoured up to nine. The raisers or introducers and the names of the Roses are as follows :—

|                      |                                |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Dr. J. Campbell Hall | for Mrs. Campbell Hall (T.)    |
| Alex. Dickson & Sons | „ Meta Weldon (H.T.)           |
| „                    | „ G. C. Waud „                 |
| „                    | „ Dr. O'Donel Browne (H.T.)    |
| „                    | „ A. Hill Gray (T.)            |
| B. R. Cant & Sons    | „ White Dorothy (wichuraiana). |
| Hugh Dickson         | „ Simplicity (H.T.)            |
| McGredy & Son        | „ Lady Alice Stanley (H.T.)    |
| „                    | „ His Majesty (H.T.)           |

The number of medals is large, but it must presumably be taken as the considered decision of our Society, that all these Roses are either improvements on first-class existing varieties, or so good and distinct in themselves as to merit the highest honour that can be awarded to them. No suggestion is intended that these Roses are unworthy—on the contrary, G. C. Waud, of glorious Duchess of Bedford colour, with sunbeams, as it were, caught into the petals. Simplicity, a grand decorative Rose if it carries out its promise. White Dorothy, pure Chinese white, if she keeps constant, will be a splendid companion for Crimson Rambler. Lady Alice Stanley, with full size and good form. Their future is on the lap of the Gods, but

“ I have read in some old marvellous tale,  
Or if I've not I've dreamed ”

that once on a time at a show with a strong committee equally divided in opinion, the chairman voting, the Gold Medal was awarded by the second or casting vote of that chairman, and a similar medal was awarded to another Rose



by a very small majority. If my reading or dreams are correct, such things give food for reflection, and ought not to be.

It has also been suggested by a Rose grower of world-wide fame and experience that Gold Medals ought not to be awarded to new Roses at the September Show, on the ground that however good the individual blooms may be they cannot be typical of the variety, and this is perhaps a point well worth consideration by the authorities.

As to Medal blooms at the three shows, among Hybrid Perpetuals two went to Mrs. J. Laing and one each to Her Majesty, A. K. Williams, and Horace Vernet, only one award having been made at Manchester. The Hybrid Teas so honoured were William Shean, Dean Hole, The Lyon Rose, Mildred Grant, Comtesse de Turenne, and C. J. Grahame, while among the Teas White Maman Cochet took four medals and Mrs. Mawley and Mrs. Myles Kennedy one each.

At local shows I have heard reports of some fine flowers at Reigate, an old home of the Rose, Sutton, Purley, and Eltham, and of Homeric contests between Mr. Holland and Mr. G. A. Hammond at these places—Mr. F. Cant writes of them as at the top of their form and that top is a long way up. Mr. Harkness tells me that they both had marvellous boxes of 12 for the Eltham Cup, that each box pointed up to well over 40, and that Mr. Hammond got in by two points. The stands must have been of superlative excellence, but as six or seven points were taken as a limit instead of the five allowed by our rules for judging, it is difficult to arrive at the exact value of the figures. Both of these exhibitors should attain championship honours, and that at no distant date.

At the Croydon Show, Mr. F. Slaughter, on whom his father's mantle has worthily fallen, put up a beautiful lot of Teas, good and more than good enough as I am told, to have won in any ordinary competition, but he met Mr. Eversfield at his best, and than that best there is no better. Mr. Slaughter was defeated, but he fell gloriously, and came out of the fight with an increased reputation. It may be noted that a grand

White Maman Cochet shown by Mr. Eversfield got the Silver Medal both at Croydon and at Eltham on the following day.

On this side of London, the young but vigorous Society at Edgware had an excellent show, the Roses being of as high a class as any shown during the season, while at Luton the number of small local growers seems to be increasing by leaps and bounds, and there is much local interest in the Provincial Show of the N.R.S., which is to be held there next July. The Luton Society is most anxious to do all in its power to make the Show a success, and, no doubt, this enthusiasm, guided by the unrivalled experience of Mr. Mawley, will have a most satisfactory result.

The great Show at Wolverhampton was, as usual, one of the events of the Rose year, though it is said that the quality of the blooms was below the usual standard. Mr. Dennison, however, at last found a day to suit him and simply swept the board in the Amateur Classes, except as to one small crumb in the shape of a class for 12 which somehow eluded his brush, much apparently to his regret.

A noticeable feature of the Saltaire Exhibition was a great improvement in the local classes, and for this some credit may be given to the visit of our Society in 1907. The Irish Roses were of high quality, Commandant Felix Faure and others being grandly shown. Mr. Machin's exhibit of decorative varieties was of very high class indeed.

All these Shows indicate what good work the National Rose Society has done in the past and is doing in the present. Its numbers and influence are daily widening, it may well this year increase its membership to four thousand, and surely the time is now ripe for a permanent date to be fixed for the great Metropolitan Show and for such date, when once fixed, to be adhered to.

## The Nickerson Awards, 1908.

By Mr. HERBERT E. MOLYNEUX.

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I have been asked to contribute a few notes on the above by the Publications Committee — that somewhat autocratic body that, having once made up their minds as to what they want, refuse to take no for an answer. This matter could have been more fittingly dealt with by other pens than mine, but now I am writing the article I can only apologise for its shortcomings to my readers.

The Nickerson Awards for 1907 were obviously in the first place given for the encouragement of Rose hybridization. The Nickerson Awards for 1908 have a somewhat different object — indirectly they are given still for the encouragement of Rose hybridization — but I think I am correct in saying that Mr. Nickerson's prominent idea in offering the twelve handsome cups and the twenty-four diplomas that were awarded as the result of the competition, was a desire, first of all, to be of some service to that large and most important section of the Society individually known, for want of a better name, as "the small grower."

Mr. Nickerson's idea was that if the best Rose in its respective class and colour could be determined, it would be doing something that would prove to be of real service, not only to the novice and the beginner, but also to that Rose grower (undoubtedly the largest in point of numbers) who only has room for a few Roses, often only a dozen, and that dozen, through lack of knowledge, seldom the best.

That, I think, was the idea at the bottom of the Nickerson Awards for 1908, and it remains for the members of the National Rose Society to do their share towards

seeing that the aim of the donor of the cups and diplomas is not lost sight of. To the amateur I would say, How often are you asked by a novice for a list of the best dozen dwarfs for his garden, or the best twelve climbers? Here is the answer. *Get the Nickerson Roses for 1908.* To the trade grower might I suggest that he makes a special feature in his catalogue of these Roses, forms collections (1) of the best twelve climbing Roses blooming in clusters (practically all summer flowering); (2) the best twelve climbing Roses blooming more or less singly (practically all perpetual flowering); (3) the best twelve standard or dwarf Roses that were awarded the cups and diplomas; and offers them at reasonable prices as the best Roses for general cultivation. What a lot of correspondence it will save the trade grower, &c., when he receives, as he must do by the hundred, similar enquiries to that before mentioned. Here is his answer. "*Get the Nickerson Roses for 1908, see page — of my catalogue herewith.*"

So we can all combine to help the beginner and the cause of the Rose.

Having said so much, the rest of this article must, I am afraid, be largely in the nature of a catalogue. The Roses themselves are so well known that no one will want to read detailed descriptions of them. A few words as to the means adopted to arrive at the decision required may perhaps be of interest. It was felt that the electorate should be drawn from all quarters, as far as possible, including the Continent and America. Accordingly lists were prepared by the Committee of well-known Rose lovers in all parts of the British Isles, and also of Rose growers on the Continent and in America.

Voting papers were then prepared, giving lists of Roses divided into the twelve divisions into which the competition had been arranged, asking the voters to underline the variety which they considered best complied with the conditions laid down. Only one vote was allowed in each class, or twelve votes altogether.

In all 83 voting papers were returned, and the result of the voting was as follows. The figures in brackets give the number of votes each variety received. Only the first three Roses in each section is here given.

I will deal first of all with the Climbing Roses blooming in clusters. These were divided into four classes :—1, Shades of Crimson ; 2, Pink ; 3, White ; 4, Yellow.

## **SECTION 1.—CLIMBING ROSES. blooming in clusters.**

### **CLASS 1.—***Shades of Crimson.*

**Turner's Crimson Rambler** (33 votes).—Cup, awarded to the introducer, Mr. Charles Turner, The Nurseries, Slough, Bucks.

The cups and diplomas were to be given to the raiser (or where he was not known to the distributor) of the Roses receiving the greatest number of votes.

No one knows who raised *Crimson Rambler*—not unlikely it is a hybrid of species, but there is no doubt who distributed it. Wherever Roses are grown there one finds *Crimson Rambler*—and it will remain at the head of the cluster flowering crimson Roses until we obtain a Rose that is perpetual. It is one of the few Roses that bears the name of the distributor as part of its title, and it is known as *Turner's Crimson Rambler* all the world over. Sent out by Mr. Charles Turner in 1893.

**Gruss an Teplitz** (22 votes).—Diploma, awarded to the raiser, Herr. Geschwind, Karpona, Hungary.

This is not more than a *semi* climber and it hardly blooms in clusters. Apropos of blooming in clusters, a lady friend of mine, who was admiring some plants of this Rose in my garden, asked me if I knew the correct title. She told me she had been assured that its proper name was "*Grows in triplets*," as the flowers always came three at

a time. I thought "grows in triplets" was the finest piece of free translation I had heard since those days of long ago, when a threatened rap of the knuckles produced in hot haste some of the most extraordinary pieces of free translation that ever issued from the fertile brain of the school boy. One would place it here perhaps rather than in Section 2, and it is such a grand Rose that it should find a place in every garden, though not to my way of thinking an ideal climber, as generally understood. Sent out by Herr. Geschwind in 1897.

**Hiawatha (16 votes).**—Diploma, awarded to the raiser, Mr. M. H. Walsh, Woods Hole, Mass., U.S.A.

This Rose was of too recent introduction to be well enough known to command many votes. It says a great deal that 16 voters thought it better than Crimson Rambler. Sent out by Mr. M. H. Walsh in 1905.

There were altogether 83 voters, each asked to vote for *one* Rose only in each Class. Class No. 1.—Crimson Rambler obtained 33; Gruss an Teplitz, 22; Hiawatha, 16; the other 12 votes being given to numerous other Roses not above mentioned.

### **CLASS 2.—*Shades of Pink.***

**Dorothy Perkins (52 votes).**—Cup, awarded to the raisers, The Jackson & Perkins Company, Newark, New York, U.S.A.

The popularity of Dorothy Perkins has threatened even Crimson Rambler, and I suppose I should not be far wrong in stating that it has exceeded it.

No other rival apparently can approach her in her class and colour, as we find Blush Rambler has only eight votes and Minnehaha, six, while Dorothy Perkins received 52. The much vaunted superiority of Lady Gay will have to take a back seat after this. Sent out by The Jackson & Perkins Company in 1901.

**Blush Rambler** (8 votes). — Diploma, awarded to the introducers, Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons, The Old Rose Gardens, Colchester, Essex.

At its best a very beautiful Rose—a rampant climber, it makes a fine hedge. It is so distinct that it seems hardly fair play to put it in competition with Dorothy Perkins. Sent out by Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons in 1903.

**Minnehaha** (6 votes). — Diploma, awarded to the raiser, Mr. M. H. Walsh, Wood's Hole, Mass., U.S.A.

Another very good Rose, its noteworthy features being the very large (probably the largest) cluster of any Rose, and the distinctive character of its trusses, the individual flowers being well separated on good long footstalks. It is a strong and vigorous grower and makes a fine weeping standard. Sent out by Mr. M. H. Walsh in 1905.

### CLASS 3.—*White.*

**Climbing Aimée Vibert** (19 votes).—Cup, awarded to the nearest descendants of the raiser, The Devon Rosery, Ltd., Torquay, Devon.

There seems to have been much diversity of opinion amongst the voters in this class. Here is no runaway competition—only nine votes between the first and third—indeed it is hard to choose, but Aimée Vibert (the climbing sport that is) won with 19 votes. Sent out by Curtis in 1841.

**Félicité - et - Perpétue** (15 votes). — Diploma, the nearest descendant of the raiser unknown.

This Rose I believe had my vote in this class more for old acquaintance sake perhaps. Fifteen was the total number of voters who thought this the best white cluster. Sent out by Jacques in 1828.

**Bennett's Seedling or Thoresbyana** (10 votes).—Diploma, the nearest descendant of the raiser unknown.

Follows close with 10. I wonder how the remaining 39 votes were split up? (If White Dorothy had been in commerce I suppose she would have headed the list). All the three Roses mentioned are old favourites—grandmother's Roses one might call them. It is rather curious that this is the only class that does not include a modern representative. Perhaps it was time White Dorothy put in an appearance. Sent out by H. Bennett in 1840.

**CLASS 4.**—*Shades of Yellow.*

**Alister Stella Gray** (40 votes).—Cup, awarded to the introducers, Messrs. Paul & Son, Cheshunt, Herts.

This Rose and Gruss an Teplitz are the only perpetual flowering varieties amongst these so-called cluster Roses, and it is an open question whether it too should not have been in Section 2. It is a beautiful little button-hole flower, that flowers freely when established. With 40 votes it is a long way ahead of its nearest rival. The raiser of this Rose was an amateur, Mr. A. Hill Gray, of Bath. Sent out by Messrs. Paul & Son in 1894.

**Claire Jacquier** (13 votes).—Diploma, awarded to the nearest descendant of the raiser, Monsieur P. Bernaix, Villeurbanne, Lyons, France.

With 13 only. The fault of this Rose is that it is rather tender, and only occasionally, therefore, does one see it at its best. Sent out by Monsieur A. Bernaix in 1888.

**Aglaia** (12 votes).—Diploma, awarded to the raiser, Herr. P. Lambert, Trier, Germany.

A strong grower that takes a year or two to become established. Sent out by Herr. P. Lambert in 1896.

**SECTION 2.**—**CLIMBING ROSES, blooming more or less singly.**

**CLASS 5.**—*Shades of Crimson.*

**Ard's Rover** (22 votes).—Cup, awarded to the raisers, Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons, Newtownards, Co. Down, Ireland.



A very free flowering vigorous growing Rose, that is now in most gardens, and should be in all. A good crimson that received 22 votes. Sent out by Messrs. A. Dickson and Sons in 1894.

**Reine Olga de Wurtemberg** (18 votes).—Diploma, awarded to the nearest descendants of the raiser, Messrs. P. & C. Nabonnand, Golfe-Juan, Alp-Marit, France.

With 18 is close, and it is difficult to choose between the three. Sent out by Monsieur P. Nabonnand in 1881.

**Longworth Rambler** (16 votes).—Diploma, awarded to the introducer, Mr. G. Prince, Longworth, Berks.

Another good Rose; that if it had changed places with either or both those placed above it, no one would have said it was a mistake. It received 16 votes. The voting was very close. Raised by Monsieur Liabaud, and sent out by Mr. G. Prince in 1880.

#### **CLASS 6.**—*Shades of Pink.*

**Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant** (20 votes).—Cup, awarded to the raisers, The E. G. Hill Company, Richmond, Indiana, U.S.A.

This is a beautiful Rose that should be in every garden. Good everywhere on wall, pillar or pergola, and under glass it is the best climber of its colour. Sent out by The E. G. Hill Company in 1899.

**Climbing Caroline Testout** (17 votes).—Diploma, awarded to the raiser, Monsieur Chauvry, Bordeaux.

Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant was run very close by this variety. A newer Rose that was hardly well enough known to the majority of the voters, or I venture to think would have won the cup. A vigorous grower. Just the Rose to plant on the house front, so that some of its beautiful blooms may sometimes peep in at the window. Very free flowering. Sent out by Monsieur Chauvry in 1902.

**Papillon** (13 votes). — Diploma, awarded to the nearest descendants of the raiser, Messrs. P. & C. Nabonnand, Golfe-Juan, Alp-Marit, France.

A charming Noisette, but more of a pillar Rose than a climber. Sent out by Monsieur P. Nabonnand in 1882.

**CLASS 7.—*Shades of White.***

**Madame Alfred Carrière** (62 votes).—Cup, awarded to the nearest descendant of the raiser, Monsieur André Schwartz, Lyons, France.

There was no hesitation here in this class. Madame Alfred Carrière achieved the honour of receiving more votes than any other Rose in the whole competition. This does not so much mean that she is the best Rose, as that she had fewer competitors, but this Rose has always stood out as the best white climber. Sent out by Monsieur Joseph Schwartz in 1879.

**Una** (11 votes).—Diploma, awarded to the raisers, Messrs. Paul & Son, The Old Nurseries, Cheshunt, Herts.

Hardly a white — but what a beautiful Rose — and hardly a climber; at its best as an isolated bush. Sent out by Messrs. Paul & Son in 1900.

**Macrantha** (6 votes).—Diploma.

Those who voted for this beautiful single must have thought they were setting the Committee rather a teaser to find out the raiser. It is generally believed to be a natural hybrid of species (and if so it would have been a question of “Ask of the zephyr that floated by”); like Una, it is better grown as a bush or pillar rather than a climber. Taking these various facts into consideration, Madame Alfred Carrière’s big majority is explained.

**CLASS 8.—*Shades of Yellow.***

**William Allen Richardson** (23 votes).—Cup, awarded to the nearest descendants of the raiser, Messrs. J. Pernet-Ducher, Vénissieux-lès-Lyon, Rhône, France.

There are not many Roses that opinions differ more about than William Allen Richardson. At its best a gem. Given position and health it will cover the side of a house, and with others, not being given these things, it never produces anything but sickly white flowers. In my old garden I had a tree of it that was 30 feet high and 20 feet wide, and that always bore good crops once in the season. If the early crop failed, as it sometimes did, by reason of late frosts, then the autumn display was all the finer. It took about seven years reaching the above size, and the stem at the ground level was as thick as my wrist. Sent out by Veuve Ducher in 1878.

**Gloire de Dijon** (13 votes).—Diploma, nearest descendants of the raiser unknown.

Sentiment entered largely into these 13 votes. Dear old Gloire de Dijon! Sent out by Monsieur Jacotot in 1850.

**Madame Jules Gravereaux** (11 votes).—Diploma, awarded to the raisers, Messrs. Soupert-et-Notting, Luxembourg.

Honours fall thick on this Rose—the winner of a Nickerson Cup last year—as the best all-round Tea of recent introduction. It receives a diploma as one of the best yellow climbing varieties. Here again it is better treated as a semi-climber, although if encouraged I have no doubt it would climb 20 feet or more. I was told that this Rose is the only one that has ever received six points for an individual bloom from competent judges at a N.R.S. Show! That must have been a fine specimen. I always thought five points was the maximum, but one lives and learns. Sent out by Messrs. Soupert-et-Notting in 1901.

It is worthy of mention, perhaps, that with the exception of Una and Macrantha in Class 7, the whole of the Roses in Section 2 are perpetual, or, as they are sometimes called, Autumn Flowering Roses, and also that with the exception of Gruss an Teplitz and Alister Stella Gray, the whole of the Roses in Section 1 are Summer

Flowering only. It is rather a pity that the lists were not adjusted before being sent to the voters, as "Summer Flowering" and "Autumn Flowering" as headings are to be preferred to "Blooming in Clusters" and "Blooming more or less Singly."

I now pass on to the

### **SECTION 3.—DWARFS.**

#### **CLASS 9.—*Shades of Crimson.***

**Hugh Dickson (33 votes).**—Cup, awarded to the raiser, Mr. Hugh Dickson, The Royal Nurseries, Belfast.

This Rose wins easily, as I think it deserves to. It is a good all-round Rose. Sent out by Mr. Hugh Dickson in 1904.

**Ulrich Brunner (16 votes).**—Diploma. The nearest descendants of the raiser unknown.

To many this, perhaps, is the surprise of the competition. Sent out by Monsieur Levet in 1881.

**Richmond (8 votes).**—Diploma, awarded to the raisers, The E. G. Hill Company, Richmond, Indiana, U.S.A.

Obtains the diploma with eight votes, leaving the large margin of 26 votes to be split up amongst other favourites, or nearly one-third of the whole. Sent out by The E. G. Hill Company in 1905.

#### **CLASS 10.—*Shades of Pink.***

**Caroline Testout (24 votes).**—Cup, awarded to the nearest descendants of the raisers, Messrs. J. Pernet-Ducher, Vénissieux-lès-Lyon, Rhône, France

I was glad to see Caroline Testout get this cup. I always look upon Caroline Testout as the willing slave of the Rose garden somehow and there were not a few thought that the H.T. Nickerson award of 1907 might have gone to Caroline Testout. Here again there was a good deal of competition and diversity of opinion. Sent out by Messrs. Pernet Fils-Ducher in 1890.

**Madame Abel Chatenay** (21 votes).—Diploma, awarded to the raiser, Messrs. J. Pernet-Ducher, Vénissieux-lès-Lyon, Rhône, France.

Receiving only three votes less. Sent out by Messrs. J. Pernet-Ducher in 1895. Comment on this popular Rose is unnecessary.

**La France** (14 votes). — Diploma, awarded to the nearest descendant of the raiser, Monsieur P. Guillot, Lyon-Monplaisir, France.

Those lovers of fragrance in a Rose made their weight felt with 14 votes for La France. Sent out by Monsieur J. B. Guillot fils in 1867. These three pink Roses are three beautiful varieties and to those who can grow La France I can well understand how greatly this deliciously fragrant Rose must be appreciated.

#### CLASS 11.—*Shades of White.*

**Frau Karl Druschki** (54 votes). — Cup, awarded to the raiser, Herr. P. Lambert, Trier, Germany.

Here (as in the Class 7, for white perpetual flowering climbing Roses), there is only this one Rose, which for a second time receives a Nickerson Cup. Sent out by Herr. P. Lambert in 1900.

**White Maman Cochet** (10 votes).—Diploma, awarded to the raisers, Messrs. Cook & Son, Baltimore, U.S.A.

Lovers of Teas naturally voted for this beautiful variety. Sent out by Messrs. Cook & Son in 1897.

**Viscountess Folkestone** (6 votes).—Diploma. The nearest descendant of raiser unknown.

This variety probably owes its position in some measure to those who place scent first. Sent out by Mr. H. Bennett in 1886.

**CLASS 12.**—*Shades of Yellow.*

**Madame Ravary (29 votes).**—Cup, awarded to the raisers, Messrs. J. Pernet-Ducher, Vénissieux-lès-Lyon, Rhône, France.

This variety won the cup, with 29 votes. One would have expected her to have received more, so nearly perfection does her habit of growth come to an ideal bedding Rose. Her intense colour flies in the sun, but cut young and allowed to open indoors, what a beautiful Rose it is. Sent out by Messrs. J. Pernet-Ducher in 1899.

**Marie Van Houtte (15 votes).** Diploma, awarded to the nearest descendants of the raiser, Messrs. J. Pernet-Ducher, Vénissieux-lès-Lyon, Rhône, France.

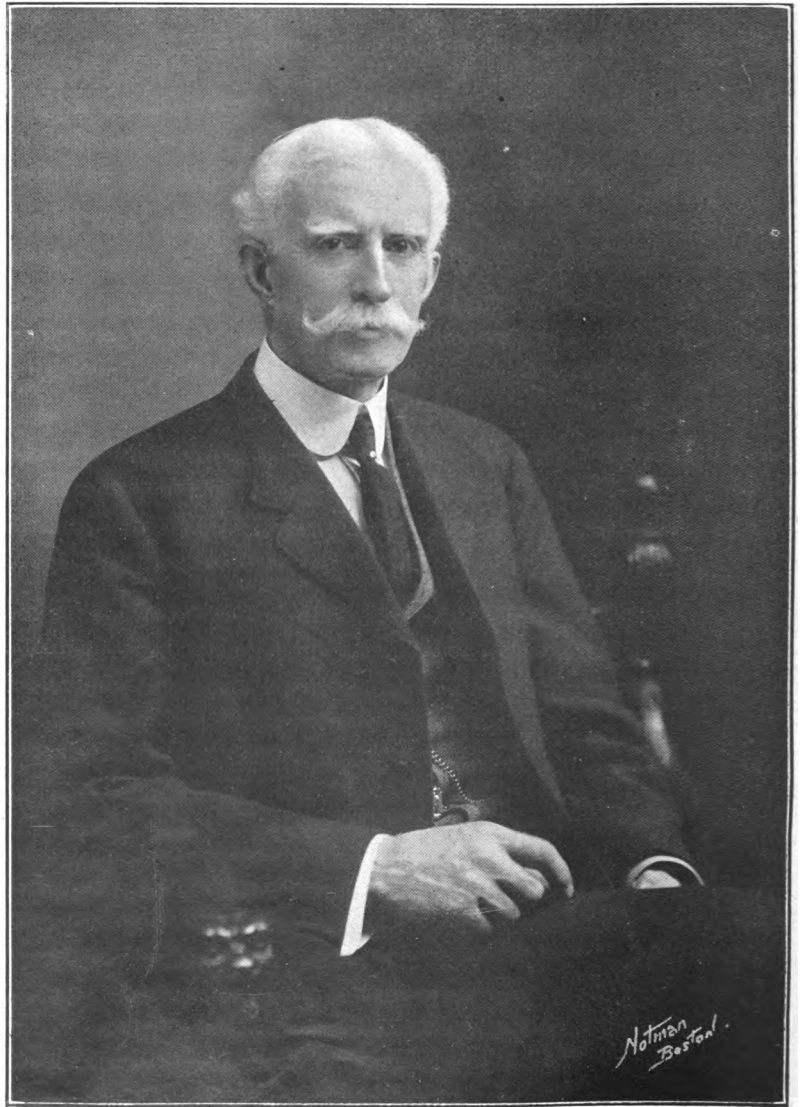
An old favourite that one hardly expected to see. Some of the old Roses are still the best might very well be the moral drawn from this interesting competition. Sent out by Monsieur Ducher in 1871.

**Souvenir de Pierre Notting (10 votes).**—Diploma, awarded to the raisers, Messrs. Soupert-et-Notting, Luxembourg.

Undoubtedly the most free-flowering, not only of these yellow Roses, but probably of all the dwarf Roses mentioned in this list of the 1908 Nickerson awards, and therefore one can forgive it its faults, if faults they are. Sent out by Messrs. Soupert-et-Notting in 1902.

I can only conclude these notes with endeavouring to convey what has already been done by the General Committee, the thanks of all Rose lovers to Mr. Nickerson, for instituting these interesting competitions, which promise to be of so much help to those who need it most, namely the small grower. It is for the members of the National Rose Society to see that the information gained is conveyed to the proper quarters. How best to do so is a problem that each individual member will solve in his own fashion, but I trust each and all will do something in this connection to further the cause of the Rose.





MR W. E. NICKERSON.



## Mr. W. E. Nickerson.

By THE EDITOR.

Mr. Nickerson has proved such a very helpful and generous friend to the National Rose Society that the accompanying portrait and particulars respecting himself, which he has so kindly supplied at our request, cannot fail to be of special interest to its members. We do not see how he could well have rendered the majority of those members a greater service than in the ballots in 1907 and 1908 for the best Roses for general cultivation, which were instituted at his suggestion, for the results obtained enable all classes of Rose growers, and more particularly those with little knowledge of Rose culture, to select for themselves the most trustworthy varieties to grow for the decoration of their gardens. The wonder is that so simple and effectual a plan of securing the required information had not been thought of before. The fact is, that although there is at the present time an almost endless number of beautiful Roses in cultivation, yet if any Rosarian of experience were asked to name, say a dozen varieties of all-round excellence, taking into consideration vigour of growth, freedom of flowering, good constitution, and other necessary qualities, he would be surprised to find how few there are among the multitude which combine most of those qualities, and so render them suitable for cultivation by a small grower or beginner, or in greater numbers by those with larger gardens.

Mr. Nickerson, although born in America, is descended, both on his father's and also on his mother's side, from English people. He has been for many years a designer of mechanical inventions, and these have been so numerous and varied that there are few names so frequently to be found in the list of the United States Patent Office. For the past

twenty-five years he has resided at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and is a member of the Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, an ancient offshoot of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, and after that Company claims to be the oldest military Company in the world.

His interest in Rose culture first arose through Ellwanger's and afterwards Dean Hole's "Book about Roses." He has only a town garden capable of holding about 600 Rose plants, which he cultivates almost entirely himself during the early morning hours. He is a member of the American Rose Society and a life member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in connection with which the local Rose Shows are held.

In Mr. Nickerson's opinion there are several reasons why Rose growing is not so popular in America as in England. In the first place, the climate is not so favourable ; then the amateur Rose grower receives comparatively little encouragement, while the feverish haste, which is so prominent a feature of American life, prevents most amateurs from devoting much time to horticultural pursuits.



## ROSE ANALYSIS, 1901-8.

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*[Reprinted from the "Journal of Horticulture" of October 22nd, 1908, by the kind permission of the Editor of that journal, at the request of the Publications Committee of the Society. A similar analysis of Roses appears annually in the "Journal of Horticulture" towards the end of October.]*

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IT may be interesting in the first instance to try and trace the reasons why the National Rose Society's leading exhibition this year, which was a record one as regards its extent, was not equally satisfactory as to the quality of the blooms staged in the classes for what are termed "exhibition" Roses—Roses which are judged by the form, colour, and size of the individual flowers, as distinguished from the smaller decorative varieties which are set up in bunches. The winter of 1907-8 was, on the whole, mild and dry, and at pruning time the Rosarian had little cause for complaint either as regards the growth his plants had made, or the soundness and ripeness of the shoots. Throughout April the leaf-buds remained virtually dormant owing to the exceptional coldness and wetness of that month, and little injury was apparently done by the cold nights, which may be partly due to the ground having been covered with a deep fall of snow when some of the keenest frosts occurred. Then came the critical month of May, which was this year virtually without frost, and as the weather remained for the most part warm, the plants continued to make steady and excellent progress. The first few days of June were unusually hot, which caused the plants to start into vigorous growth and form their flower buds. So far all had gone well. The most noteworthy feature of the next three weeks was the number of cold nights with occasional slight ground frosts, while the last fortnight of the month was rainless. Then at the end of June came a sudden burst of heat, which culminated on the

show day itself with the highest temperature of the whole summer. It will thus be seen that the prospect of one of the finest Rose seasons ever known was marred first by cold and drought, which checked the progress of the buds, and then by exceptional heat, which hurried them prematurely into flower. As was the case last year it was not the much-dreaded spring frosts, but a spell of cold weather in June which arrested the progress of the buds at the most critical period of their development. To say nothing of the tropical heat which followed, and which proved so trying, not only to the exhibitors, but also to the flowers themselves when staged.

With a view to give some idea as to the number of Roses exhibited at the National Rose Society's exhibition in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, on July 3rd last, I may state that had all the exhibits been arranged on a single line of staging 3-ft. wide it would have had to be half-a-mile in length. In making this calculation no space at all has been allowed for either between the individual exhibits or the classes.

In order that the following table of Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas, and also that of Teas and Noisettes, may be clearly understood, it may be advisable at the outset to once more explain the system upon which they have been compiled. For the last twenty-two years the name of every Rose in the first, second, and third prize stands has been taken down at the leading Rose show of the season—that held annually in London in July by the National Rose Society. The results thus obtained have been tabulated, and the varieties arranged in the published tables according to the average number of times each Rose was staged at the last eight of those exhibitions. This applies to nearly two-thirds of the Roses which find places in those tables. For the sorts of more recent introduction the longest trustworthy averages are given instead, while the still newer kinds are given positions according to their records for the last exhibition alone.

## HYBRID PERPETUALS AND HYBRID TEAS.

| Position in present Analysis. | Average Number of Times Shown. | No. of times shown in 1908 in True Relative Proportion to the Average. | NAME.                           | Date of Introduction. | Raiser's or Introducer's Name. | COLOUR.                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1                             | 52.4                           | 53                                                                     | Bessie Brown, H.T.              | 1899                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Creamy white                      |
| 2                             | 50.5                           | 59                                                                     | Dean Hole, H.T.                 | 1904                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Silvery carmine, shaded salmon    |
| 3                             | 49.8                           | 56                                                                     | Mildred Grant, H.T.             | 1901                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Ivory white, shaded pink          |
| 4                             | 41.3                           | 44                                                                     | Frau Karl Druschki              | 1900                  | P. Lambert                     | Pure white                        |
| 5                             | 35.9                           | 32                                                                     | Caroline Testout, H.T.          | 1890                  | Pernet-Ducher                  | Light salmon-pink                 |
| 6                             | 35.4                           | 35                                                                     | Mrs. John Laing                 | 1887                  | Bennett                        | Rosy pink                         |
| 7                             | 32.1                           | 24                                                                     | Ulrich Brunner                  | 1881                  | Levet                          | Cherry red                        |
| 8                             | 32.0                           | 32                                                                     | J. B. Clark, H.T.               | 1905                  | Hugh Dickson                   | Deep scarlet, shaded plum         |
| 9                             | 31.7                           | 53                                                                     | Florence Pemberton, H.T.        | 1902                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Creamy white, tinted pink         |
| 10                            | 27.3                           | 13                                                                     | Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, H.T. | 1891                  | Lambert & Reiter               | Cream, shaded lemon               |
| 11                            | 25.9                           | 14                                                                     | Mrs. W. J. Grant, H.T.          | 1895                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Bright rosy pink                  |
| 12                            | 23.5                           | 11                                                                     | A. K. Williams                  | 1877                  | Schwartz                       | Bright carmine red                |
| 13                            | 23.0                           | 20                                                                     | Alice Lindsell, H.T.            | 1902                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Creamy white, pink centre         |
| 14                            | 22.4                           | 4                                                                      | La France, H.T.                 | 1897                  | Guillot                        | Silvery rose, shaded lilac        |
| 15                            | 22.0                           | 14                                                                     | Hugh Dickson                    | 1904                  | Hugh Dickson                   | Crimson, shaded scarlet           |
| 16                            | 21.5                           | 21                                                                     | Lady Ashtown, H.T.              | 1904                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Deep pink                         |
| 17                            | 20.4                           | 2                                                                      | Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford     | 1894                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Clear rosy pink                   |
| 18                            | 18.9                           | 12                                                                     | Gustave Piganeau                | 1889                  | Pernet-Ducher                  | Shaded carmine                    |
| 19                            | 18.5                           | 21                                                                     | Her Majesty                     | 1885                  | Bennett                        | Pale rose                         |
| 20                            | 18.5                           | 17                                                                     | Horace Vernet                   | 1866                  | Guillot                        | Scarlet crimson, dark shaded      |
| 21                            | 17.1                           | 10                                                                     | Helen Keller                    | 1895                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Rosy cerise                       |
| 22                            | 17.0                           | 8                                                                      | Suzanne M. Rodocanachi          | 1883                  | Lévêque                        | Glowing rose                      |
| 23                            | 17.0                           | 17                                                                     | William Shean, H.T.             | 1906                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Pink                              |
| 24                            | 16.9                           | 0                                                                      | Captain Hayward                 | 1893                  | Bennett                        | Scarlet crimson                   |
| 25                            | 16.8                           | 11                                                                     | Marquise Litt, H.T.             | 1893                  | Pernet-Ducher                  | Carmine rose, bright centre       |
| 26                            | 16.0                           | 16                                                                     | Mrs. J. Bateman, H.T.           | 1905                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | China rose, yellow base           |
| 27                            | 15.5                           | 20                                                                     | Ulster                          | 1899                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Salmon pink                       |
| 28                            | 14.3                           | 13                                                                     | Killarney, H.T.                 | 1898                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Pale pink, shaded white           |
| 29                            | 13.6                           | 8                                                                      | Prince Arthur                   | 1875                  | B. R. Cant                     | Bright crimson                    |
| 30                            | 13.5                           | 19                                                                     | Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, H.T.   | 1903                  | E. G. Hill & Co.               | Light pink                        |
| 31                            | 12.8                           | 7                                                                      | Charles Lefebvre                | 1861                  | Lacharme                       | Purplish crimson                  |
| 32                            | 12.8                           | 1                                                                      | White Lady, H.T.                | 1890                  | W. Paul & Son                  | Creamy white                      |
| 33                            | 11.1                           | 8                                                                      | Marie Baumann                   | 1863                  | Baumann                        | Soft carmine red                  |
| 34                            | 11.0                           | 11                                                                     | Queen of Spain, H.T.            | 1907                  | S. Bide & Sons                 | Pale flesh, deeper centre         |
| 35                            | 10.8                           | 16                                                                     | Lady Moyra Beauclerc, H.T.      | 1901                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Madder rose, with silvery reflex  |
| 36                            | 10.1                           | 10                                                                     | François Michelon               | 1871                  | Levet                          | Deep rose, reverse silvery        |
| 37                            | 10.0                           | 7                                                                      | Dupuy Jamin                     | 1868                  | Jamin                          | Bright cerise                     |
| 38                            | 9.9                            | 10                                                                     | Countess of Caledon, H.T.       | 1897                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Carmine rose                      |
| 39                            | 9.4                            | 9                                                                      | Alfred Colomb                   | 1865                  | Lacharme                       | Bright carmine red                |
| 40                            | 9.3                            | 7                                                                      | Comte de Raimbaud               | 1868                  | Roland                         | Clear crimson                     |
| 41                            | 9.3                            | 10                                                                     | Mamie, H.T.                     | 1901                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Rosy carmine, yellow base         |
| 42                            | 9.0                            | 9                                                                      | Countess of Derby, H.T.         | 1905                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Flesh peach                       |
| 43                            | 9.0                            | 13                                                                     | Gladys Harkness, H.T.           | 1900                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Deep salmon pink, silvery reverse |
| 44                            | 9.0                            | 16                                                                     | Oberhofgärtner Terks, H.T.      | 1902                  | N. Welter                      | Rosy flesh, shaded salmon         |
| 45                            | 8.8                            | 2                                                                      | Fisher Holmes                   | 1865                  | E. Verdier                     | Shaded crimson scarlet            |
| 46                            | 8.5                            | 7                                                                      | Robert Scott, H.T.              | 1901                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Clear rosy pink, shaded flesh     |
| 47                            | 8.3                            | 10                                                                     | Duchess of Portland, H.T.       | 1901                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Pale sulphur yellow               |
| 48                            | 8.0                            | 3                                                                      | Madame Gabriel Luizet           | 1877                  | Liabaud                        | Light silvery pink                |
| 49                            | 8.0                            | 2                                                                      | Duke of Wellington              | 1864                  | Granger                        | Bright shaded crimson             |
| 50                            | 8.0                            | 11                                                                     | Papa Lambert, H.T.              | 1899                  | Lambert                        | Pinkish rose                      |
| 51                            | 7.6                            | 1                                                                      | Général Jacqueminot             | 1853                  | Bennett                        | Bright scarlet crimson            |
| 52                            | 7.6                            | 2                                                                      | Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, H.T.     | 1882                  | Roussel                        | Rosy flesh                        |
| 53                            | 7.5                            | 11                                                                     | Earl of Dufferin                | 1887                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Dark crimson, shaded maroon       |
| 54                            | 7.4                            | 4                                                                      | Tom Wood                        | 1896                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Brownish red                      |
| 55                            | 7.0                            | 2                                                                      | Marchioness of Downshire        | 1894                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Light pink, shaded rose           |
| 56                            | 6.8                            | 2                                                                      | Duke of Edinburgh               | 1868                  | Paul & Son                     | Scarlet crimson                   |
| 57                            | 6.6                            | 4                                                                      | Beauty of Waltham               | 1862                  | W. Paul & Son                  | Rosy crimson                      |
| 58                            | 6.5                            | 1                                                                      | Gustave Grunerwald, H.T.        | 1903                  | P. Lambert                     | Carmine pink                      |
| 59                            | 6.5                            | 2                                                                      | Victor Hugo                     | 1884                  | Schwartz                       | Dazzling crimson, shaded          |
| 60                            | 6.1                            | 4                                                                      | Etienne Levet                   | 1871                  | Levet                          | Carmine rose                      |
| 61                            | 6.0                            | 4                                                                      | Mrs. David McKee, H.T.          | 1904                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Creamy yellow                     |
| 62                            | 6.0                            | 4                                                                      | Duke of Teck                    | 1880                  | Paul & Son                     | Light crimson scarlet             |
| 63                            | 6.0                            | 7                                                                      | Marchioness of Londonderry      | 1893                  | A. Dickson & Sons              | Ivory white                       |
| 64                            | 5.8                            | 1                                                                      | Xavier Olibo                    | 1864                  | Lacharme                       | Dark velvety crimson              |
| 65                            | 5.5                            | 8                                                                      | Lohengrin, H.T.                 | 1903                  | Schmidt                        | Silvery pink                      |
| 66                            | 5.0                            | 5                                                                      | Madame Melanie Souper, H.T.     | 1905                  | Pernet-Ducher                  | Salmon yellow, shaded pink        |

\*New varieties, whose positions are dependent on their records for the 1908 show only.

As was the case in 1907, but few varieties were exceptionally well represented at this year's show. In fact, only Mildred Grant, Florence Pemberton, and Ulster have never before, and Gladys Harkness only once before, been as frequently staged. Whereas K. A. Victoria, Mrs. W. J. Grant, A. K. Williams, La France, Mrs. R. G. S. Crawford, Gustave Piganeau, S. M. Rodocanachi, Captain Hayward, Dupuy Jamain, Duke of Wellington, Général Jacqueminot, Lady M. Fitzwilliam, Tom Wood, and Duke of Edinburgh have never before been as sparsely exhibited. Of the foregoing fourteen varieties all but four it will be noticed are Hybrid Perpetuals.

Notwithstanding the poor show made by the above Hybrid Perpetuals, it is interesting to note that taking the whole of the H.P.'s in the table they still slightly outnumber the Hybrid Teas, and that the number of the latter on the list has not increased since last year.

The positions now occupied by the newer Roses on the list as compared with those they took up in the previous analysis is always a matter of peculiar interest, although in some exceptional cases these changes may be due in a great measure to the lateness or earliness of the different seasons, or if possessing only a moderate number of petals, to the heat of the show day this year. In the present instance, by newer Roses is meant those varieties on the list which are now five or fewer years old. Of the three 1903 varieties, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (light pink) has risen since last year from No. 50 to No. 30, whereas Gustave Grunerwald (carmine pink) has fallen during the same time from No. 30 to No. 58. Lohengrin (silvery pink) on its first appearance in the table takes up a place at No. 65. To the year 1904 we owe three splendid acquisitions—Dean Hole, Hugh Dickson, and Lady Ashtown. Dean Hole (pale carmine, shaded salmon) was staged more frequently than any other Rose in the table, and now occupies the second place on it. Hugh Dickson (bright crimson) since last year has fallen from No. 8 to No. 15, no doubt owing to the heat of the weather, and Mrs. David McKee (creamy yellow) from

probably the same cause, from No. 50 to No. 61, while Lady Ashtown (deep pink) remains virtually at the same place (No. 16) as last year. We now come to four varieties which were sent out in 1905. J. B. Clark (crimson, shaded plum) has still further improved on its last year's position by rising from No. 21 to No. 8. Mrs. J. Bateman (china rose, yellow base), which is new to the list, takes up a very creditable position at No. 26; Countess of Derby (flesh peach) remains as before at No. 42, while Madame Melanie Soupert (salmon yellow, shaded pink) on its first appearance in the list takes up a position at No. 66. The only variety finding a place on the table which was first distributed in 1906, is a very large pink exhibition Rose, William Shean, which since last year has risen from No. 56 to No. 22. Queen of Spain (blush white) is also the only 1907 variety, and this on its first appearance finds a place at No. 34.

Of the above mentioned new Roses eight were raised in Ireland, one in England, two in Germany, one in France, and the remaining variety of the thirteen in America. If we turn to the table of Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas we shall find further evidence of the great advances made in recent years by the Irish Roses, A. Dickson & Sons being credited with twenty-five varieties on that table, three of them occupying the three best positions on it, and Hugh Dickson with two. England claims ten, viz., Bennett four varieties, Paul & Son two varieties, W. Paul & Son two varieties, S. Bide & Sons one variety, and B. R. Cant one variety; so that of the sixty-six Roses on the table thirty-seven, or more than half, were raised in the British Isles. To France we are indebted for twenty-two varieties, four having been sent out by Pernet-Ducher, three by Levet, three by Lacharme, two by Guillot, two by Schwartz, and one each by Baumann, Granger, Jamain, Lévêque, Liabaud, Roland, Roussel, and E. Verdier. Germany is represented by six varieties, four having been distributed by Lambert, one by Schmidt, and one by N. Welter, while to America we are indebted for only one, which was sent out by The E. G. Hill Co.

## TEAS AND NOISETTES.

| Position in Present Analysis. | Average Number of Times Shown. | No. of Times Shown in 1908 in True Relative Proportion to the Average. | NAME.                            | Date of Introduction. | Raiser's or Introducer's Name. | COLOUR.                         |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1                             | 69.8                           | 80                                                                     | White Maman Cochet .. ..         | 1897                  | Cook .. ..                     | White, tinged lemon             |
| 2                             | 56.0                           | 41                                                                     | Mrs. Edward Mawley .. ..         | 1899                  | A. Dickson & Sons .. ..        | Pink, tinted carmine            |
| 3                             | 55.6                           | 64                                                                     | Madame Jules Gravereaux .. ..    | 1901                  | Soupert et Notting .. ..       | Flesh, shaded peach             |
| 4                             | 51.5                           | 61                                                                     | Maman Cochet .. ..               | 1893                  | Cochet .. ..                   | Deep flesh, suffused light rose |
| 5                             | 33.0                           | 31                                                                     | Souvenir de Pierre Notting .. .. | 1902                  | Soupert et Notting .. ..       | Apricot yellow, shaded orange   |
| 6                             | 28.4                           | 32                                                                     | Comtesse de Nadaillac .. ..      | 1871                  | Guillot .. ..                  | Peach, shaded apricot           |
| 7                             | 26.6                           | 18                                                                     | Medea .. ..                      | 1801                  | W. Paul & Son .. ..            | Lemon yellow                    |
| 8                             | 26.4                           | 14                                                                     | The Bride .. ..                  | 1885                  | May .. ..                      | White, tinged lemon             |
| 9                             | 24.8                           | 23                                                                     | Muriel Grahame .. ..             | 1896                  | A. Dickson & Sons .. ..        | Pale cream, flushed rose        |
| 10                            | 23.9                           | 13                                                                     | Catherine Mermet .. ..           | 1869                  | Guillot .. ..                  | Light rose flesh                |
| 11                            | 23.6                           | 19                                                                     | Madame Cusin .. ..               | 1881                  | Guillot .. ..                  | Violet rose                     |
| 12                            | 21.8                           | 14                                                                     | Bridesmaid .. ..                 | 1893                  | May .. ..                      | Bright pink                     |
| 13                            | 21.8                           | 26                                                                     | Innocente Pirola .. ..           | 1878                  | Madame Ducher .. ..            | Creamy white                    |
| 14                            | 21.5                           | 6                                                                      | Souvenir de S. A. Prince .. ..   | 1889                  | Prince .. ..                   | Pure white                      |
| 15                            | 20.3                           | 16                                                                     | Souvenir d'Elise Vardon .. ..    | 1854                  | Marest .. ..                   | Cream, tinted rose              |
| 16                            | 19.0                           | 19                                                                     | Madame Constant Soupert .. ..    | 1905                  | Soupert et Notting .. ..       | Deep yellow, shaded peach       |
| 17                            | 17.6                           | 8                                                                      | Madame Hoste .. ..               | 1887                  | Guillot .. ..                  | Pale lemon yellow               |
| 18                            | 16.9                           | 7                                                                      | Souvenir d'un Ami .. ..          | 1816                  | Belot-Defougère .. ..          | Pale rose                       |
| 19                            | 14.0                           | 7                                                                      | Maréchal Niel, N. .. ..          | 1864                  | Pradel .. ..                   | Deep bright golden yellow       |
| 20                            | 13.8                           | 12                                                                     | Cleopatra .. ..                  | 1889                  | Bennett .. ..                  | Creamy flesh, shaded rose       |
| 21                            | 13.0                           | 13                                                                     | Mrs. Myles Kennedy .. ..         | 1906                  | A. Dickson & Sons .. ..        | Silvery white, shaded buff      |
| 22                            | 11.8                           | 9                                                                      | Madame de Watteville .. ..       | 1883                  | Guillot .. ..                  | Cream, bordered rose            |
| 23                            | 11.3                           | 5                                                                      | Golden Gate .. ..                | 1897                  | Guillot .. ..                  | Creamy white, tinted rose       |
| 24                            | 9.6                            | 5                                                                      | Ernest Metz .. ..                | 1888                  | Dincee & Conard .. ..          | Salmon, tinted rose             |
| 25                            | 8.3                            | 5                                                                      | Marie Van Houtte .. ..           | 1871                  | Ducher .. ..                   | Lemon yellow, edged rose        |
| 26                            | 7.8                            | 6                                                                      | Princess of Wales .. ..          | 1882                  | Bennett .. ..                  | Rosy yellow                     |
| 27                            | 7.4                            | 7                                                                      | Caroline Kuster, N. .. ..        | 1872                  | Pernet .. ..                   | Lemon yellow                    |
| 28                            | 6.9                            | 2                                                                      | Anna Olivier .. ..               | 1872                  | Ducher .. ..                   | Pale buff, flushed              |
| 29                            | 6.5                            | 4                                                                      | Ethel Brownlow .. ..             | 1887                  | A. Dickson & Sons .. ..        | Rosy flesh, shaded yellow       |
| 30                            | 5.3                            | 0                                                                      | Honourable Edith Gifford .. ..   | 1882                  | Guillot .. ..                  | White, centre flesh             |
| 31                            | 5.0                            | 0                                                                      | Niphetos .. ..                   | 1844                  | Bougère .. ..                  | White                           |

\* New varieties whose positions are dependent on their records for the 1908 show only.

## Teas and Noisettes.

White Maman Cochet still deservedly heads the list of Teas and Noisettes, and is as yet without any serious rival for the premier position. This year it was not only much more frequently staged in the prize-winning stands than any other Rose in the show, but also more frequently than any Rose at any previous exhibition of the Society.

The only two varieties which have never before appeared in as many prize stands were White Maman Cochet and Mme. Jules Gravereaux. On the other hand, Mrs. Edward Mawley, The Bride, Catherine Mermet, Mme. Hoste, Souvenir d'un Ami, Golden Gate, Ernest Metz, and Hon. Edith Gifford have never before been so poorly represented.



The only varieties which were set up this year in twenty or more prize stands were White Maman Cochet, Mrs. E. Mawley, Mme. Jules Gravereaux, Maman Cochet, Souvenir de Pierre Notting, Comtesse de Nadaillac, Muriel Grahame, and Innocente Pirola.

There are again only three Roses in the table which are six or fewer years old, and which are consequently, according to the standard of age hitherto adopted, entitled to be regarded as among the "Newer Roses. Souvenir de Pierre Notting (pale apricot yellow), a 1902 variety, has since last year risen from No. 7 to No. 5. There are no representatives for either of the years 1903 or 1904, but for 1905 we have Mme. Constant Soupert (yellow, shaded peach), which has also greatly improved its position since the last analysis, having risen from No. 31 to No. 16. The only other new Tea on the list is Mrs. Myles Kennedy, which on its first appearance takes up a place at No. 21.

### **Decorative Roses.**

By this term is here meant those varieties which are either not sufficiently large, or not sufficiently regular in form, to allow of the individual blooms being set up singly at shows like the Roses with which we have previously been concerned. In the accompanying table the varieties are arranged according to the average number of times they were staged in prize-winning stands at the last eight Metropolitan exhibitions of the National Rose Society. For the sorts of more recent introduction the longest trustworthy averages are given instead. No Rose has been included bunches of which have not been staged at one or other of those shows three or more times. The varieties most frequently shown this year were Crimson Rambler, Blush Rambler, Hélène, Leuchtstern, Gustave Regis, Rosa Mundi, and The Garland. According to the average records given in the table the climbing Roses most frequently exhibited in recent years have been William Allen Richardson, Crimson Rambler, Leuchtstern Rosa macrantha, Papillon, Hélène, Jersey Beauty, Blush Rambler, The Garland, and Reine Olga

## DECORATIVE ROSES.

| Position in Present Analysis. | Average Number of Times Shown in the Eight Years. | No. of Times Shown in 1908. | NAME.                                       | Date of Introduction. | COLOUR.                        |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1                             | 9.8                                               | 7                           | William Allen Richardson, N. . . . .        | 1878                  | Deep orange yellow             |
| 2                             | 9.5                                               | 11                          | Turner's Crimson Rambler, Cl. Poly. . . . . | 1893                  | Bright crimson                 |
| 3                             | 9.0                                               | 8                           | Gustave Regis, H.T. . . . .                 | 1890                  | Nankeen yellow                 |
| 4                             | 8.8                                               | 5                           | Madame Abel Chatenay, H.T. . . . .          | 1895                  | Salmon pink                    |
| 5                             | 8.5                                               | 5                           | Marquise de Salisbury, H.T. . . . .         | 1890                  | Bright crimson                 |
| 6                             | 8.0                                               | 9                           | Leuchtstern, Cl. Poly. . . . .              | 1899                  | Bright rose                    |
| 7                             | 6.6                                               | 6                           | Madame Pernet-Ducher, H.T. . . . .          | 1891                  | Canary yellow                  |
| 8                             | 6.3                                               | 6                           | Lady Battersea, H.T. . . . .                | 1901                  | Cherry crimson, shaded orange  |
| 8                             | 6.3                                               | 8                           | Rosa macrantha, S. . . . .                  | —                     | Flesh                          |
| 10                            | 6.2                                               | 3                           | Liberty, H.T. . . . .                       | 1900                  | Velvety crimson                |
| 11                            | 6.0                                               | 4                           | Papillon, T. . . . .                        | 1882                  | Pink and white                 |
| 12                            | 5.8                                               | 9                           | Helene, Cl. Poly. . . . .                   | 1897                  | Pale violet                    |
| 12                            | 5.8                                               | 0                           | Madame Chédane Guinoisseau, T. . . . .      | 1880                  | Clear bright yellow            |
| 14                            | 5.7                                               | 6                           | Lady Curzon, Damask . . . . .               | 1902                  | Pink                           |
| 15                            | 5.4                                               | 7                           | Jersey Beauty, Wich. . . . .                | 1899                  | Pale yellow                    |
| 16                            | 5.3                                               | 9                           | Blush Rambler, Cl. Poly. . . . .            | 1903                  | Blush                          |
| 16                            | 5.3                                               | 2                           | Camoens, H.T. . . . .                       | 1881                  | Glowing rose                   |
| 18                            | 5.1                                               | 8                           | The Garland H.C. . . . .                    | —                     | Blush                          |
| * 19                          | 5.0                                               | 5                           | Mrs. F. W. Flight, Cl. Poly. . . . .        | 1905                  | Bright pink                    |
| 20                            | 4.9                                               | 2                           | Reine Olga de Wurtemberg, H.T. . . . .      | 1881                  | Bright light crimson           |
| 21                            | 4.8                                               | 2                           | Claire Jacquier, Cl. Poly. . . . .          | 1888                  | Nankeen yellow                 |
| 21                            | 4.8                                               | 5                           | Madame Ravary, H.T. . . . .                 | 1899                  | Orange yellow                  |
| 23                            | 4.7                                               | 3                           | Tea Rambler, T. . . . .                     | 1903                  | Deep coppery pink              |
| 24                            | 4.6                                               | 6                           | Crimson Damask, Damask . . . . .            | 1901                  | Bright crimson                 |
| 25                            | 4.4                                               | 3                           | Una, S. . . . .                             | 1900                  | Pale buff                      |
| 26                            | 4.3                                               | 5                           | Irish Glory, S. . . . .                     | 1900                  | Silvery pink                   |
| 27                            | 4.2                                               | 4                           | Madame Jules Grolez, H.T. . . . .           | 1897                  | Clear silvery rose             |
| 28                            | 4.1                                               | 5                           | Rosa Mundi, Damask . . . . .                | 1864                  | Red, striped white             |
| 29                            | 4.0                                               | 4                           | Gardenia, Wich. . . . .                     | 1899                  | Bright yellow                  |
| 30                            | 3.9                                               | 2                           | Madame Falcot, T. . . . .                   | 1858                  | Deep apricot                   |
| 30                            | 3.9                                               | 2                           | Rosa moschata alba, S. . . . .              | —                     | White                          |
| 32                            | 3.5                                               | 4                           | Anne of Geierstein, Sweet Briar . . . . .   | 1894                  | Deep crimson rose              |
| 32                            | 3.5                                               | 3                           | Cecile Brunner, Poly. . . . .               | 1880                  | Blush                          |
| 32                            | 3.5                                               | 1                           | Paul's Carmine Pillar, S. . . . .           | 1895                  | Carmine                        |
| 32                            | 3.5                                               | 3                           | Trier, Cl. Poly. . . . .                    | 1904                  | Creamy white                   |
| 36                            | 3.4                                               | 4                           | Perle d'Or, Poly. . . . .                   | 1896                  | Nankeen yellow                 |
| 37                            | 3.2                                               | 2                           | Queen Alexandra, Cl. Poly. . . . .          | 1901                  | Rosy pink                      |
| 38                            | 3.1                                               | 4                           | Alister Stella Gray, N. . . . .             | 1894                  | Pale yellow                    |
| 38                            | 3.1                                               | 2                           | Hebe's Lip, Sweet Briar . . . . .           | —                     | White, picotee edge            |
| 40                            | 3.0                                               | 3                           | Bardou Job, H.T. . . . .                    | 1887                  | Glowing crimson                |
| * 40                          | 3.0                                               | 3                           | Hiawatha, Wich. . . . .                     | 1905                  | Rich crimson                   |
| * 40                          | 3.0                                               | 3                           | Irish Elegance, H.T. . . . .                | 1905                  | Apricot, shaded orange-scarlet |
| 40                            | 3.0                                               | 3                           | Paul's Single White, S. . . . .             | 1883                  | White                          |

\* New varieties whose positions are dependent on their records for the 1908 show only.

de Wurtemberg, while the dwarf growing kinds arrange themselves in the following order :— Gustave Regis, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Marquise de Salisbury, Mme. Pernet-Ducher, Lady Battersea, Liberty, Mme. Chédane Guinoisseau, and Camoens.

To those kind friends who have helped me take down the names of the Roses in the prize stands, not only this year but for some years past, at the National Rose Society's Metropolitan Show, my warmest thanks are tendered.

### **An Audit of the Newer Roses.**

The audit given below has been introduced for the benefit of varieties of recent introduction, most of which it is impossible to place accurately in the tables owing to their limited records and to the disturbing influence of a single favourable or unfavourable season upon those records. Each of the following voters was requested to place the sixteen H.P.'s and H.T.'s on the audit paper in what he considered their order of merit as exhibition Roses, and to deal in the same way with the Teas and decorative Roses.

AMATEURS.—Rev. H. B. Biron, Mr. W. Boyes, Dr. J. C. Hall, Mr. E. J. Holland, Mr. Conway Jones, Mr. E. B. Lindsell, Mr. H. V. Machin, Mr. H. E. Molyneux, Mr. O. G. Orpen, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Rev. J. H. Pemberton, Rev. J. B. Shackle, Mr. A. Tate, and Mr. C. C. Williamson.

NURSERYMEN.—Messrs. G. Burch, C. E. Cant, F. Cant, W. Cocker, A. Dickson, Hugh Dickson, E. Doncaster, John Green, W. J. Jefferies, J. R. Mattock, W. D. Prior, and A. Turner.

### **Special Audit of the Newer Decorative Roses.**

DWARF VARIETIES.—Taking the combined votes of the amateurs and nurserymen they range themselves in the following order of merit:—1, Irish Elegance (1905), H.T.; 2, Betty (1905), H.T.; 3, Dorothy Page-Roberts (1907), H.T.; 4, Gustave Grunerwald (1905), H.T.; 4, Richmond (1905), H.T.; 6, Harry Kirk (1906), H.T.

CLIMBING VARIETIES.—1, Hiawatha (1905), Wich.; 2, Blush Rambler (1903), Cl. Poly.; 3, White Dorothy (1906), Wich.; 4, Tausendschön (1906), Wich.; 5, Lady Gay (1905), Wich.; 5, Tier (1904), Cl. Poly.

Although the selection was confined to Roses sent out during the last five years, as many as forty varieties were altogether named, which only shows the large number of comparatively new Roses there is to select from and the great variety of individual tastes.

**SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER H.P.'s AND H.T.'s.**

| Position in Audit. | Name.                                      | Total Number of Votes. | Votes by Amateurs. | Votes by Nurserymen. |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1                  | Dean Hole (1904), H.T. .. ..               | 405                    | 219                | 186                  |
| 2                  | Hugh Dickson (1904), H.P. .. ..            | 352                    | 189                | 163                  |
| 3                  | Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (1903), H.T. .. .. | 337                    | 178                | 159                  |
| 4                  | William Shean (1906), H.T. .. ..           | 320                    | 175                | 145                  |
| 5                  | Lady Ashtown (1904), H.T. .. ..            | 315                    | 168                | 147                  |
| 6                  | Yvonne Vacherot (1906), H.T. .. ..         | 233                    | 120                | 113                  |
| 7                  | J. B. Clark (1905), H.T. .. ..             | 220                    | 123                | 97                   |
| 8                  | Mme. Melanie Soupert (1905), H.T. .. ..    | 199                    | 115                | 84                   |
| 9                  | Queen of Spain (1907), H.T. .. ..          | 197                    | 95                 | 102                  |
| 10                 | Earl of Warwick (1904), H.T. .. ..         | 191                    | 101                | 90                   |
| 11                 | Mrs. David McKee (1904), H.T. .. ..        | 182                    | 89                 | 93                   |
| 12                 | Countess of Derby (1905), H.T. .. ..       | 177                    | 83                 | 94                   |
| 13                 | Mrs. J. Bateman (1905), H.T. .. ..         | 162                    | 96                 | 66                   |
| 14                 | Countess of Gosford (1906), H.T. .. ..     | 152                    | 95                 | 57                   |
| 15                 | Lohengrin (1903), H.T. .. ..               | 142                    | 64                 | 78                   |
| 16                 | David Harum (1904), H.T. .. ..             | 89                     | 41                 | 48                   |

**SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER TEA ROSES.**

|   |                                         |    |    |    |
|---|-----------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 1 | Souvenir de Pierre Notting (1901) .. .. | 83 | 47 | 36 |
| 2 | Madame Constant Soupert (1905) .. ..    | 77 | 38 | 39 |
| 3 | Mrs. Myles Kennedy (1906) .. ..         | 68 | 37 | 31 |
| 4 | Madame Jean Dupuy (1902) .. ..          | 32 | 18 | 14 |

**Autumn-flowering Roses.**

The term "autumn flowering" is somewhat misleading, as nearly all the varieties so styled bloom with equal freedom during the summer. The greatest gain in the Rose world in recent years has undoubtedly been the continuous flowering character possessed by so many of the modern Roses. From the accompanying table a selection can be made of choice varieties which are certain, if the plants be only kept in a growing condition during dry weather, to flower almost as freely in the early autumn as during the summer months.

# **AUTUMN FLOWERING ROSES.**

| Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas. |                                                  |                             |                                          |                               | Teas and Noisettes.                              |                             |                            |                               |                                                  | Decorative Roses.           |                              |                               |                                                  |                             |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Position in Present Analysis.      | Average Number of Times Shown in the Five Years. | No. of Times Shown in 1908. | Name.                                    | Position in Present Analysis. | Average Number of Times Shown in the Five Years. | No. of Times Shown in 1908. | Name.                      | Position in Present Analysis. | Average Number of Times Shown in the Five Years. | No. of Times Shown in 1908. | Name.                        | Position in Present Analysis. | Average Number of Times Shown in the Five Years. | No. of Times Shown in 1908. |
| 1                                  | 177                                              | 20                          | Frau Karl Druschki                       | 1                             | 23.2                                             | 23                          | White Maman Cochet         | 1                             | 82                                               | 10                          | Gross an Topfitz, H.T.       |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 2                                  | 130                                              | 13                          | Hugh Dickson                             | 2                             | 26.2                                             | 28                          | Maman Cochet               | 2                             | 66                                               | 10                          | Madame Abel Clavenay, H.T.   |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 3                                  | 122                                              | 13                          | Mrs. John Laing                          | 3                             | 13.6                                             | 18                          | Mrs. Edward Mawley         | 3                             | 54                                               | 8                           | Papa Gaultier, H.T.          |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 4                                  | 88                                               | 7                           | Bessie Brown, H.T.                       | 4                             | 11.0                                             | 14                          | Souvenir de Pierre Notting | 4                             | 52                                               | 7                           | Constance Roberts, H.T.      |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 5                                  | 85                                               | 11                          | Caroline Testout, H.T.                   | 5                             | 7.8                                              | 9                           | Marie Van Houtte           | 5                             | 58                                               | 6                           | William Allen Richardson, N. |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 6                                  | 83                                               | 8                           | Dean Hoté, H.T.                          | 6                             | 6.4                                              | 8                           | Madame Hoste               | 6                             | 48                                               | 6                           | Corallina, T.                |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 7                                  | 68                                               | 3                           | Ulrich Brunner                           | 7                             | 6.4                                              | 4                           | Souvenir d'Elise Vardon    | 7                             | 48                                               | 10                          | Madame Antoinette Mari, T.   |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 8                                  | 66                                               | 3                           | A. K. Williams                           | 8                             | 5.8                                              | 3                           | The Bride                  | 8                             | 40                                               | 5                           | Madame Ravary, H.T.          |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 9                                  | 66                                               | 4                           | Madame Grant, H.T.                       | 9                             | 5.0                                              | 7                           | Marchal Niel, N.           | 9                             | 40                                               | 4                           | Trier, Cl. Poly.             |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 10                                 | 60                                               | 8                           | Florence Pemberton, H.T.                 | 10                            | 4.8                                              | 2                           | Bridesmaid                 | 10                            | 38                                               | 4                           | G. Nabonmand, T.             |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 11                                 | 55                                               | 5                           | Charles J. Grahame, H.T.                 | 11                            | 4.7                                              | 10                          | Madame Jules Graveureaux   | 11                            | 38                                               | 3                           | Papillon, T.                 |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 12                                 | 54                                               | 1                           | Charles Lefebvre                         | 12                            | 4.7                                              | 6                           | Madame Vermorel            | 12                            | 36                                               | 7                           | Madame Lambard, T.           |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 13                                 | 50                                               | 6                           | J. B. Clark, H.T.                        | 13                            | 4.4                                              | 2                           | Medea                      | 13                            | 36                                               | 6                           | Perle d'Or, Poly.            |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 14                                 | 46                                               | 8                           | Madame Wagram, Comtesse de Turanne, H.T. | 14                            | 4.2                                              | 3                           | Muriel Grahame             | 14                            | 34                                               | 7                           | Sulphurea, T.                |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 15                                 | 45                                               | 5                           | Lady Ashdown, H.T.                       | 15                            | 4.0                                              | 0                           | Ernest Metz                | 15                            | 32                                               | 0                           | Alister Stella Grey, N.      |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 16                                 | 44                                               | 2                           | Comte de Rainbaud                        | *15                           | 4.0                                              | 4                           | Madame Constant Souper     | 15                            | 32                                               | 4                           | Laurette Messimy, C.         |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 17                                 | 40                                               | 6                           | Gustave Grunerwald, H.T.                 |                               |                                                  |                             |                            | 15                            | 32                                               | 3                           | Madame Jules Grolez, H.T.    |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 17                                 | 40                                               | 2                           | Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, H.T.          |                               |                                                  |                             |                            | 15                            | 32                                               | 4                           | Irish Elegance, H.T.         |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 17                                 | 40                                               | 5                           | Gladys Harkness, H.T.                    |                               |                                                  |                             |                            | 18                            | 30                                               | 3                           |                              |                               |                                                  |                             |
| 17                                 | 40                                               | 3                           | Victor Hugo                              |                               |                                                  |                             |                            |                               |                                                  |                             |                              |                               |                                                  |                             |

\* New varieties whose positions are dependent on their records for the 1908 show only.

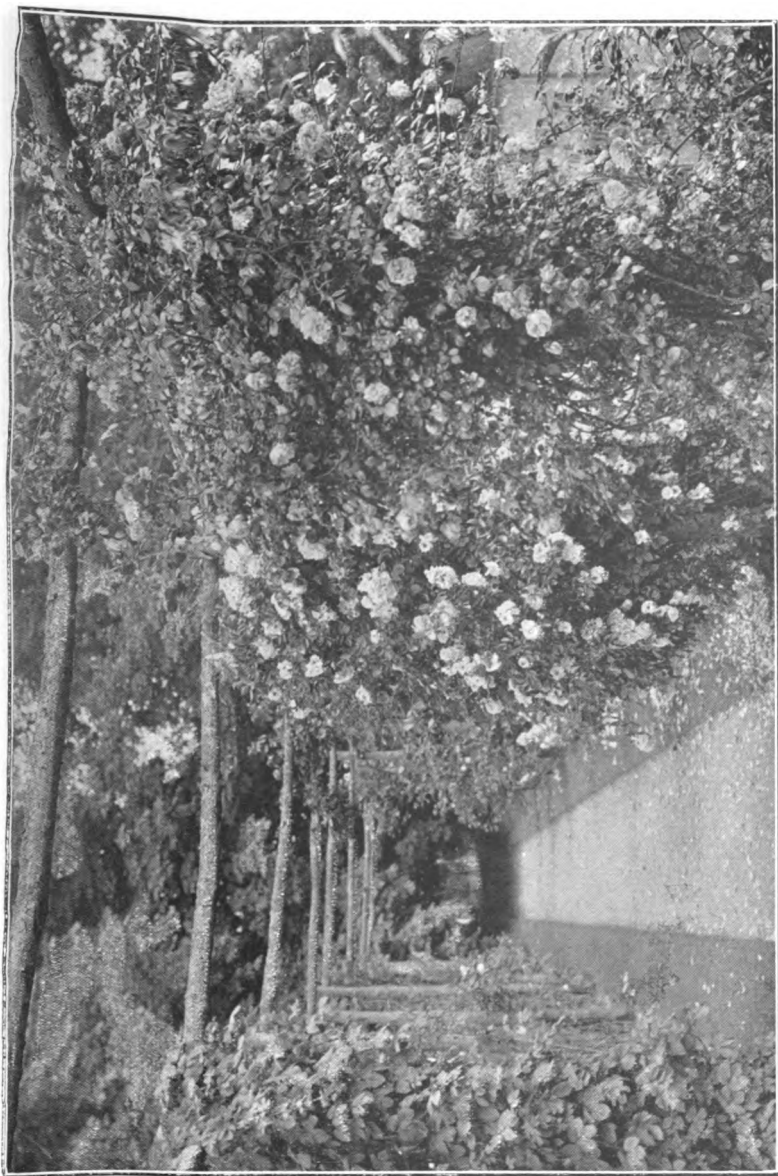
## Some of the Experiences of our President and the Lessons they Teach.

By the Rev. F. PAGE-ROBERTS.

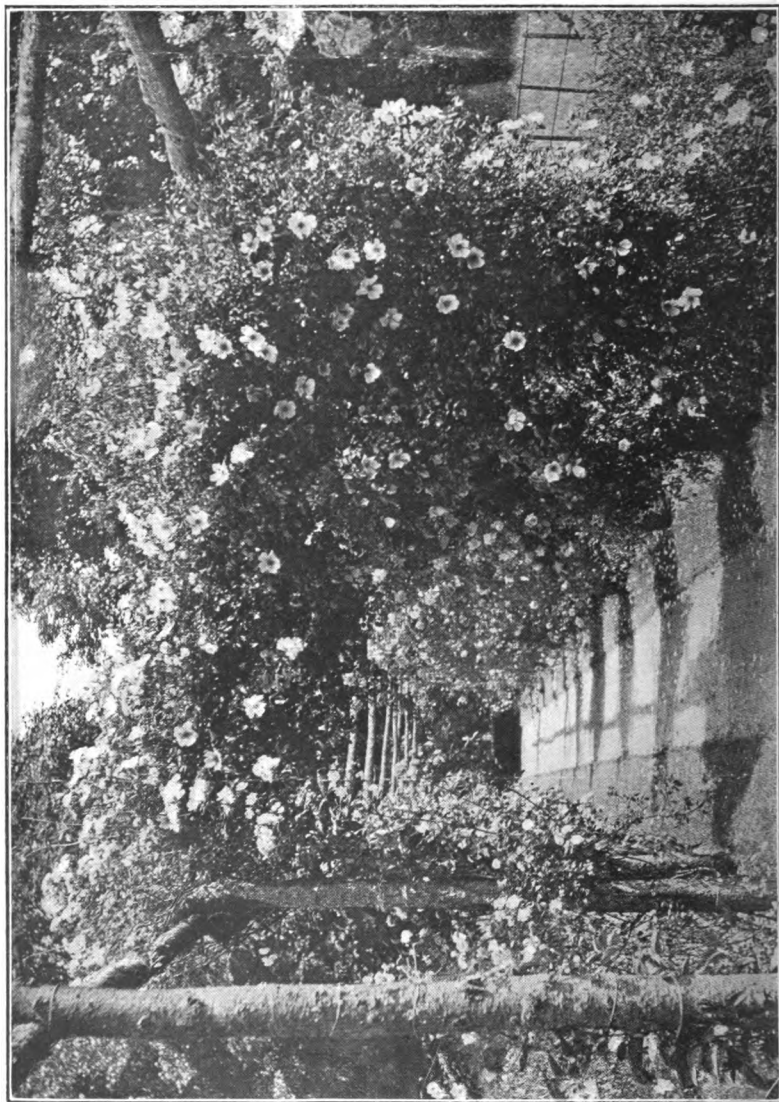
It has been my lot to grow Roses in the counties of Norfolk, Kent, and Hampshire; counties varying much in climate, rainfall, and altitude. Scole is 90 feet above sea level, Halstead, in Kent, is 500, yet in East Anglia, that home, as some would think, of the east winds, no finer Roses in the world are grown—the tender Tea, as well as the hardier H.P. After years of Rose growing in places far apart, I think it is not so much the soil or the climate, as the care and skill of the cultivator, that win success.

It was in 1875 I went from a manufacturing town in the Midlands to live in Scole, a country village in Norfolk. At that time I knew not a Rose by name, or anything about flowers, but in two years I became secretary to a Horticultural Society, and won a prize for Roses and the medal for the best Rose; and though, in after years, I won many first prizes for Tea Roses, in the class now called the champion class of the N.R.S., no one could say that the soil was good for Roses, or any other flowers, so poor was it, mostly sand with gravel beneath, the soil and subsoil being so light and sloping to the South that no artificial drainage was needed; but in Stratfieldsaye the solid clay is so near the surface that draining is difficult. But still Roses grew at Scole, in spite of soil, or its apology for soil; and despite the cold north-east winds in the spring.

What a genial company of Rosarians we could boast of in East Anglia during the latter part of the 19th century! There were parsons and laymen, amateurs and nurserymen;



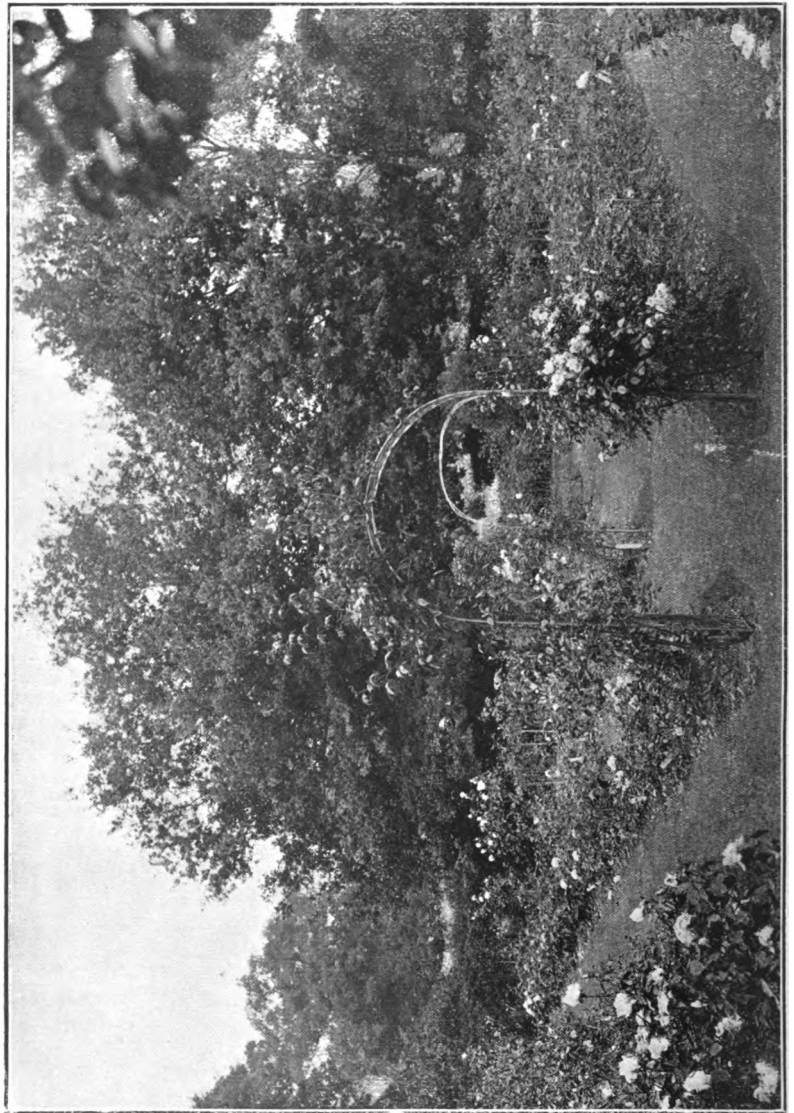
ROSE PERGOLA IN THE PRESIDENT'S GARDEN.



ROSE PERGOLA IN THE PRESIDENT'S GARDEN, SHOWING "JERSEY BEAUTY."







VIEW IN THE PRESIDENT'S GARDEN.

some of these have been transplanted to another country, among them my first teacher and encourager, Henry Temple Frere, Rector of Burston, who wrote so well in the "Journal of Horticulture" under the name of "Duckwing," and another better known, but, alas, no longer here to instruct us, in the same journal under the name of "Raillem," and that genial, kindly, great Rosarian, Benjamin Cant. Some of the amateurs are still growing Roses, but not showing, while the trade growers are as well represented as in the past.

My sojourn in Kent was but for three years, not long enough to settle down to Rose growing. The soil was quite the opposite to what I had been used to; it was heavy, sticky, and full of flints. I was becoming master of it by the year when I was preferred to the Rectory of Stratfieldsaye. I took with me a splendid lot of maiden-Teas, which I had budded myself the year before. It is said, but there is no truth in it, that when the Duke of Wellington offered me the living of Stratfieldsaye before accepting it I got a spade and examined the soil, to discover whether it were good for Roses. It is true the soil is good, of the best; but though the place is beautiful it just escapes being an ideal place for Roses. Where is it possible to find that ideal place, and if found what would be the reward if Roses grew of themselves without toil or trouble? Prizes might be obtained but not pleasure. My difficulty was to find a place far enough away from great elms and oaks, and sheltered from north-east winds, which will not confine themselves to East Anglia. I made the same mistake at Stratfieldsaye I made at Halstead. Instead of placing the beds in the meadow or *lawn*!! I chose the most sheltered and best parts of the kitchen garden, much to the horror of my good predecessor, who reserved it for early peas and strawberries. But I was punished for such sacrilege. In both gardens something in the soil, or something wanting in it, though it was well tilled and dressed, resented the intruding aliens; they made no growth, but dwindled and died. It may be that old cultivated kitchen garden soil lacks Rose food—I think it does,

for the Roses would not grow in it. It was not the fault of the climate, for it is quite otherwise with those growing in the old tennis court. Still, though the lot has fallen unto me in a fair ground, the Exhibition Teas do not grow well. To the south the land slopes from the Rectory to the river Lodden, some 200 yards away; the water is too near to be favourable to a Rose garden. The other side of the Rectory slopes to the north, on which side the Rose beds had to be made, though a fine plantation of trees keeps off the morning sun. The pergola, which extends from the Rectory to the Church, has done well. I made a mistake in planting Roses only on one side, and on the other climbing plants. Some of the new vines, and *Actinidia chinensis*, etc., are more fitted for pillars, so last year I planted Roses in their place.

What sort of a coming Rose season are we to expect? When the new Roses were planted and needful alterations made in November all looked promising. The buddings, some 600 odd, all my own work, were plump and healthy. But then came that frost, that killing frost, when the thermometer on the snow on the morning of the 30th December stood at one degree above zero. It was in such a frost, in 1895, when the thermometer fell four times below zero, that I lost over 1,000 protected Teas in Norfolk. Already there are many dead, both Teas and buds—a fine *Banksia* on the house looks to be dead—so my prospect is not so bright as it was.



# The Wichuraiana Hybrids.

By Dr. A. H. WILLIAMS.

## HISTORY.

The common parent of these Hybrids belongs to the section of the Rose family known as *Synstylae*, and it was classed by the late Mons. Crépin in a sub-section composed of *R. multiflora*, *R. Tonquinensis*, *R. Luciae*, and *R. wichuraiana*, all four of which are natives of China and Japan. The name *wichuraiana* was given to it by Mons. Crépin in honour of the German botanist, Dr. Wichura, who visited China in 1860. But what a tremendous name to give to the poor beautiful thing! It is almost as long and as sinuous as its own graceful stems. Still, at the present time, that is the accepted name. Many shorten it to *wichuriana*, and at least one eminent grower calls it *wichurae*. In this he is boldly taking up the name erroneously given by Koch in 1869 to *R. multiflora*. It is by no means certain, however, that the true name ought not to be *Luciae*. Crépin himself wavered in his opinion as to the distinction between *R. Luciae* and *R. wichuraiana*, but in 1886 he read a paper on *Rosae Synstylae* to the Soc. Roy. de Botanique de Belgique, and in this paper he devoted a good deal of time to prove that *R. Luciae* and *R. wichuraiana* are distinct species. His arguments are to me not quite convincing. And the Kew authorities, while professing to uphold Mons. Crépin's distinction, admit that they "have no plant of *R. Luciae* apart from *R. wichuraiana*." Mons. Bethmont has a plant under the name *Luciae*, but I have not yet satisfied myself as to the authenticity of this specimen. If the two be the same species, then the name *Luciae* has priority by some five years. The date given in *Index Kewensis* for *R. Luciae* is 1871, while that for *R. wichuraiana* is 1876.

Before the year 1897 the Rose world knew nothing of the possibilities that *R. wichuraiana* held for hybridists. In that year Mr. A. W. Manda, of the Harvard Botanic Gardens, sent out the first of this new race of hybrids. Amongst his productions were Jersey Beauty, Gardenia, Manda's Triumph, &c., and the success of these soon set other hybridists to work on the same lines. Conard & Jones, Walsh, Jackson & Perkins, Hoopes Bros., and Thomas & Dawson (in America), Barbier, Fauque et fils, and Guillot (in France), Weigand and Kohler & Rudel (in Germany), Bonfiglioli (in Italy), and Paul & Son (in this country) have added many valuable varieties, till now we have a list of close on a hundred beautiful Hybrids of *Rosa wichuraiana*.

Before describing the hybrids it will be well, perhaps, to give shortly the characteristics of the parent species.

### THE TYPE.

**Rosa wichuraiana** is a rapidly growing Rose, sending out from its base numerous long graceful trailing shoots, which grow from 12 to 15 feet in one year. These shoots are slender, about the thickness of a lead pencil, and of a beautiful pale glossy green, except near the growing tip, which may be tinted red where exposed to the sun. These long shoots often send off many lateral branches in their first year, and many continue their lengthy growth in the following season. The habit of these slender stems is strictly trailing, it is irksome to them to climb upwards; they prefer to hug closely the rocks or ground over which they ramble, and they root freely when they lie on suitable soil.

The leaves are small, up to three inches in length, and of a beautiful light green colour, with a highly glossy surface. There are usually seven to nine leaflets, which are of a rounded oval shape, seldom pointed at the ends. The foliage is said to be almost evergreen; but with me this is not so.

The flowers are single, star like, of a pure glistening white, with prominent golden stamens. They appear very



WICHURAIANA (THE TYPE), CREEPING OVER GROUND AND ROCKWORK.  
By permission of Messrs. B. R. CANT & SONS.



ALBERT BARBER (WICHURIANA), by permission of the Editor of the "GARDEN."



profusely and in clusters, late in the season, from the end of July to the end of October.

Now let us see how the Hybrids in general compare with the type.

### HYBRIDS.

**Habit of Growth.**—All the Hybrids show the same rapid lengthy growth as the parent, but the stems are usually stouter and consequently do not hug the ground so closely, though they all have some of the trailing tendency. (Messrs. Paul & Son have raised some dwarf wichuraiana Hybrids such as Iceberg and Amber. These are, of course, exceptions to the rule.)

The stems in some varieties are green, like the parent, but in many they are brightly tinted with different shades of bronzy red. The growth of one year is continued in another lengthy growth the following season, as it should be in a true Rambler.

**The foliage** of all the varieties shows the same characteristic glossy surface, but the colour varies from the pale green of the type to medium, dark or bronzy green; always beautiful and clean, as if the colour had been laid on in a delicately tinted enamel. The leaf of the hybrid is larger than that of the parent, often reaching to seven inches in length. The leaflets are as a rule of a pointed oval, but often some leaflets may be found showing the rounded oval of the parent.

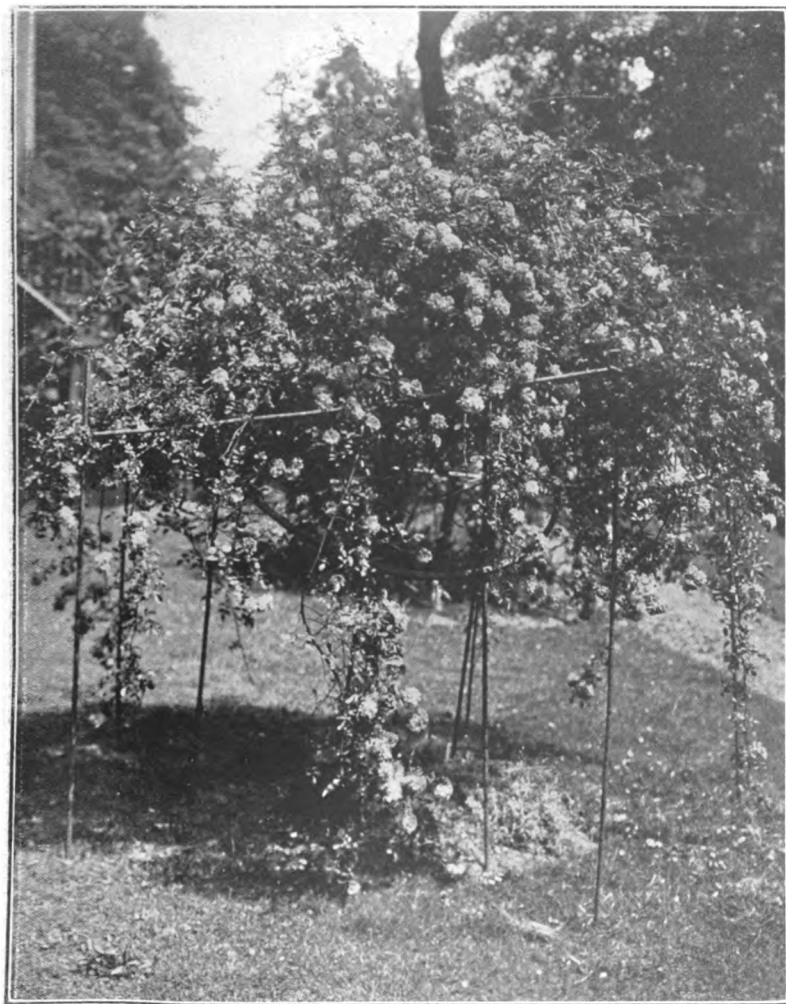
The wichuraiana Roses are often described as evergreen. This may be accurate in a mild year, but after such a winter as the one we have just passed, but few varieties can justify the claim. Jersey Beauty and Edmond Proust are the only ones, in my experience, that can do so fully. At the time of writing (February 12th) both of these are covered with beautiful foliage, almost as thickly as at Midsummer. Their old leaves hold on till fairly pushed off by the new ones. When we add that the heavy leafage extends almost down to the roots on the fresh stems, it must be recognised that we have here the most perfect material for a screen; we have all the advantages of ivy with the added luxuries of cleanliness and

a profuse crop of beautiful blooms for six weeks or more in the summer. Many other varieties hold their foliage to a less degree throughout the winter. Of these I would note especially Lady Gay, Gardenia, Robert Craig, Joseph Billard, and The Farquhar. A few, however, such as Leontine Gervais, will have lost all their leaves before December is out, and with me the type behaves in the same manner. None of the varieties are very prone to mildew and most are absolutely mildew-proof.

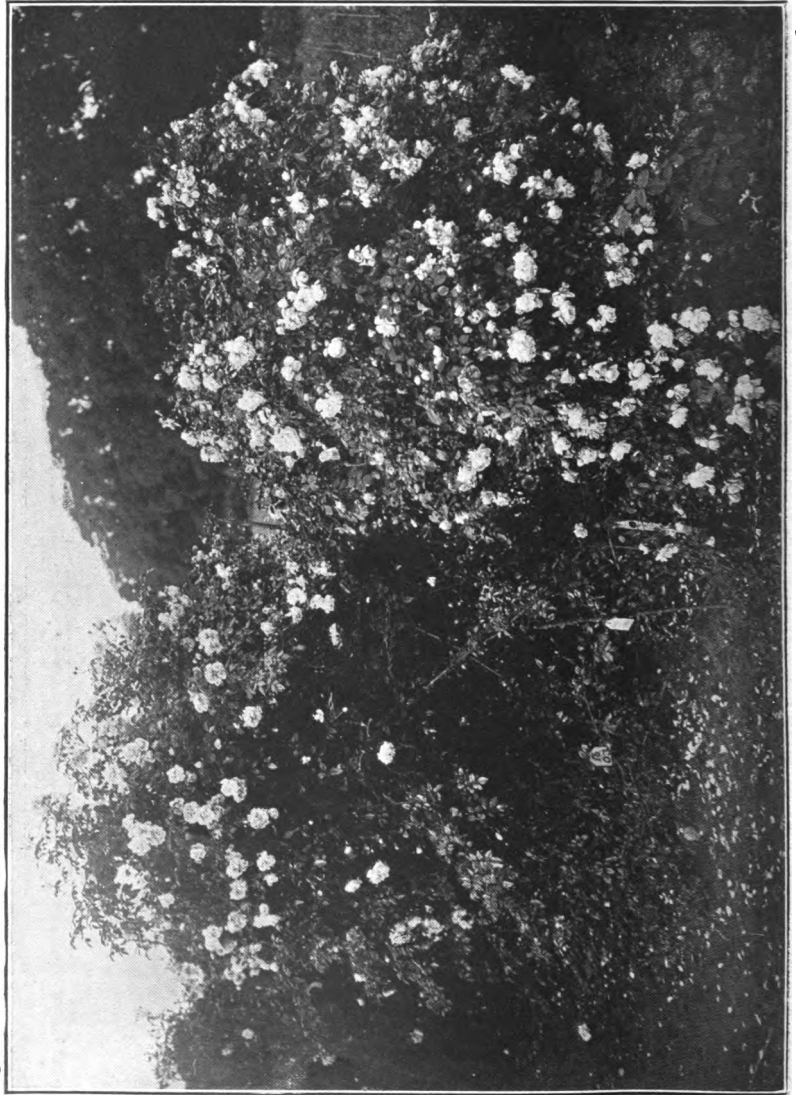
**The flowering season** of the group, taken as a whole, is a very long one. It is quite a mistake to class the wichuraiana Hybrids with those Roses that are usually described as blooming in the summer only. Some of the varieties, like Gardenia and the new Climbing American Beauty, begin very early—at the end of May or the beginning of June. Others follow in quick succession, till we reach the Dorothy Perkins group, whose season is almost more autumn than summer. Thus by a suitable selection of varieties, we can have flowers from these wichuraianas during practically the whole period in which one expects Roses in the open air. I have myself picked flowers from Gardenia on June 1st, and from Dorothy Perkins on Christmas Day. Most of the varieties give but few flowers after the magnificent burst of bloom at the height of the season of each; but some give quite distinct autumn crops. Weigand claims for his new Frau A. Hochstrasser, that one plant bore 200 blooms last autumn, and I have notes of some 16 varieties showing flower on October 1st. This is, I think, as much as can be claimed for many of the so-called Autumn-flowering Roses.

All the varieties are exceedingly free flowering. At the height of its season, the whole plant is one blaze of bloom, giving a display that is equalled by few other classes of Roses.

**The inflorescence** of the different kinds varies greatly. We have some giving solitary blooms or small trusses of three to five, as in Gerbe Rose or Gardenia. Others again give large trusses of from 15 to 20 flowers, and others still larger, as in the long pyramidal trusses of Minnehaha.



DOROTHY PERKINS (WICHURAIANA), AS A WEEPING STANDARD.



EDMOND PROUST AND PAUL TRANSON (WICHURAIANA).

**The form of the individual bloom** also varies. We have large singles, often three to four inches in diameter, as in Joseph Billard and Jersey Beauty; or small singles in large clusters, as in Paradise. Again, we have large flat blooms with crowded petals in the centre, as in Robert Craig; or large rather thin doubles, as in René André and Gardenia; or the smaller double rosettes of the Dorothy Perkins group. Or again, we have the large "cupped" bloom of better form, as in Gerbe Rose.

**In colour** the different varieties give us almost every shade that is to be found in the Rose. We have pure whites in Schneeball, White Dorothy, and Mrs. L. Dewhurst. We have pinks of all shades from the delicate flesh-tint of Lady Godiva and Carissima to the deep shell-pink of Lady Gay, or the dark pink of Valentine Beaulieu. We have the bright coral carmine in Ruby Queen, the shades of crimson in Rubra and Alexander Girault, and the dark velvet-purple in Diabolo. We have yellows from the pale sulphur of Emile Fortepaule, through the darker shades of Albéric Barbier and Gardenia to the rich lasting gold of Shower-of-Gold. Then, again, we have the coppery and apricot tints of Edmond Proust, Leontine Gervais and Jean Guichard; and finally the peculiar deep lake shading of Tricolore.

We have, as I say, all shades, but there is wanting in many a fixation of the colour. This is chiefly noted in the yellows and kindred tints. They change colour rapidly, almost from hour to hour. But Messrs. Paul & Son have made a great advance here, as their Shower-of-Gold holds its colour well. Ruby Queen shows a peculiar change in colour, not with the age of the flower, but with the time of the season. The open blooms in June are a most vivid coral-carmine, but in July they appear as mainly white with a beautiful shading of crimson towards the edge of the petals.

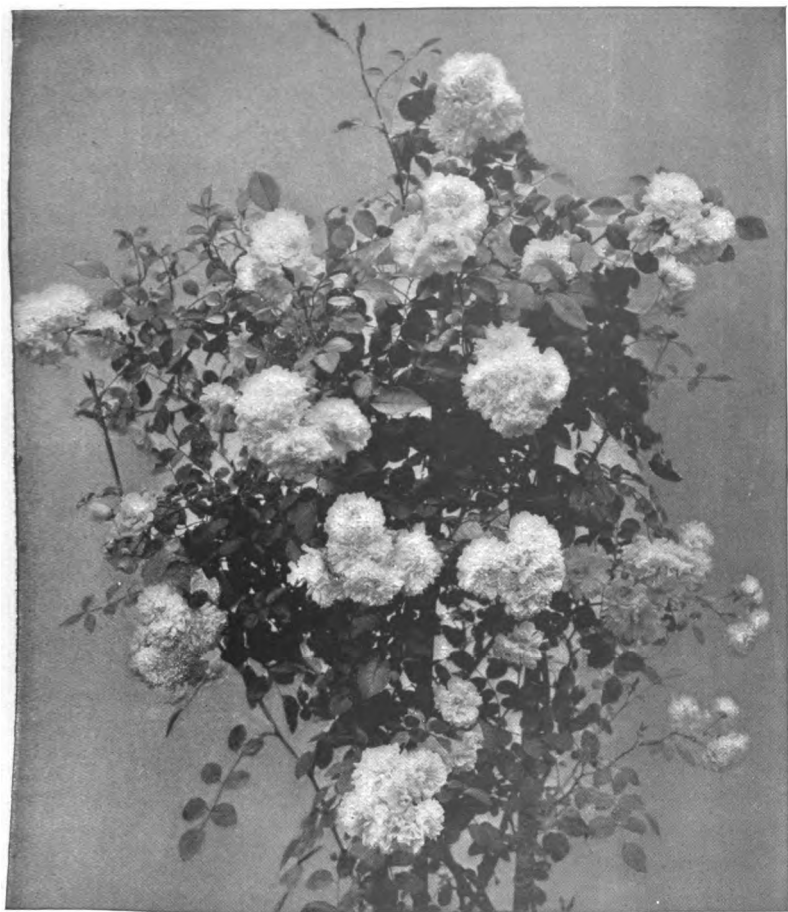
**Of fragrance** this group gives us many varieties; a large number have the most delicate perfumes of the Tea Roses, some have the scent of the wild briar, some have that peculiar resinous fragrance met with in Leonie Lamesch, and

some are merely sweet; but in Gerbe Rose we have that most delicious scent given by Augustine Guinoisseau. It is a refinement of the glorious fragrance of La France, and is, in my opinion, finer than that of any other flower. It is hardly what one would look for in the offspring of so scentless a Rose as Baroness Rothschild.

**As to the cultivation** of these Roses little need be said. They will grow almost anywhere, but to obtain the full vigour of growth and wealth of bloom they must be given a good root-run of well worked and enriched soil. To get the best trusses of bloom the plants should be grown as "pillars," and as soon as the flowering season is over all the old wood should be cut right out, leaving the long new shoots to be thoroughly ripened for next year's flowering. The same system of pruning may be applied to many of the tall weeping standards. But for a screen, pergola, hedge, summer-house or where a large space is to be covered, the only pruning required is to cut out weak or dead wood or unnecessary shoots; in this way one plant may be made to cover a very large area. It would be quite possible to make a variety like Jersey Beauty in a very few years cover a space 30 or 40 feet wide by 15 or 20 feet high.

There is one form of disease to which this class of Rose is, unfortunately, especially subject. This is a parasitic canker, which has been very fully described by Mr. Gussow in the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society for November, 1908. I have suffered from it, more or less, in Robert Craig, Ruby Queen, W. F. Dreer, Dorothy Perkins, Lady Gay, wichuraiana Rubra and the Type. But I have only seen it on the tall standards; my plants that are budded below ground have, up to now, all escaped.

**Now, to what uses are these Roses, as a class, specially adapted?** For covering banks or rocks, or for pegging down, or as tall weeping standards, they are in a class by themselves; for pillars, pergolas, arches and walls, they are at least equal to any others; as an evergreen screen, such varieties as Jersey Beauty have no superiors; for hedges and garden decoration



WHITE DOROTHY (WICHURAIANA).  
By permission of B. R. CANT & SONS.





generally they take a very high place ; and as pot plants they are largely in demand for the decoration of ball-rooms, concert halls, &c. ; while for supplying cut flowers many, owing to their graceful beauty and their lasting properties in water, are of absolutely first rank ; and in the bud state most of the varieties are excellent for button-holes.

From what has been said it will be seen that the hybridists have done marvellous work for us in this section during the last ten years. But there is still scope for further exhibition of their skill. We do not want more of the Dorothy Perkins group, unless they are a distinct advance on what we have. Nor do we want any more of the beautiful fading yellows. But we do want varieties with the autumn floriferousness of the Chinas ; we want also more fixed colours in the yellow and coppery tints ; we want crimsons and scarlets ; and we will gladly welcome any fresh break that is really beautiful and distinct.

In all cases where I have been able to obtain the authoritative parentage of these hybrids, either *Rosa wichuraiana* or one of its hybrids, has been used as the seed parent. It will be interesting to see the result when *Rosa wichuraiana* is used as the pollen parent in the cross.

### **Some Choice wichuraianas.**

EARLY.—*Pink* : Gerbe Rose and Rubsamen. *Yellow* : Albéric Barbier, Gardenia and Shower-of-Gold. *Scarlet-carmine* : Ruby Queen. *Orange-red* : René André. *Large Singles* : Jersey Beauty and Joseph Billard.

MID-SEASON. — *White* : Schneeball. *Blush* : Lady Godiva. *Pink* : Debutante and (deep salmon) Valentine Beaulieu. *Carmine and yellow* : Leontine Gervais and Jean Guichard.

LATE.—*White* : White Dorothy, Mrs. L. Dewhurst and the Type. *Blush* : Sweetheart. *Pink* : Minnehaha, Dorothy Perkins and Lady Gay. *Singles in clusters* : Paradise (pink, white centre.)

**New Varieties—distinct and promising.**

Amber, Iceberg and Shower-of-Gold (Paul & Son.)

Diabolo and Miss Hellyett (Fauque et Fils.)

Garisendan (Bonfiglioli.)

Frau A. Hochstrasser (Weigand.)

Climbing American Beauty (Hoopes Bro. & Thomas.)

Mrs. L. Dewhurst (Pearson) (a white sport from Lady Gay.)

White Dorothy (B. R. Cant & Sons and Paul & Son.)

Dorothy Dennison (A. Dickson & Sons) (sport from Dorothy Perkins.)

Lady White, Milky Way and Snowdrift (Walsh.)



## DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF WICHURAIANA ROSES.



In Gardening papers and trade lists one often sees the following Roses classed as wichuraianas :—Babette, Delight, Evangeline, Galaxy, Hiawatha, Lily Ito, Taunusblumchen, Tausendschon, and Wedding Bells. But I have the authority of the raisers themselves for saying that they are not wichuraiana hybrids, but that they are hybrids of multiflora, Crimson Rambler, rugosa, &c. I think also that the same applies to Arcadia, Excelsa, and Newport Fairy. I have therefore not included any of these in my list of true wichuraiana hybrids, though it is a blow to lose old friends like Hiawatha and others.

1. **Adelaide Moulle** (Barbier, 1902, wich. x Sr. de Catherine Guillot).—Large truss of small double flowers, lilac-rose with carmine centre. Early flowering.
2. **Albéric Barbier** (Barbier, 1900, wich. x Shirley Hibbert).—Small trusses of one to five large double yellow blooms fading to creamy white. Flowers from June 7th and bears a number of blooms in the autumn. Foliage very fine and almost evergreen. One of the best.
3. **Alexandre Girault** (Barbier, 1907, wich. x Papa Gontier).—Double very large flower, vivid carmine in colour.
4. **Alexandre Trimouillet** (Barbier, 1903, wich. x Sr. de Catherine Guillot).—Large double flowers, blush-salmon to white with light rose centre. Flowers from June 27th.
5. **Amber** (Paul & Son, 1908. Seedling of Jersey Beauty).—Single, pale amber. Flowers early. Dwarf in growth.
6. **Anna Rubsamen** (Weigand, 1904. Chance seedling of wich. type). Very floriferous, large trusses of double medium-sized blooms of a clear salmon-pink, with resinous fragrance. Flowers from June 20th and slightly in the autumn.

7. **Auguste Barbier** (Barbier, 1901, wich. x L'Idéal).—Semi-double blooms of lilac-rose colour. Flowers from June 15th.
8. **Carissima** (Walsh, 1905).—Large trusses of small double flowers with quilled petals. Colour, delicate flesh. Flowers from mid-July.
9. **Christian Curle** (Cocker, 1908. Sport of Dorothy Perkins).—Colour, salmon-pink.
10. **Christine Wright** (Hoopes & Thomas, 1903, wich. x Caroline Testout).—Large semi-double bright pink, blooms profusely in June and occasionally in autumn.
11. **Climbing American Beauty** (Hoopes & Thomas, 1908, wich. x American Beauty).—Very large double blooms of rich rosy pink. Very floriferous. Flowers from end of May, occasional blooms in the autumn.
12. **Columbia** (Hoopes & Thomas, 1903, wich. x Caroline Testout).—Large semi-double salmon-pink, somewhat like Christine Wright.
13. **Coquina** (Walsh, 1907).—Small single pink flowers in clusters. Late flowering.
14. **Debutante** (Walsh, 1905).—Soft pink rosettes in pyramidal clusters. Flowers from first week in July and sometimes in the autumn.
15. **Daybreak** (Dawson, wich. x Crimson Rambler).
16. **Diabolo** (Fauque et Fils, 1908, wich. x Xavier Olibo).—Large single or semi-double in clusters. Colour, blackish purple with white at the base of petals and golden stamens.
17. **Dorothy Dennison** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1908. A sport from Dorothy Perkins).—Colour is shell-pink with blooms and truss larger than Dorothy Perkins.
18. **Dorothy Perkins** (Jackson & Perkins, 1901, wich. x Mme. Gabriel Luizet).—Large pyramidal clusters of small double rosettes of clear pink. Exceedingly floriferous, blooming from mid-July with occasional trusses till well into the winter. One of the very best.

19. **Edmond Proust** (Barbier, 1903, wich. x Sr. de Catherine Guillot).—Bud, coppery pink opening to pale salmon and white—uncertain in colour. Flowers double in moderate trusses from end of June. Foliage is quite evergreen.
20. **Edwin Lonsdale** (Hoopes & Thomas, 1903, wich. x Safrano).—Pale lemon-yellow flowers. Very free.
21. **Elisa Robichon** (Barbier, 1903, wich. x L'Idéal).—Semi-double, buff-yellow shaded Rose.
22. **Emile Fortepaule** (Barbier, 1903, wich. x Sr. de Catherine Guillot).—In small clusters of medium-sized flat double blooms, pale yellow buds opening to creamy white. Flowers from June 20th.
23. **Ernest Grandpierre** (Weigand, 1900, wich. x Perle des Jardins).—Double, pale yellow opening to creamy white.
24. **Evergreen Gem** (Manda, 1899, wich. x Mme. Hostet). Sweet-briar perfume. Double, buff to white. Flowers early.
25. **Ferdinand Roussel** (Barbier, 1903, wich. x Luciole).—Double flowers of deep salmon-pink. Flowers from June 20th.
26. **Francis** (Barbier, 1907, wich. Rubra x Crimson Rambler).—Single flowers in large clusters. Colour, bright red fading to pale red. Yellow stamens. Flowers late.
27. **François Foucard** (Barbier, 1902, wich. x L'Idéal).—Double in trusses of one to five. Pale lemon yellow. Flowers from June 15th and occasionally in the autumn.
28. **François Guillot** (Barbier, 1905, wich. x Mme. Laurette Messimy).—Double medium-sized flowers. Yellow passing to white. Flowers from June 7th and occasionally in the autumn.
29. **François Juranville** (Barbier, 1906, wich. x Mme. Laurette Messimy).—Loose double flowers, rosy salmon pink, base of petals yellow, wild briar scented. Flowers from June 25th.

30. **François Poisson** (Barbier, 1904, wich. x Wm. A. Richardson).—Creamy white with deep yellow centre of closely packed petals. Flowers of medium size in trusses of 12 to 20. Flowers from June 15th. (Rather like Robert Craig, but not so deep in colour.
31. **Frau Albert Fisher** (Weigand, 1906. Chance seedling of wichuraiana).—Double, blush white in large truss. Flowers from July 1st.
32. **Frau Albert Hochstrasser** (Weigand, 1908. Chance seedling of wich.)—Double, yellow, floriferous, blooms well in autumn.
33. **Frau Marie Weinbach** (Weigand, 1906. Chance seedling of wich.)—Large truss of smallish semi-double white blooms, very free. Flowers from June 26th.
34. **Gardenia** (Manda, 1899).—Bud pointed, deep orange yellow, streaked with crimson. Opens to thin yellow bloom, changing to creamy white, very floriferous, trusses of one to five, sweetly tea-scented. Flowers from June 1st. One of the best yellows.
35. **Garisendan** (Bontiglioli, 1908, wich. x Sr. de la Malmaison).—Flowers like Malmaison, very floriferous.
36. **Gerbe Rose** (Fauque et fils, 1904, wich. x Baroness Rothschild).—Large cupped blooms of good form, pink like Baroness Rothschild, but very sweetly scented like Augustine Guinoisseau. Flowers singly or in small trusses from June 8th, also occasionally in the autumn. Very distinct. One of the best.
37. **Iceberg** (Paul & Son, 1908. Jersey Beauty x Nellie Johnston).—Very beautiful pure white. This is a dwarf growing variety, and is the first of what will probably be a valuable class of bedding wichuraiana.
38. **Jean Guichard** (Barbier, 1905, wich. x Sr. de Cath. Guillot).—Large double bloom in small truss. Bud, coppery carmine, opening to deep salmon carmine and rose. Flowers from June 15th. Very good.

39. **Jersey Beauty** (Manda, 1899, wich. x Perle des Jardins).—Large single bloom up to four inches in diameter. Colour, yellow to cream. Beautiful stamens. Truss one to five. Flowers from June 4th, and occasionally in the autumn. Foliage absolutely evergreen. Splendid as a screen and for cut flower supplies. One of the best.
40. **John Burton** (Hoopes & Thomas, 1903, wich. x Safrano).—Small double rosette of silvery rosy pink. Truss small, not very free. Flowers from June 23rd.
41. **Joseph Billard** (Barbier, 1905, wich. x Mme. E. Resal).—Large single, four inches in diameter. Crimson with deep yellow centre, which fades to white. Beautiful stamens. Truss small. Flowers from June 20th, and sometimes in the autumn. Very distinct.
42. **Joseph Lamy** (Barbier, 1906, wich. x Laurette Messimy).—Semi-double white with pink edge. Flowers singly on long stems. Very beautiful.
43. **Jules Lavacher** (Barbier, 1908, wich. x Laurette Messimy).—Semi-double pale silvery rose. Very free.
44. **Lady Gay** (Walsh, 1905). Rather like Dorothy Perkins, but flowers larger and of slightly deeper colour, truss not quite so dense. Flowers from mid-July. Foliage darker, cleaner and larger, and showing more of the rounded leaflets of the type. Almost evergreen.
45. **Lady Godiva** (Paul & Son, 1907. Sport from Dorothy Perkins).—Beautiful flesh tint, otherwise like Dorothy Perkins. Flowers from mid-July.
46. **Lady White** (Walsh, 1908).—Double white, in other respects similar to Lady Gay. From the description identical with Mrs. Dewhurst.
47. **La Perle** (Fauque et fils, 1904, wich. x Mme. Hoste).—Double, creamy white, of perfect shape. Very free. Truss of one to five. Flowers from June 8th.
48. **Leontine Gervais** (Barbier, 1904, wich. x Sr. de Cath. Guillot).—Double. Bud, coppery red, opening to rich salmon and apricot, fading to yellowish pink. Truss one

- to ten. Flowers from June 27th. The best of the coppery tinted varieties. Leaves fall early.
49. **Mme. Alice Garnier** (Fauque et fils, 1904, wich. x Mme. Charles).—Small, very double, yellowish shaded pink at edge. Flowers from June 28th.
  50. **Mme. Constans** (Gravereaux, 1902, wich. x Sr. de la Malmaison).—Flowers like Malmaison. Very floriferous.
  51. **Mme. Portier Durel** (Guillot, 1908. Chance seedling of type).—White, otherwise like Dorothy Perkins.
  52. **Manda's Triumph** (Manda, 1897).—White, in clusters. Poor. Flowers from June 28th.
  53. **Marco** (Guillot, 1905, wich. x Sr. de Cath. Guillot).—Yellowish copper, fading to white, on long stems. Full perfect blooms. Flowering early.
  54. **May Queen** (Conard & Jones, 1899, wich. x Mrs. de Graw).—Beautiful pink with white centre. Small truss of medium blooms. Flowers early.
  55. **Minehaha** (Walsh, 1905).—Like Dorothy Perkins, but slightly paler, larger blooms. Longer truss with flowers standing out well. Flowers from July 3rd, and sometimes in autumn. Probably the best of those like it.
  56. **Miss Helyett** (Fauque et fils, 1908, wich. x Ernest Metz).—Large double blooms, often solitary. Bright rosy carmine. Flowers early.
  57. **Mrs. Littleton Dewhurst** (Pearson, 1908. A white Sport from Lady Gay).—Very fine.
  58. **Milky Way** (Walsh, 1908).—Described as a glorified wichuraiana type. Single white flowers, two inches in diameter, some with two rows of petals.
  59. **Northern Light** (Conard & Jones, 1905, wich., an unknown Rose).—Colour, pink and white in many shades. Medium-sized double blooms in large clusters; very free.
  60. **Paradise** (Walsh, 1907).—Small single blooms in large truss, pink with white centre. Petals curiously twisted. Flowers from July 6th.



61. **Paul Transon** (Barbier, 1902, wich. x L'Idéal).— Bud, coppery carmine, opening to double flat rosy pink bloom. Truss, 10 to 20. Flowers from June 17th and slightly in the autumn.
62. **Pearl Queen** (Conard & Jones, 1899, wich. x Mrs. de Graw).—White with blush centre, like Sr. de la Malmaison. Large double blooms, in trusses of five to seven.
63. **Pink Roamer** (Manda, 1897).—Single, pink with white centre, in large truss. Colour does not hold well. Flowers June.
64. **Pinson** (Barbier, 1908, wich. x Sr. de Cath. Guillot).— Large flower. Bud, coppery rose, opening to chamois, and turning flesh-tinted white.
65. **Prof. C. S. Sargent** (Hoopes & Thomas, 1904, wich. x Sr. d'Auguste Metral).— Large double yellow fading to white.
66. **Rambler Königin** (Kohler & Rodel, 1908).—After the style of Dorothy Perkins.
67. **René André** (Barbier, 1900, wich. x L'Idéal).—Bud, coppery carmine, opening to yellow, closely streaked with carmine-pink. Double, large, free. Truss, one to five. Flowers from June 15th and slightly in autumn.
68. **Robert Craig** (Hoopes & Thomas, 1904, wich. x Beauté inconstante).—Orange yellow buds, opening to large very double flat bloom, pale yellow with orange centre. Small truss. Flowers from June 13th.
69. **Rubra** (Barbier, 1900, wich. x Crimson Rambler).— Medium-sized single, in fairly large truss. Crimson-rose with white centre and good stamen. Flowers from June 26th.
70. **Ruby Queen** (Conard & Jones, 1899, wich. x Mrs. de Graw).— Loose double blooms of medium size, in small truss. Colour early in the season is very vivid scarlet carmine with white centre, later it is a blush white shaded with carmine at edge of petals. Flowers from June 10th. Very beautiful and distinct.

71. **Schneeball** (Weigand, 1906. Chance seedling of type).—Pure white double rosettes in large trusses, which open gradually. Flowers from June 26th.
72. **Shower of Gold** (Paul & Son, 1908. Jersey Beauty x Instituteur Sirdey).—Deep rich yellow, holding its colour well when open. Blooms double and very free. Flowers from mid-June. The best yellow.
73. **Snowdrift** (Walsh, 1908).—Large double white flowers. Growth very vigorous.
74. **South Orange Perfection** (Manda, 1897).—Small blush white rosettes in moderate truss. Flowers from July 1st.
75. **Sweetheart** (Walsh, 1905).—Pale pink changing to blush white. Small double in large truss. Sweetly scented. Flowers from mid-July and also in the autumn.
76. **Theodora Milch** (Weigand, 1906. Chance seedling of type).—Small rosy pink rosettes, very free flowering. Blooms from June 26th.
77. **The Farquhar** (Dawson, 1903, wich. x Crimson Rambler Hybrid, crossed with an H.P.).—After the style of Dorothy Perkins, but more white in the centre. Flowers from mid-July and sometimes in the autumn. Almost ever-green.
78. **Tricolore** (Weigand, 1906. Chance seedling of type).—White shaded with pink and crimson-lake in the centre. Some flowers all white, some all crimson-lake; very striking but not really beautiful. Resinous fragrance. Truss of one to twenty. Flowers from June 20th.
79. **Universal Favourite** (Manda, 1897).—Double pink in truss of ten to twenty. Briar scented. Flowers from June 22nd.
80. **Valentine Beaulieu** (Barbier, 1904, wich. x Sr. de Cath. Guillot).—Bud, coppery red, opening to deep salmon-tinted Imperial pink. Blooms are very full double and flat. Flowers from June 20th. Distinct.

81. **W. F. Dreer** (Hoopes & Thomas, 1903, wich. x Bon Silene).—Small beautiful white rosettes, sometimes shaded pink. Moderate truss. Flowers from June 18th and sometimes in the autumn.
82. **W. K. Harriss** (Hoopes & Thomas, 1903, wich. x Ben Silene).—White with centre pale pink. Sweet scented.
83. **wichuraiana** (The Type. From Japan, introduced to Europe somewhere about 1873).—Single glistening white flowers with prominent golden stamens. Flowers profusely and in clusters from end of July to end of October. Foliage smaller and stems more trailing than most of hybrids.
84. **wichuraiana alba rubrifolia** (Conard & Jones, wich. x Coquette de Lyon).—Large double white flowers and foliage tinged bronzy-red.
85. **wichuraiana fol. var.**—Like the type, but with x foliage variegated with silvery spots. Growth and flowers poorer than the type.
86. **wichuraiana x General Jacqueminot** (Kew).—Large single pink flowers.
87. **W. C. Egan** (Dawson, 1900, wich. x General Jacqueminot).—Large and full clear pink.
88. **White Dorothy** (B. R. Cant & Sons and Paul & Son, 1908).—Pure white sport of Dorothy Perkins, except for colour, exactly like it.

*I wish to record my thanks to those raisers who have so kindly given me information as to the parentage and description of their hybrids; and to Mr. B. Hammond (Secretary of the American Rose Society) and Professor Sargent for their help in getting information as to the American varieties; and also to B. R. Cant & Sons for so kindly allowing the use of two of their illustrations.*

# Rip van Winkle.

By Mr. GEORGE P. HAWTREY.

It is one thing to read Washington Irving's story of Rip van Winkle, or to follow the drama as you see it unfold itself on the stage. It is quite another thing to unexpectedly take a part in the play and to find oneself cast for a very humble insignificant kind of Rip van Winkle.

It was my good fortune to form one of that famous company who met on a horrible snowy afternoon in December, 1876, and who in sheer defiance of the weather founded the National Rose Society. For some years I was a very active member. I worked, and showed, and attended committee meetings, and judged, and enjoyed myself thoroughly, and then I had to go and live in London. I had no garden, and consequently no Roses. I tried—No! It's no use making excuses. Down on my knees I confess my fault. I allowed my interest to dwindle and to die away. I went up into the Hartz Mountains where the Roses never bloom, and then I fell asleep.

For five-and-twenty years I slept on, with never a Marie Baumann to drop a petal on me and rouse me from my torpor. My Rose heart was frozen. My Rose loyalty was numbed.

And then I awoke. My sojourn in London was over and once more I became the possessor of a garden; only a little one, but still—a garden.

Better still, my good fortune brought me into the neighbourhood of my dear old friend, Mr. George Paul, and the winter of my discontent was made glorious summer by his beaming countenance.

However, it is not so much of myself that I want to speak as of Rip van Winkle, and the effect of the modern Roses on that ancient exhibitor.

When he attended the London Rose Show, Rip van Winkle, at first sight, did not find things as much altered as might perhaps have been expected. It was the same good old Botanical Gardens that he remembered. True, the National Show used to be held at the Crystal Palace, but the Botanical Gardens were familiar enough. The same old rows (no, I did not say "rose"); the same old boxes (or others very like them); the same old cards, and, wonderful to relate, some— a few—of the same old names!

But when he came to look a little closer; when he examined the flowers themselves—my goodness! what a difference. Where was Marie Baumann? Alfred Colomb? Charles Lefebvre? And oh, oh, where was Maréchal Niel? Where was anything that attempted to take the Maréchal's place?

In the olden times we used to think a box incomplete unless there was a glorious yellow Maréchal to give all the effect of contrast in colour. And not a doubtful, ashamed-of-itself sort of bloom, but a noble flower full of quality and nearly as big as the magnolia.

Rip van Winkle rubbed his eyes and asked what had happened to Maréchal Niel. One said, "Lost its constitution;" another said "A very shy bloomer;" and a third, "What's that? the Maréchal? Oh, nobody bothers about *that* nowadays!" Shades of Arkwright! Think of it!

Another thing that worried Rip van Winkle a bit was that the blooms did not seem to stand. About four o'clock in the afternoon half of the Roses were mere "has beens." You looked at them and felt sorry. Surely in the old days they used to hold their own better than this!

"Laudator temporis acti?" No. Rip is quite ready to welcome and to praise the beautiful varieties which have come into their kingdom during the last five-and-twenty

years. He is quite prepared to love the Hybrid Teas—presently. He would like to study them a little first.

Our first President, Reynolds Hole, the greatest of all Rosarians, wrote an article in “The Rosarian’s Year-book for 1880,” and he called it “Memories and Hopes.”

He pointed out that the flowers of the day were after all the descendants of the humbler Roses of an earlier date, and he chaffed us in his pleasant way for thinking too little of the good work done by our predecessors. He finished up thus:—

“If the gay Rosarian doubts this statement, if he is so silly, as some young folks are, as to think himself wiser than his fathers, then may his ignorance and ingratitude, as regards the past, be thus punished by a prevision of the future.

“On the eve of some great show of Roses, when he has gone to rest, after a final survey of his blooms, in the certain confidence of complete success, may he dream this dream:—

“He has arrived at the place of exhibition, he has staged his Roses, he has seen the boxes of his rivals, and he feels that his friends are not flatterers when they say, ‘there’s nothing near him;’ in another ten minutes the hour will strike, after which no more exhibits will be received, when suddenly there comes to a vacant space, adjoining his Roses, and mysteriously marked 1920 A.D., a new exhibitor, a stranger of attractive aspect and pleasant demeanour (which are always to be observed, I need hardly remark, in the Rosarian), but quaintly dressed in a costume quite different to those around him. The boxes are placed in position, the lids are raised, and the gay Rosarian, who had been looking on with a supercilious smile, tries in vain to suppress a groan, and stares with open eyes and mouth, like a ploughboy when he first sees a lion. Well he may. The Roses at the back are in size as rhododendrons and peonies, but withal of perfect form. There are huge white

and yellow Hybrid Perpetuals, snowy as Niphetos, golden as Maréchal, and in shape like Marie Baumann, or La France; there are Tea Roses of every tint; the foliage is magnificent; the arrangement faultless. There is no hope for the Rosarian, no longer gay. The Roses of the future are as superior to his, as his Roses to those of the past."

That was written in 1879, and we are now within eleven years of the fatal date when our dear old President's prophecy will come up for fulfilment. There will have to be some startling developments in the next year or two if the gaiety of the 1880 Rosarian is to be disturbed. In my mind's eye I can see Jowitt, of Hereford; and R. N. G. Baker, of Heavitree, awaiting the contest with supreme confidence.

And I am not at all sure that, if Reynolds Hole could see the Rose shows of to-day, he would not alter the date of his prophecy and give himself another thirty or forty years.

Perhaps Rip van Winkle is like other old fogies after all. Like Corporal Brewster in "Waterloo" he is inclined to murmur, "The Dook would have had a word to say about that."



## The Hybridisation of Roses.

By Mr. A. DICKSON.

It was with considerable hesitation that I consented to write a paper upon hybridisation and cross-pollination in relation to the Rose; because I have always felt, and indeed still feel, it is a subject upon which it is extremely difficult to write with a sense of satisfaction. The subject is one which cannot well be dealt with satisfactorily in a paper such as the present, and the chief difficulty one has is selecting the lines upon which to write, or the point of view from which to discuss it. I will do my best to make the paper as interesting and instructive as I can within the limited scope at my disposal. I have given the subject my most careful consideration, and I am convinced that the best method of dealing with the subject in this paper is to give you in a condensed form some of the results which have accrued from the labours of my brother and myself, extending over a period of thirty years.

I would ask those who read this paper to remember that it is written by a professional rose grower, and, therefore, by one to whom the practical results, from a commercial standpoint, were of the most vital importance, and of necessity this point of view had always to be borne in mind by my brother and myself in our line of experimental inquiry; and it is from this point of view that I deal with it. Hybridisation is a subject of intense interest, and the practical application of the science opens up an infinite and even inexhaustible field of inquiry, but those of us who are professionally engaged upon this branch of horticulture must abandon, to some extent at least, the scientific aspect in favour of the practical. With the stern



realities of life facing me, I have many times—contrary to my desire—been compelled to abandon scientific lines of inquiry as against the production of new varieties of commercial value, a situation I regretted, but could not help. After thirty years steady and continuous work, I am inclined to the opinion that the further one pursues the subject of hybridisation the greater the field for exploration. I have often thought whilst pursuing my work, and watching the results, that the effect was much like that produced when climbing up a steep mountain—the further one rises the more the plains below are opened up. I will try to explain more fully as I go on exactly what I mean, and the foregoing observations are made with a view to render less keen the disappointment which I feel will inevitably follow the reading of this paper. I am conscious that my observations will be read by men of practical experience in the culture or advancement of the Rose, and by men keen upon the development and improvement of the Rose; and I am sorry for this reason, that I can give little practical assistance to any who are desirous of entering the field of hybridisation on their own account. I may however, render their disappointment less acute. The main reason why I can render little practical help is that, when all is said and done, hybridisation is a science of pure experiment or rather chance, as, I can easily show. To do this, it is only necessary for me to assume—at least everyone interested in horticulture—knows that, so far as seed bearing plants are concerned, they will reproduce their species in some shape or form—may be with some variation, or may be exactly similar. And it follows that by the fertilisation of different varieties of the same species, new varieties, or at least varieties with some distinctive features, may be produced. It is a different matter, however, to reduce the chaos which results from indiscriminate cross-fertilisation to something like definite order—a result far beyond my ambition or the scope of this paper, if indeed it is at all possible. All I can do in this direction, and indeed it is very little, is to give some results of our labours in hybridisation.

We began work in 1879, and naturally our first operations were upon what were considered the finest show varieties of the day. Naturally we chose parents of the choicest colours, having beauty of form, and as far as possible, vigour of habit. The hope of course was that the fertilisation would reproduce varieties of a different kind, with at least some of the qualities for which the parents had been selected. The results for many years were disastrous. Keen and bitter disappointment followed our experiments. We, however, persevered, always upon fixed lines, carefully recording our crosses and results, making a close and careful observation of the most important features of the offspring of each cross; and I regret to say that in the majority of instances there was nothing but dismal failure to record. I think I can safely say that the most *certain* results of our crosses in the early stages of our experiments was to convince us of the absolute *uncertainty* of what our results would be. This prevails even now though in a lesser degree. Possibly this is one reason why Rose-hybridisation is so intensely interesting. There is always and ever will be the element of uncertainty in it so dear to human nature. One never knows what the fertilisation of any two varieties will produce, or more correctly, how many different varieties. One seed pod containing four seeds may—and has to my knowledge—produced four seedlings absolutely distinct in every conceivable respect. Many and many a time I have seen produced from the seeds sown from one hip half a-dozen seedlings absolutely distinct in colour and form, some as single as the ordinary dog rose, and some so full of substance that it was impossible to get them to open even under glass.

In the early eighties, when we began to see the results of our labours, we abandoned the original basis of our experiments, namely, the fertilisation of the better varieties of Hybrid Remontant or Perpetual, and began a series of cross-pollination between the Hybrid Perpetual and Teas and Austrian Briars, and then using the results of this first cross in a systematic course of in-breeding. The main

object which we had in view was to produce varieties of Roses at once vigorous in their habit, continuous in their bloom, at the same time retaining the absolute essentials of all good Roses, viz., beauty of colour, perfection of form, and delicacy of perfume. It was of course a great ambition, and how we have succeeded we must leave the world to judge. Broadly, I would say that such success as has attended our labours is due far more to careful selection than to any defined plan of fertilisation. As a broad basis of our experiments, we took as parents such varieties as appeared to us to embody the chief elements of our ideal, and worked steadily from these. We had of course to experiment upon a very extensive scale, and my point will be readily appreciated, when I say that we were only able to retain for use, either for further fertilisation or for commerce, about five per cent. of the seedlings raised. To appreciate the labour this entails upon the hybridiser, one must follow the Rose from the hip until it reaches maturity. In hybridisation, carried out upon a systematic plan such as ours, it means that the plants with which we are working have to be specially selected, planted, and grown, and the blooms fertilised. There is then the period required to ripen the hip. Then comes the sowing of the seed, and the attention and care during the period of germination. In this respect it is interesting to note the wide differences in the period of germination in the different cases. In some instances the seed will germinate in two or three months, and in others I have known it to lie dormant from twelve to fifteen months. To continue on the point I am making, it takes anywhere from three to six months, according to the vigour of the plant, to bring it to such amount of growth as will enable us to bud it for the purpose of testing outside. Then, when it is budded, of course it takes a full year to bring the plant to maturity. Here again one has to face uncertainties, and to be careful about forming a judgment, as experience has proved time and again that in the early stages of culture some varieties have displayed the greatest shyness in flowering, and yet after a few years of cultivation

have taken their place in the front rank as perfect garden Roses, blooming with the greatest freedom. Each year we are compelled to make a very close selection, and to discard every seedling which does not suggest some improvement in, at least, one or two of the essential elements of the perfect Rose, otherwise we would of course have been flooded out with varieties which would have been of no practical value to us, or indeed to the Rose world at large.

The system we ultimately adopted was hybridisation in the first instance between Hybrid Perpetual and Tea, and then in-breeding from their offspring, upon the following lines—we made four distinct crosses. We took a seedling of our own, which gave some evidence of possessing at least some of the qualities aimed at, and in the first instance this seedling was crossed with the male parent; secondly the seedling crossed with the female parent; thirdly the male parent crossed with the seedling; fourthly the female parent crossed with the seedling. As soon as we were able to form an opinion of the results of this inter-breeding, we again made a selection of those most closely approaching our ideal, again in-breeding, but with this difference, that we only made use of a limited number of parents, but in almost every instance making a double cross. For example, if we made a seedling with, say, Marie van Houtte as the male parent, then during that season we reversed the cross, making Marie van Houtte the seed bearing parent and the seedling the male parent. We always had relays of plants prepared in duplicate for this purpose, and we carefully and methodically registered each experiment, thus carrying on our work in a systematic manner, the system of selection of course always playing the most prominent part in the results. From practical experience we were able to ascertain which varieties or rather types gave us the best results, and we were therefore able to a considerable extent to lessen the waste, and to reduce our methods to a system containing at least some elements of certainty. We of course have made use of varieties of other raisers, where we have been struck by

any special feature which it contained which was in our opinion an advance upon anything in commerce. The result of our labours has been to produce what is admittedly an absolutely distinct class, if not family, of Roses, known as the "Alex. Dickson type." We aimed at producing a type having vigour of growth, freedom and continuity of bloom, the flowers full and perfectly formed, with unusually long petals, at the same time growing on bushes, the foliage of which is luxurious and handsome. How far the varieties we have sent out have done what we claim for them you must judge.

In our experiments and in struggling with the qualities we have indicated, we felt convinced that La France would prove one of the most useful parents we could possibly have if we could succeed in making it produce seed. It was of course the opinion of most hybridisers that La France was sterile, and with this opinion we were for a long time inclined to agree, and indeed the best that could be said for it is this, that there is just the possibility that it may be fertilised. Out of many hundreds of crosses with this Rose only in one single instance did we succeed in making it produce seed, but we feel that the labour we spent was amply repaid, as the ultimate result of it, was the introduction of Mrs. W. J. Grant, in our opinion one of the finest Roses in cultivation. In addition to this, we have always found from practical experience the Roses descended from this particular cross have always impressed their offspring with some at least of the more prominent qualities of the parents, and it was pursuing this particular line of breeding that enabled us to produce varieties which are ideal exhibition flowers, and at the same time the plants are marvellously floriferous and of excellent constitution. In this group we might mention Killarney, Mrs. Edward Mawley, Bessie Brown, Liberty, Lady Moyra Beauclerc, Lady Ashtown, Mrs. David McKee, Dean Hole, Countess of Derby, Betty, Mrs. G. W. Kershaw, Grace Molyneux, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Florence Edith Coulthwaite, and

last but not least Mildred Grant and William Shean, two of the finest exhibition Roses at present in cultivation in Great Britain. Mildred Grant resulted from a seedling between Niphetos and Madame Willermoz in the first instance, crossed with a seedling of our own, which is not in commerce, and the system of which this is an instance applies pretty generally to all the better classes of Roses introduced by us.

After many years of continuous experiment on various lines, we have at last been able to produce what has been long sought for, namely, a yellow Tea of good size and colour with the vigour and hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual. I refer to the variety Harry Kirk, which is now being grown by most of you, and you will shortly be able to judge whether it fulfils the promises we have made on its behalf. I think you will not be disappointed.

The only other point of practical importance which occurs to me is the fact that in our early experiments, when we had in view the object of producing varieties which would give a greater continuity of bloom, we used in our efforts *Rosa indica*, and after a considerable amount of labour we succeeded in impressing this much valued quality on some of its offspring which are now in commerce.

In a general way we found it very difficult, and indeed impossible, to place the smallest dependence upon the presumption that Hybrid Perpetuals would impart to their offspring anything of their own colour, and in a general way we may say that after much experience the chief varieties which we use and use with the best results for the purpose of getting blends are the Hybrid Perpetuals, Horace Vernet, Charles Lefebvre, General Jacqueminot, and also Austrian Briars, Persian Yellow, and *Harrisonii*.

From what I have said, you will readily appreciate the fact that it would be wholly impossible, and indeed I think a waste of your time and mine, to give in detail the results of thirty years hybridising, and I have done my

best to make clear the general lines upon which our work has been conducted, from which it will be readily inferred that the element of chance must always play a prominent part, and I might aptly use the well-known quotation from Pope—

“All nature is but art, unknown to thee,  
All chance, direction, which thou canst not see.”

And I ask such of you, as may desire to enter for yourselves upon this interesting field of experiment, to go forward with confidence

“Knowing that nature never did betray  
The Heart that loved her.”



# Rose Frau Karl Druschki.

## AN APPRECIATION.

By Mr. T. S. ALLISON.

Amongst the few Roses which have forced themselves into universal favour by sheer merit is to be placed the Hybrid Perpetual Rose, Frau Karl Druschki.

Although raised from seed in 1896, it is only quite recently that it has taken such a hold on the Rose world fancy as to have become indispensable alike on the exhibition stand and in the garden.

One writer says: "It came to us from the Continent with no great blowing of trumpets," such as often heralds the advent of much inferior Roses, but which might have been justly expected in such a case as this.

Indeed, it seems to have had to struggle for existence and recognition from the very first. The only one seed of all those which the pod produced that had vitality enough to launch itself into life, it still had no power to win attention or proclaim its inherent merits; but had to linger on in youthful immaturity for two long summers. In 1897 it grew but did not bloom. In the summer of 1898 it only managed to produce three small, thin flowers; but before the winter once more closed in it had begun to reveal something of its latent perfection and beauty. This must have encouraged its owner to devote more attention to it, for with the summer of 1899 we find it multiplied one hundredfold; and from the wider choice of numerous plants flowers are gathered and staged at the Stuttgart Exhibition of that year, which created quite a sensation. Here, in sheer



admiration, it is named the Snow Queen, a pretty and appropriate title, but which did not stick. No, the struggle for recognition is not to be successful yet.

"In the following year, 1900, the large flower show of the German Rose Society was held at Trier," the Snow Queen's natal place, "and a special jury was asked to award a prize of £50 for the best new Rose of German origin, to be called Otto von Bismarck." The jury was much attracted by the Snow Queen, but because it was white their favour passed over to some unworthy rival, which has not since developed merit enough to get a footing in an English catalogue. After the award is given the jury visit the Snow Queen at her home in the nurseries of Mr. Peter Lambert, and here, as the full charm of her beauty dawns upon them, they regret their unfortunate decision. Yet, what a providential escape; "blood and iron," what an association for the Snow White Queen! Recognition is gathering; but oh! so slowly for such a stately flower!

Mr. Lambert now begins to receive calls for his nursling; and in the autumn of that year specimens are sent out to the United States for the opinion of the American growers. The verdict is: "No good, not worth anything to us!!" but, like the unfortunate jury at Trier, they live to learn their lack of judgment.

It was the summer of 1901 before any French Rosarians had discovered it. Then a few plants are borne to the Riviera—the first to enter France. When it exactly entered England, Mr. Herbert E. Molyneux, in the National Rose Society's Annual for 1908—to whom we owe many thanks for these most interesting particulars—does not say. But here again its usual reception dogs its introduction. "Not wanted; would be of very little use," says one of our largest growers!! No, because they put the Queen under unsuitable treatment in their haste to multiply her existence, and she resents it and withholds her beauty from them. Now, in the year 1907, when a mark of honour is to be given to the best Hybrid Perpetual Rose of recent introduction, Mr.

Nickerson's Silver Cup is placed at her feet by general acclamation; and our florists are glad to advertise her as "that wonderful Rose, that perfect flower!"

To our power to realize that exquisite emotion which the sight of a lovely object gives us, it is "when taken in the most perfect phase of its possible beauty," a stately flower, a perfect Rose. But the pleasing sensation which is associated with a beautiful Rose does not stop short with sight alone; we expect to have our love of fragrance gratified. Here it utterly fails to meet our wants—through the channel of the sense of smell it touches not one chord of fancy; but rather it leaves a natural craving and expectation, aroused by sight and association—an aching void ungratified. Unfortunately, therefore, it is not a perfect Rose; it is only perfect to the sense of sight. It is the chaste, cold Snow Queen, Frau Karl Druschki. The fragrance of La France would have given it an added warmth which would have made its claim to perfection irresistible.

So far as England is concerned, it appears in Mr. Edward Mawley's Annual Analysis of Exhibition Roses for the first time in the year 1903, as No. 17 on the list, showing the number of times each Rose appears in winning stands at the National Rose Show in London. In the succeeding years only Bessie Brown and Mildred Grant prevent it from taking the premier place on the list; while these two entirely fail to approach it in popular favour for the general purposes for which a Rose is cultivated.

It is needless to say it has, since its introduction, won many prizes as the best of its class, and these have now been crowned by a second Nickerson Cup.

Raised from seed from the old white Rose, Merveille de Lyon, by pollen from Caroline Testout, we here catch a glimpse of a law in operation which we have not yet grasped, a retrogression in colour from pink to the lower or earlier basis of white, with a loss of fragrance.

Merveille de Lyon is a white sport, with a tendency to pink, from Baroness Rotnschild, which is again a "light pink" or "pale clear rose," while Caroline Testout is a "salmon pink" or "bright satin rose" with a pink ancestry. The only tinge of pink about Frau Karl Druschki is on the back of the outer petals, which entirely disappears from sight once the Rose has begun to throw these petals back and display its pure snow-white nature; but there is a decided tendency in some of its pink ancestors, on both sides, to sport white. Again, on both sides of its ancestry the loss of that fragrance, which is a distinctive characteristic of a Rose, is pronounced. While in "form," as conceived by us, it excels them all.

It thus is the grandest of all its race in form and substance; but with the greatest loss of advanced colour and the entire loss of fragrance.

Looking over its early history and its fierce struggle for existence and recognition, one almost shudders at the narrow escape which the Rose world has had of failing to attain the ideal of its fervent longing.

Disregarding in this connection the scientific question of the place of pure white in the scale of colour in the evolution of the Rose, but simply looking at it in its association and appreciation by the cultured mind, a pure white Rose of this size, substance, form and powers of expansion and endurance—the extraordinary vitality of the bloom after its severance from the parent plant—was an ideal to be longed for, to be earnestly sought after; but which had remained for many long years an ideal merely, an aspiration no doubt stimulating but still disappointing, as one after another of its predecessors had appeared upon the scene, creamy white, lemon tinged, tipped with rose, or otherwise lacking the clear pure colour, the substance of petal, the fulness of bloom, the perfection of form which the mind grasped after but scarcely hoped to attain; and might not have attained for many long ears to come had the struggling infant fallen into the hands of a careless nurse.

Here is a list which has a peculiar charm for the old Rosarian, carrying his mind back to days of fervid anticipation and longing hope as the news of the advent of a new white Rose floated through his circle, and somewhat of disappointment as they appeared upon the scene, one after another, to some extent advancing towards his ideal, but failing to attain the summit of his conception:—

|                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1867—Madame Noman .. ..         | Blush white.                       |
| 1873—Madame Lacharme .. ..      | Blush white.                       |
| 1882—Violette Bouyer .. ..      | Blush white.                       |
| 1882—Merveille de Lyon .. ..    | White, centre slightly rosy-peach. |
| 1890—White Lady .. ..           | Creamy white.                      |
| 1891—Margaret Dickson .. ..     | White, pale flesh centre.          |
| 1891—K. A. Victoria .. ..       | Cream, shaded lemon.               |
| 1893—Marchioness of Londonderry | Ivory white.                       |
| 1897—White Maman Cochet .. ..   | White, faintly tinged with blush.  |
| 1899—Bessie Brown .. ..         | Creamy white.                      |

And others, all great Roses, some of them priceless acquisitions, but all failing in some aspect to reach the desired standard.

And still, if 1900 is to be credited with Frau Karl Druschki, the nearest approach to perfection in white robes of all others, and a gift of nature to be thoroughly thankful for; are we satisfied? No. "Man never is but always to be blest." We lack in it the sweet fragrance of a queenly flower.

Then what of the other notes in the diapason of colour? Think of a Frau Karl Druschki clothed in the glowing gold of a Maréchal Niel, or decked in a mantle of scarlet! After the striking advances already made there is no room for despair.

It is well we cannot rest satisfied with present attainments, all hope of improvement abides in the restless longing of the mind for an ideal which is ever beyond its reach, which develops, expands, and alures onwards and upwards with every step attained in its pursuit. And although we are indebted to Germany for the Snow Queen, and to France for many a lovely Rose, yet to British growers is due a large meed of praise for the recent remarkable advance in England's national flower.

On this course the race is not, necessarily, to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, although these qualities count much in the backing, as we see in the systematic and deservedly successful efforts of the Bennett's, Dickson's, Paul's, and other national raisers, but it might still chance any day that the great prize might fall to the lot of an outsider.

This is encouragement to the weakest to try, while it is no reason why we should withhold prizes and honour, or even gold medals, from those who are striving so earnestly and laboriously to advance the race.



## Roses I Have Known.

By the Rev. ALAN CHEALES.

Our "all-compelling" Honorary Secretary insists that I shall write an article for him "On the favourite Roses of 40 or 50 years ago, 'when we were boys together.'"

He little thinks of what Anno Domini this commits him to. I can go back 70 years at least in my recollections; and, as "an octogenerian of 80 in the shade," as dear old Dean Hole latterly described himself, I have Rose memories that are really far-reaching. My earliest vision is that of a vicarage garden in Lincolnshire where my father had a large red and white standard in the midst of the lawn. What the red Rose was that was budded on it I have not the slightest idea; the white side of it was Madame Plantier, that good old China, still in favour for its sweetness and abundance of bearing.

But against the wall of the house was his most precious plant of all, *Rosa sulphurea*, the double-yellow Briar. The Burleigh Rose, he always called it, as it had come from the Stamford seat of Lord Exeter, where it grows, or grew, in great magnificence. It was said to have been taken there by a French chef at the beginning of the last century. My father's special delight was to wear a bloom of it in his button hole at one of the great London flower shows, and have people come up to him and inquire its name.

Later on I found it blooming in great perfection at Bologna. There is no such perfect guinea-gold yellow, I imagine. *Soleil d'Or* is a good successor, but it is a pity that this other has been allowed to die out. Webb, of Calcot, near Reading, used to show it largely.

To pursue my recollections it was in the beginning of the sixties that I began to exhibit; and in looking over old Rose notes am more than amazed at some of those we then cherished. Size and shape have advanced almost beyond telling, and very few indeed of old friends are still holding their own.

Roses were in repute then which now are not even memories. Possibly there are some which might yet be gone back to. Fashion is fickle; what Horace says of "words" may be said of Roses also:—

"Man's work must perish, how should words evade  
The general doom, and flourish undecayed?  
Yet words long faded may again revive;  
And words may fade now blooming and alive."

The sudden success of Garden Roses shows how old favourites may be looked up; again and the absolute want of perfume, I think, makes it probable that some of the present flaunting favourites may lose popularity.

Still the advance is amazing; who could look but with derision at Abel Grand, and Charles Lawson, and Coupe d'Hébe in a triplet, yet I have seen them win more than once; as also Blairii No. 2, John Hopper, and Celine Forestier; which latter is still of some value as a climber. Indeed there are Roses that forget to grow old, like Cleopatra.

"Age cannot wither these, nor custom stale  
Their infinite perfection."

A. K. Williams, Maréchal Niel, Général Jacqueminot, La France, Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Camille de Rohan, and Charles Lefebvre are all very old Roses I should class with the immortals.

They are unapproachable in respect of perfume. These were the first that I selected for a new Rose garden here in this year of grace—Oh, how very many years after their first production! Numbers are forgotten no doubt, and no great loss; but there are others which merited a better fate. For example, that huge red Tea, Gloire de Bordeaux, which is ready to climb with any one; and again Aimée Vibert, the

only really fragrant one amongst our rampant white creepers. But, now, if I were to mention and could recall Annie Laxton, Victor Verdier, Madame Bravy, once a very favourite Tea, and Monplaisier, which once had a prominent place in Rose boxes and the like—now they would seem almost beneath contempt if placed by the side of our Magnificoes.

Every Rose has its day as well as every dog. Sometimes that day has been a great one. For example, the advent of La France was greeted with vast enthusiasm. In the year following its introduction I took a box of twelve to the Reigate show and brought back three prizes for that one box to its happy owner. It was the best in its class, the best box in the show, and contained what was accounted the best single specimen.

Paul's Cheshunt Hybrid was also an event at its era; but the advent of Maréchal Niel was far the greatest of all, it was at once "Eclipse first and the rest nowhere." And even now no Rose can compare with it, under glass at any rate. There it reigns supreme. A friend of mine at Reading used to cut 300 blooms from a portion of a plant in a hot house, and then, later on, 200 blooms from a portion of the same Rose in a cool house. It is not surprising that its career was a short one.

Nothing of modern days has come up to this Rose, though our advances are no doubt magnificent. The stately Frau and exquisite Dorothy are very great additions to the Rose garden, also all the Dijon Teas, and now the Crimson Rambler descendants.

But I have rambled on too long myself, and conclude at once with Mrs. Hemans', perhaps unequalled, tribute to the universal charmer—

"Rose! for the banquet gathered—and the bier!  
 Rose! coloured still by human hopes and pain!  
 Surely, where death is not, nor change, nor fear,  
 Yet shall we meet thee, love's own flower, again."



## Banksian Roses.

By Mr. GEORGE GORDON, V.M.H.

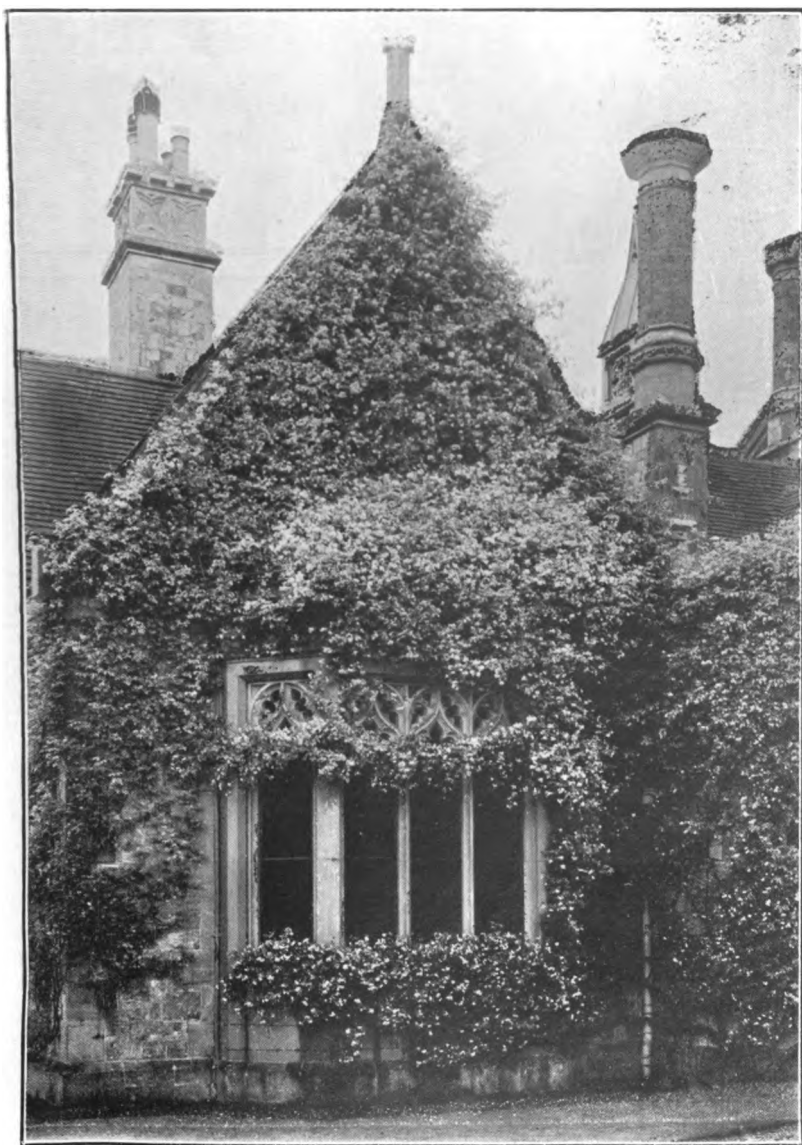
Although not equal in the production of colour effects to the modern race of rambling Roses, now so deservedly popular, or indeed so useful for general cultivation, the Banksian Roses have more than sufficient beauty to justify their being grown in larger numbers than has yet been the case. They are especially adapted for clothing large wall spaces, and when planted where their roots can have the run of moderately rich soil and the long slender shoots can have space for development, they will not fail to obtain many admirers. At all times their elegant growth and bright green foliage present a pleasing appearance, and in the season of flowering they will produce a delightful effect.

As compared with other Roses of rambling habit the Banksians are decidedly tender, and require a wall for their successful cultivation, but according to the observations I have been able to make they are less susceptible to injury from the severity of an English winter than many members of the Rose loving community suppose to be the case. In proof thereof I would mention that a considerable number of large examples have come under my notice in the Midland and Northern counties. The Banksians should, however, be regarded as Roses for the south rather than for the north, and many are the dwellings with a large wall space in the southern and western counties that would have their appearance immensely improved by being draped with their elegant growths. One of the chief points in their culture is the provision of a

dry warm border, to ensure the proper ripening of the new wood and to provide this is not difficult. Where the soil is of ordinary texture, it will, for some distance from the wall, be quite dry enough without the aid of drainage material. Should these be necessary in consequence of the soil being naturally heavy and wet, a twelve-inch layer of broken bricks or sandstone underneath the soil will be all that will be necessary to carry off the superfluous. A soil that is rather light and moderately rich is preferable, and it should have a depth of between two and three feet. In cases where drainage materials are used the precaution should be taken to cover them with a thin layer of turf, grass side downwards, to prevent the soil becoming mixed with them and impeding the escape of the surplus water. The pruning of the Banksian Roses is a very simple matter, as practically it consists in the removal at the close of the flowering season of the growths that have become exhausted, and thinning others where crowded.

It may be of interest to mention that the Banksian Rose is of Chinese origin, and the double white form was introduced into England from China in 1807 by William Kerr, and dedicated to Lady Banks. Exactly twenty years later the double yellow variety was introduced, and this, in consequence of its more vigorous habit and greater freedom in flowering, has been the one most generally grown. In 1871 the specific form which has single yellow flowers was sent to the Royal Gardens, Kew, by the late Sir Thomas Hanbury, but it has not, for various reasons, obtained much attention from cultivators. It would have been surprising had it become popular for the flowers are much less attractive than are those of the double forms, and the flowering season is shorter owing to the blooms, as in the case of other single Roses, shedding their petals very quickly.

One of the finest specimens that has yet come under my notice is that which graces the walls of Pattison Court, one of the many fine seats in the district, of which Reigate is the centre. The age of the tree is not known, but



A FINE EXAMPLE OF THE DOUBLE YELLOW BANKSIAN ROSE.

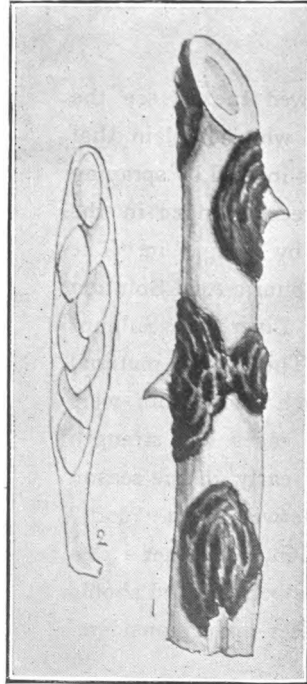


judging from the large area over which it extends, must be considerable. The lateral extension is about thirty feet, and the height of that portion which is trained to the gable end of the mansion is twenty-five feet; but it would have attained to a much greater height had the wall admitted of its doing so. The freedom with which the flowers are produced is well shown in the accompanying illustration, which has been reproduced from a photograph taken by myself at the end of May. It is hardly necessary to say that some thousands of clusters of flowers were hidden by the growths.



# Rose Jottings.

## BRIAR SCAB.



Fortunately this is by no means a common disease; nevertheless, now and again it appears as an epidemic in a given district, and one nurseryman informed me that he had lost some hundreds of stocks through this disease. The general appearance of an infected briar is shown in the accompanying illustration (fig. 1). As a rule the disease commences as a small black spot surrounding the base of a spine; this spot gradually increases in size and forms a crust-like black or dark brown scab, raised above the general level of the bark. Not infrequently two or more independent scabs grow into each

other, forming large irregular patches. The fruit of the fungus is produced in special cavities in the substance of the scab. Two forms of fruit are produced — a summer form with minute spores, and a winter form, which remains in a resting condition until the following season (fig. 2). I have only heard of a single instance where the disease attacked the wood of cultivated Roses; but this instance proves that such a thing is possible, hence briars showing evidence of its presence should be destroyed without delay. The name of the fungus causing this disease is *Byssosphaeria diplodia*, Sacc.

GEORGE MASSEE, V.M.H.

## Spraying Solutions.

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Mr. Mawley has kindly allowed me to see the correspondence of some Members who complain that their Roses have been more or less injured by spraying with solutions of the strength I recommended in the part devoted to "Diseases Caused by Fungi," in "The Enemies of the Rose," viz., the Sulphuric Acid Solution mentioned on page 22, and the Liver of Sulphur Solution mentioned on page 23. The injured material submitted clearly proved that such complaints were justifiable. It appears that in all cases full strength solution was used, and somewhat early in the season when the foliage could not be otherwise than "soft." This is not an attempt at justification, but rather a plea that the warnings on page 16 of the book quoted should be studied as belonging to the subject under consideration.

The conclusion of the page referred to reads thus—  
"Commence spraying with a solution diluted with more water than is indicated in the formula given, and increase the strength as experience dictates."

GEO. MASSEE.

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*N.B.—This page should be torn out along the perforated line and gummed into the "Enemies of the Rose."*







### THE APRIL FROST IN 1908.

It has, I think, been rather a common experience that the summer of 1908 was particularly prolific in "briars," by which I mean briar suckers of the stock, thrown up from the roots of the Rose plants. I am inclined to attribute this to a weakening of many of the Rose stems at or near the surface of the ground, caused by the frost and snow that was experienced in April, at a time when the plants were beginning to grow freely.

Moreover, in my garden I was troubled throughout the summer and even late into the autumn by finding shoots that had grown up and even flowered, suddenly fail and wither. On investigation of these cases it was found that the bark of the shoot was split and dead in a ring near the ground, cutting off the supply of moisture to the upper part of the shoot. Sometimes the bark would be found standing out all round the stem, not unlike a little umbrella. If this had been confined to young and ill-ripened wood it would have caused little surprise, but in some cases wood, apparently well ripened, had also suffered. The Teas and less vigorous Roses, such as Lady Battersea and Mrs. W. J. Grant, were, of course, the chief sufferers, but it occurred also in some sorts that are usually fairly hardy, such as Mme. Abel Chatenay and White Maman Cochet.

I think this may perhaps be put down to the same cause, that is, that the April frost and snow hardened and destroyed the outer layer of bark, and prevented it growing and expanding with the growth of the shoot. For a time the shoot might obtain supplies through the inner layer of bark, which was not so much affected until the increasing thickening of the shoot brought too much pressure on the damaged bark, when the whole would split and fly asunder, cutting off supplies from the roots altogether.

I have not noticed this disaster occur in any plants cut at pruning time right to the ground. In these cases the buds would have made little growth at the time of the frost.

The lesson to be learnt seems to be not to remove the earth used for earthing up the plants in winter too early, and in case of another late frost occurring of the same kind as that which visited us last April, not to hesitate in earthing up again with fresh unfrozen soil if necessary.

H. R. DARLINGTON.

### AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT IN ESTATE DEVELOPMENT.

The Rose Annual can reckon its readers all over the world and can therefore rightly claim an extensive circulation, and it occurs to me a short account of what I have called an experiment may be not without interest to Rosarians, although, strictly speaking, the experimental stage has past and has become an actual fact.

The city or town man is increasingly leaving the more adjacent suburbs and getting further out, where he can enjoy the surrounding country and, if he is a horticulturist, his own garden; and it has been with a view to meet this demand—a distinct phase of getting “back to the land” question—that a local land owner has laid out a very extensive property at Purley, where each house has a garden in reality instead of in name, where no wooden fences are allowed to be erected—only living ones of privet or similar suitable shrubs, and detached houses and broad roads are the rule and not the exception. But it is not of these that I would write—other estates, no doubt, can boast of equally well-made roads and good gardens, but I know of none other where the feature of the road is “*Roses*.”

Within a mile of Purley station, within 30 minutes’ railway journey of Charing Cross, on a plateau at considerable elevation, has been formed a road some half-mile in length, on each side of which has been planted some thousands of *Roses*. Admittedly the site, an old pasture of many years’ standing, was a favourable one, with a strata of clay (light) over a subsoil of chalk. The whole of the top spit was removed from the surface of the road and beds were formed—some



A PLANT OF MAMAN COCHET AFFECTED AS DESCRIBED.



25-ft. wide throughout the entire length of the road—with alternate layers of loam, clay and dung, the whole thoroughly mixed. With this careful preparation success was deserved, at any rate.

The road itself was extremely well made, the idea being to form the finest carriage way in the district, and all sewers, gas and water mains, electric light cables and telephone wires have been laid in it to prevent that constant picking up, so detrimental to newly-formed roads. I mention this to show what care and attention was bestowed on the whole scheme. The road is 40-ft. wide with wide paths, which have sloping grass banks, at the top of which is a light wire fence, then a grass walk (for private use only), and then the Rose beds. The Roses came from one of our leading firms—a household word amongst Rosarians—and have been planted in the following manner:—At the back, climbing Roses on pillars and supports, with an occasional weeping standard, planted about 6-ft. apart; 3-ft. in front of them are standards, half-standards, dwarf pillars, and stronger growing bushes; the second row consists of dwarfs of all kinds, exhibition, garden and decorative varieties; and the front row, chinas, pompons or dwarf polyanthas, and the dwarf growing H.P.'s and H.T.'s, &c.

Planted in 1907 they have grown well, and the road promises this year to be worth going a long way to see. When finished there will be less than 30 houses erected—some are now building, others built, and there are a few vacant plots. Among other interesting features are the picturesque keepers' cottages at each end adjoining the gates—one a typical Surrey cottage, the other Sussex.

These notes are written in the hope that other land owners may copy the idea and so increase the culture of our national flower. The educational lesson that is taught has to be seen to be appreciated, but I know for a fact that many hundred Roses were planted in Purley last autumn because they were first seen growing in what is appropriately known as "The Rose Walk."

HERBERT E. MOLYNEUX.

### “THE SCENTLESS AND THE SCENTED ROSE.”

It is strange that in the many Rose Catalogues issued, little or no mention is made of the most delightful of all attributes of the Rose—fragrance. The varied hues of the Queen of Flowers are described in most poetic language, but “the potent witchery of smell” as Whittier puts it, is treated as superfluous, Alas! there are many beautiful Roses which lack this “subtle power of perfume” to make them perfect.

The most striking example is that grand Rose Frau Karl Druschki, which beautiful as a masterpiece in snow-white marble, yet possessing no fragrance, is like beauty without soul.

Nearly everyone has a slightly different appreciation of Rose perfume. Some have the power of finding odours in the more delicately scented Teas, resembling various fruits—raspberry, apricot and peach for instance—but it is in the Hybrids and Hybrid Teas that the true Rose scent is so markedly found; and with what impatience each year the lover of Roses awaits “the first to cast its sweets upon the summer.”

Of the Roses which have little or no scent I may include, in addition to Frau Karl Druschki :—

Baroness Rothschild, Merveille de Lyon, Her Majesty, Mildred Grant, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Crimson Rambler, Mrs. Cutbush, Maman Levavasseur.

To name the most highly scented of all Roses is no easy matter, but undoubtedly the following H.P.’s stand in a class by themselves :—

Etienne Levet, Marie Baumann, Sènateur Vaisse, Commandant Felix Faure.

Then follow

Chas. Lefebvre, Général Jacqueminot, Ben Cant, Dupuy Jamain, Captain Hayward, Mme. Gabriel Luizet, A. K. Williams, Louis Van Houtte, Horace Vernet, Prince Camille de Rohan, Victor Hugo, Ulrich Brunner, Alfred Colomb, Hugh Dickson, Helen Keller, S. M. Rodocanachi, Mrs. John Laing.

Among the H.T.'s I would select :—

Mrs. David Jardine, Mamie, Marquise Litta, Augustine Guinoisseau, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Cherry Ripe, Cheshunt Hybrid, La France, La France '89, Daisy, Gladys Harkness, Johanna Sebus, Richmond, General McArthur, Mme. Jules Grolez, Sou. de Maria de Zayas, Dr. O'Donel Browne, Mrs. Stewart Clark, Avoca, Gustave Grunerwald, Lyon Rose, Lady Helen Vincent.

Then there are two Roses quite different from the above but quite delicious in their way :—

Zéphirine Drouhin (Hybrid Bourbon) and Princess Bonnie (H.T.)

To which may be added the best of the Scotch Roses, Stanwell Perpetual, as fragrant as it is beautiful.

For the Tea Scents, first by a long way is :—

Maréchal Niel.

Then

Catherine Mermet and its two sports—Bridesmaid and Muriel Grahame, Socrates, Mrs. Edward Mawley, Sunset, E. V. Hermanos, Meta, Molly Sharman Crawford.

Finally, I must mention the following Roses, each of which has a fragrance, somewhat elusive, but quite typical in each case :—

La Tosca, La Marque, Goubalt, Camoëns, Mme. Alfred Carrière, Souvenir de la Malmaison, Pink Roamer.

C. C. WILLIAMSON.

### ARTIFICIAL DEFOLIATION.

For several years, when moving Roses in the autumn which were in active growth, I have made it a practice to remove the foliage, and I believe in each case with good results.

The difference between plants so treated this last trying autumn and those on which the foliage had been left is so marked that I feel I may venture to draw attention to it in a short note.

I do not for a moment suggest that there is anything novel in this procedure, and there may be something to be said against it, but I should like some of those amateurs who have never tried it to do so with a few plants next autumn.

Teas and Hybrid Teas are generally in more active growth at transplanting time than Hybrid Perpetuals, and when such are lifted in bright or drying weather, and all the foliage left on, even though they may be replanted at once under favourable conditions, they soon look very sorry objects. And this, I think, is not to be wondered at when it is remembered what a mutilation of the roots has, in the majority of cases, taken place. It means at least the loss of those small roots and root hairs by means of which the plant draws from the soil the water it constantly requires to meet the drain caused by the evaporation from its young shoots and leaves. The water which the roots absorb fills up and distends the many vessels in the stems and leaves, and, if this supply is suddenly cut off and there is no reduction of the surface from which water is transpired, not withered leaves only, but (much worse still) withered and shrunken stems must be the result.

To-day (January 9th) I have examined the roots of some defoliated dwarfs, planted in November, and I find they have started rooting in a most satisfactory manner, while the stems are plump and sound, very different from those planted at the same time and not so treated. I am aware that it is now held that the aerial parts of plants absorb moisture, but this can be only under favourable conditions, and even then the transpiration from the leaves—if many—must be greater than the combined supply from this source and through the damaged roots.

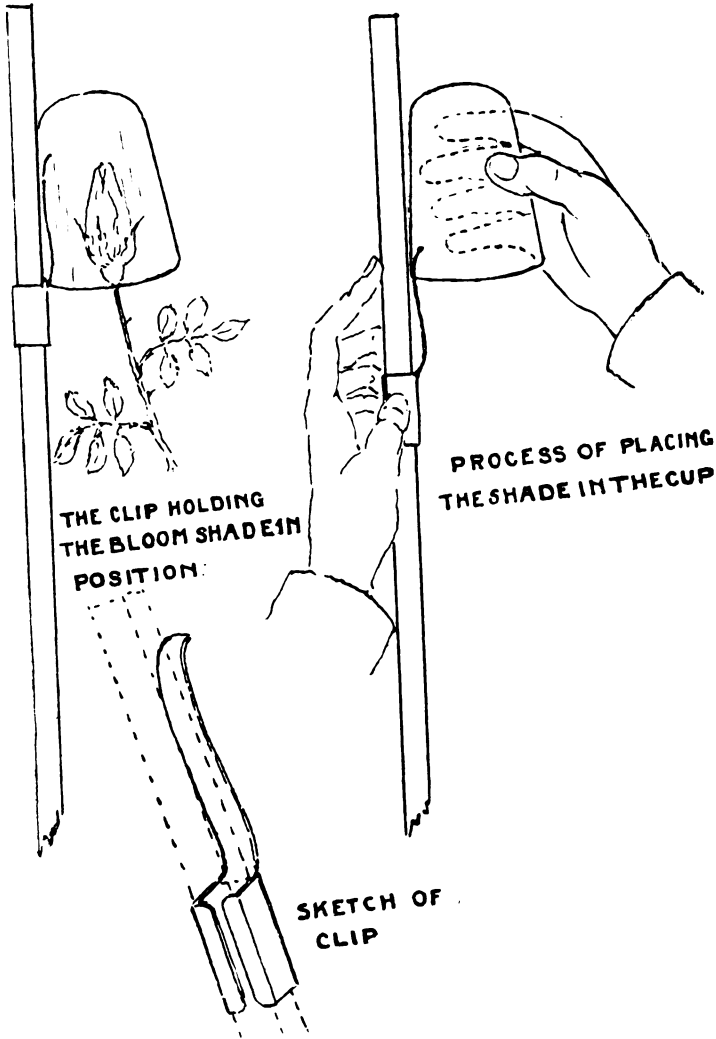
OSMOND G. ORPEN.

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### AUTUMN BLOOMS. PROTECTION FROM DAMP.

The month of October, 1908, raised the hopes of many Rose growers that Rose blooms from the open garden would be picked at Christmas. In my own case these hopes were





scattered by twelve degrees of frost the second week of November. But the wonderful show of young shoots and buds during October set me thinking of some method of protection from heavy dews, fog, mist and damp generally, for nearly all buds that show colour in the month of October will open either out of doors or in the house, *if they are kept dry*, and it is only the most robust and stout petals that can long withstand the damp atmosphere of the autumn and the long waiting for the sunshine. After experimenting with various contrivances I found success with the simple use of large glass tumblers, inverted, and placed over the bud, at any stage of growth, when in a dry state. The glass of a tumbler more quickly warms through in the sunshine than the thick domes or bells that are sold for garden purposes. Moreover, they are much cheaper. The method of fixing the glass securely to a stake and of allowing for growth and adjustment is nothing more than a metal spring attached to a socket fitted to slide upon the wooden stake. This contrivance has now been patented and may be obtained, with stakes and glasses, from

MESSRS. L. FAULKNER & SONS,  
 Rosemount Iron Works,  
 Bracknell,  
 Berks.

Of course, some Roses succeed better than others, notably those only half full. I picked splendid blooms well into November of Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. Edward Mawley, Mrs. W. J. Grant, Hugh Dickson, Horace Vernet, Florence Pemberton, Dean Hole, Madame Hoste (perhaps the most responsive of all), Caroline Testout, and Madame Abel Chatenay; and were my garden not so heavily shaded with big trees I think this method of protection would be more efficacious than it is. Certainly in a large open Rose garden, such as one sees in the great nurseries, the life of all Roses might be lengthened by several weeks in the absence of Jack Frost.

H. S. ARKWRIGHT.

# The New Tea Rose, "Mrs. Campbell Hall."

By Dr. J. CAMPBELL HALL.

The seed parent of this Rose was given to me as Souvenir d'un Ami, but never being quite satisfied that it was rightly named I showed a bloom of it to Mr. McGredy, of Portadown, and afterwards to Mr. W. J. Grant and Mr. H. E. Molyneux. All agreed that it was not Souvenir d'un Ami, and were of opinion that it was that old Tea, Adam.

The pollen parent was Anna Chartron, from which, no doubt, it derives the carmine shading.

The seed was sown on January 26th, 1903, and flowered on July 17th of the same year. I was so impressed by its colour and form that I named it after my wife, and posted the bloom to my neighbour, Mr. McGredy, who replied saying—"It is the best Rose you will ever raise, and far better than the Lady Rossmore."

To describe accurately the colour of many of our Teas is not an easy matter, and this one I confess is far beyond my descriptive powers on account of its numerous tints and shades. I should say, however, that light apricot yellow flushed with bright carmine, and petals tipped with a deeper shade of same colour, will be somewhere near the mark.

The flowers are large, full and pointed, with shell-like petals which open well.

Growth very vigorous, somewhat after the style of Maman Cochet, except that it is more free flowering and carries its blooms erect on strong stems.

It was exhibited for the first time in 1907, at the Royal Ulster Agricultural Society's Show in Belfast, when a box of "six similar" was awarded first prize as well as a special award of merit. The genial and hearty congratulations

I received on that occasion from Mr. George Dickson, senior, of Newtownards, will ever remain with me a pleasant memory and an encouragement to continue my seedling hobby.

I have no note of the number of seeds in the hip, but there was a good number, as 23 came up and all flowered the same year, except two, which did not bloom until the following year. The majority of their blooms were double, only three being single and one semi-double. There was great variation in colour—from creamy white to lake red. Carmine and yellow were the predominant shades.

Some were very vigorous while others were delicate. One was quite thornless but had a poor flower and a wretched constitution.

I regret I did not keep more of them, as several would have been very pretty garden Roses; but for one fault or another I discarded all except this one and another, which has flowers of a lovely shade of salmon pink, but, unfortunately, so far I cannot get it to make wood.

This year, however, I am hoping to do better with a couple of buds I worked from the only vigorous shoot it has ever made.





A NEW TEA ROSE, MRS. CAMPBELL HALL, RAISED BY  
DR. J. CAMPBELL HALL.



## DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME OF THE NEWER ROSES.

BY THE PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE.

*For explanations of the terms used in this List see Introductory Remarks,  
pages 9-12 in the Official Catalogue.*

**Ennchen Muller** (Poly.), J. C. Schmidt, 1906.—Bright rose pink, light centre. Dwarf. Garden, bedding. Very large trusses.

**Albatross** (H.T.), W. Paul & Son, 1908.—Ivory white, tinted pink. Moderately vigorous. Exhibition, pot and greenhouse culture.

**Apple Blossom** (H.T.), G. Cooling & Sons, 1906.—Rose pink, shading white. Vigorous. Pillar, arch. Raised by A. Hill Gray. Autumn flowering.

**Ard's Rambler** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.—Orange crimson. Climber. Pillar, arch.

**Avoca** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.—Crimson. Vigorous. Exhibition. Long erect shoots, bearing long pointed buds.

**Babette** (wich.), Walsh, 1907. — Carmine rose. Very vigorous. Pillar, arch, pergola, hedge, creeping, weeping standard.

**Betty** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.—Coppery rose, shaded golden yellow. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Thin flower with deep petals, and a fine autumnal.

**Buttercup** (S.), Paul & Son, 1908.—Single-flowered. Lemon white, the buds orange yellow. Fine glossy foliage. A pillar Rose.

**Celia** (H.T.), W. Paul & Son, 1906.—Bright satin pink, deeper centre. Vigorous. Garden, pot and greenhouse culture. Large, full flower.

- Charles J. Grahame** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.—  
A pure unshaded scarlet. Vigorous. Exhibition,  
garden. Makes a good standard. Valuable on account  
of its colour.
- Charlotte Klemm** (H.C.), 1908.—Fiery red. A fine Hybrid  
China.
- Chateau de Clos Vougeot** (H.T.) Pernet-Ducher, 1908.—  
Velvety scarlet, shaded fiery red and crimson. Garden,  
bedding.
- Climbing Liberty** (H.T.), H. P. May, 1908. — Velvety  
crimson. Climbing, pillar, pot and greenhouse culture,  
wall.
- Colonel R. S. Williamson** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons,  
1907.—Satiny white, with deep pink centre. Vigorous.  
An exhibitor's Rose.
- Comtèsse de Saxe** (T.), Soupert-et-Notting, 1905.—Pure  
white, with yellow centre. Moderate. Exhibition,  
bedding, pot and greenhouse culture.
- Countess Annesley** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.—  
Rose salmon. Moderate. Exhibition. An exhibitor's  
Rose.
- Countess of Derby** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.—  
Flesh peach. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. A good  
robust growing Rose.
- Countess of Gosford** (H.T.), McGredy & Son, 1906.—  
Salmon pink. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. A Rose  
of good growth.
- Dorothy Page-Roberts** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.  
—Coppery pink. Garden. A charming shade of  
colour, particularly in autumn.
- Dr. O'Donel Browne** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.—  
Carmine rose. Exhibition, suburb. Very large flowers  
and very vigorous grower.
- Dr. William Gordon** (H.P.), W. Paul & Son, 1905.—Satin  
pink. Vigorous. Exhibition, pot and greenhouse  
culture. An exhibitor's Rose.



- Ecarlate** (H.T.), Boytard, 1907.—Light scarlet. Garden.
- Elizabeth Barnes** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.—Satiny salmon rose, fawn centre. Vigorous. Garden, bedding.
- F. E. Coulthwaite** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.—Deep cream, inside of petals touched blush. A beautifully formed flower.
- Ferdinand Roussel** (wich.), Barbier, 1906.—Rose pink. Vigorous. Pillar, arch, pergola, creeping, weeping standard, screen.
- Frau Philip Geduldig** (H.T.), Geduldig, 1908.—Pale salmon pink, shaded yellow. Very vigorous. Garden. Fine large blooms.
- General McArthur** (H.T.), The E. G. Hill Co., 1905.—Deep carmine red. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Fragrant. Very good for bedding and especially good in autumn.
- George C. Waud** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.—Orange-vermilion. Vigorous. Garden. Distinct in colour.
- Gerbe Rose** (wich.), Barbier, 1905.—Pure pink. Vigorous. Pillar, wall. Flowers from the axil of the leaves. Foliage particularly dense and glossy.
- Goldfinch** (C.), Paul & Son, 1908.—Yellow or lemon, with orange yellow buds. A fine vigorous rambler.
- Grace Molyneux** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.—Creamy apricot with flesh centre, changing to creamy white. Vigorous. Garden.
- H. Armytage Moore** (H.T.), Hugh Dickson 1907.—Rose pink. Vigorous. Garden.
- Harry Kirk** (T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.—Pale sulphur yellow, with deeper centre. Vigorous. Garden.
- Hiawatha** (wich.), M. H. Walsh, 1905.—Rich crimson, with -white eye. Very vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola, creeping, weeping standard, screen. Single flowered and blooming in clusters.

- Hugo Roller** (T.), W. Paul & Son, 1908.—Rich lemon yellow, petals edged and suffused crimson. Very free. Distinct in colour. An improved "Homere."
- Irish Elegance** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.—Shades of apricot, buds orange-scarlet. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, bush. The most charming in colour of all the Irish single-flowered varieties.
- J. B. Clark** (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1905.—Deep scarlet, shaded plum. Very vigorous. Exhibition, garden, pillar, hedge, pegging down.
- Jean Noté** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1908.—Chrome yellow, passing to cream yellow. Vigorous. Garden.
- Joseph Billard** (wich.), Barbier, 1905.—Bright carmine copper, with yellow base. Most distinct. Single flowered.
- Lady Faire** (H.T.), Bentley, 1907, Syn. *Joseph Lowe*.—Flesh pink, edged deeper pink, variable. Moderately vigorous. Garden, bedding, pot and greenhouse culture. Good for early forcing. A sport from "Mrs. W. J. Grant," of "Mme. Abel Chatenay" colouring. Fragrant.
- Lady Gay** (wich.), M. H. Walsh, 1905.—Cherry pink. Very vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola, hedge, creeping, weeping standard, screen. Very similar to "Dorothy Perkins."
- Lady Godiva** (wich.), Paul & Son, 1908.—Pale flesh pink. A most distinct sport from "Dorothy Perkins."
- Lady Helen Vincent** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.—Shell pink, with yellow-shading. Vigorous. Exhibition. A good Rose.
- Lady Ursula** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.—Flesh pink. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, pot and greenhouse culture.
- Laurent Carle** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1907.—Brilliant velvety carmine. Vigorous. Garden, standard, pot and greenhouse culture.

- Lena** (T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1906.—Deep apricot yellow. Moderate. Garden. Fine colour. A button-hole Rose.
- Leontine Gervais** (wich.), Barbier, 1906.—A very bright buff. Vigorous. Pergola, creeping, weeping standard. Free flowering.
- Lina Schmidt-Michel** (H.T.), P. Lambert, 1905.—Pale blush pink. Semi-climber. Garden, pillar, bush. Semi-double, large flowers.
- Lyon Rose** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1907.—Shrimp pink. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Fragrant.
- Mme. Constant Soupert** (T.), Soupert-et-Notting, 1905.—Deep orange yellow, shaded peach. Vigorous. Exhibition, standard, pot and greenhouse culture. A good Tea for exhibition purposes.
- Mme. Jenny Gillemot** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1905.—White, with nankeen yellow centre. Vigorous. Garden. Impatient of wet.
- Mme. Mélanie Soupert** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1905.—Pale orange yellow, shaded mauve. Vigorous. Garden. Very distinct and good.
- Mme. P. Euler** (H.T.), Guillot, 1907.—Rose pink. Vigorous. Highly scented. Will probably prove good enough for exhibition.
- Mme. Philippe Rivoire** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1905.—Pale apricot yellow. Vigorous. Essentially pot and greenhouse culture.
- Mme. Segond-Weber** (H.T.), Soupert-et-Notting, 1908.—Salmon blush, with deeper centre. Garden.
- Mdlle. Simone Beaumez** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1906.—Pale flesh-white, tinted yellow centre. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. Most refined and good.
- Marichu Zayas** (H.T.), Soupert-et-Notting, 1908.—Crushed strawberry, suffused pink. Vigorous. Garden.
- Marquise de Sinety** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1906.—Deep orange yellow, shaded fiery red. Moderately vigorous. Garden. Exquisite and unique in colour. Tender.

- Minnehaha** (wich.), Walsh, 1905.—Soft satiny pink. Very vigorous climber. Pergola, pillar, arch, weeping standard. Pyramidal bunches. One of the best pink climbers.
- Molly Sharman-Crawford** (T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.—Eau-de-nil white, expanding to dazzling white. Vigorous. Pot and greenhouse culture.
- Mrs. Aaron Ward** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1907.—Indian yellow, sometimes yellowish white. Vigorous. Garden.
- Mrs. A. R. Waddell** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1908.—Reddish salmon with rosy scarlet buds. Garden, bedding.
- Mrs. D. Jardine** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.—Bright rosy pink. Vigorous. Garden, pot and greenhouse culture. Fragrant.
- Mrs. E. G. Hill** (H.T.), Soupert-et-Notting, 1906.—Deep silvery white, with reverse of petals coral rose. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Upright growth. Most distinct and continuous flowering.
- Mrs. Myles Kennedy** (T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1906.—Silvery white, shaded pink. Moderately vigorous. Exhibition.
- Mrs. W. H. Cutbush** (Poly.), Cutbush, 1906.—Bright warm pink. Dwarf. Pot and greenhouse culture, edging.
- Nellie Johnstone** (T.), Paul & Son, 1906.—Rosy pink, often shaded violet. Moderately vigorous. Garden.
- Queen of Spain** (H.T.), S. Bide & Sons, 1907.—Creamy white, flushed flesh. An exhibitor's Rose.
- Renée Wilmart-Urban** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1907.—Pale salmon flesh. Vigorous. Bedding, garden.
- Rhea Reid** (H.T.), The E. G. Hill Co., 1908.—Pale cerise scarlet. Good for forcing. Fragrant.
- Richmond** (H.T.), The E. G. Hill Co., 1905.—Bright crimson. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, pot and greenhouse culture. A fine bedding Rose.

- Souvenir de Maria de Zayas** (H.T.), Soupert-et-Notting, 1906.—Cherry, shaded carmine. Vigorous. Garden, standard, pot and greenhouse culture. Excellent for general cultivation.
- Souvenir of Stella Gray** (T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1907. Orange yellow, often beautifully splashed with red. Moderately vigorous. Garden.
- Tausendschon** (Cl. Poly.), Schmidt, 1907. — Pale pink, suffused rose. A fine pillar Rose.
- The Dandy** (H.T.), Paul & Son, 1905. — Deep velvety crimson. Vigorous. Small flowers. A fine button-hole Rose.
- Waltham Bride** (Cl. Poly.), W. Paul & Son, 1906.—Snow white. Pergola, pillar. Very early and hardy.
- William Shean** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1906. — Pink, suffused rose. Vigorous. Exhibition. But little known as yet. The flowers of unusual size.
- W. E. Lippiatt** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.—Velvety crimson, shaded maroon. Vigorous. Garden. A good hardy Rose.
- White Dorothy** (wich.), B. R. Cant & Sons, 1908. — A fine white sport from "Dorothy Perkins."
- W. R. Smith** (T.), Henderson, 1908.—Creamy white, suffused rosy pink. Vigorous. Exhibition.
- Yvonne Yacherot** (H.T.), Soupert - et - Notting, 1906.—Porcelain white, tinted pale pink. Moderately vigorous. Exhibition. An exhibitor's Rose.

## Rose Growing in Winter on Shallow Benches.

By Mr. C. R. FIELDER.

Some eight or nine years ago articles appeared in one of the weekly illustrated papers and also, I believe, in some of the horticultural journals describing the system adopted in America for the production of Roses throughout the winter months; and, as pot Roses failed to give us a supply of good blooms at the time when they are most appreciated here, viz., from the beginning of December until the end of January, it was at once decided that the American system of growing Roses on shallow benches should be tried. The experiment has proved successful, and, at the invitation of the Editor, I give some cultural details.

In the first place, the question of the *Rose House* is of considerable importance. For several years we obtained rather indifferent results through trying to grow Roses in lean-to houses facing south. I think the unsuitableness of such houses may be explained by the fact that the front row of plants shades those at the back, and success with Roses in mid-winter can only be obtained when each plant receives the maximum amount of light. For the last four years we have made use of two span-roofed houses running north and south, with the result that the plants receive all the light available, and both grow and bloom well. These houses are each 35 feet long and 18 feet wide, with a bench  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide along each side and two of the same width in the centre, the four benches containing eight rows of plants. The sides of the benches are made of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch boards, and the bottoms consist of 3 inch battens, with half an inch of space between each batten. This provides thorough drainage and aeration. The depth is six



ROSES RECEIVED FROM MR. C. R. FIELDER ON JANUARY 10TH, 1909.





inches. In order to provide sufficient head room for the Roses on the side benches there must be a space of not less than 3 feet 9 inches between the top of the bench and the roof.

The varieties that have given us the best results are *The Bride*, *Bridesmaid*, and *Catherine Mermet*, and of these the two first-named varieties are preferred, as the flowers produced by *Catherine Mermet* in mid-winter are pale in colour. *Liberty* is good in the early and the late winter months, but fails with us at mid-winter, when we need the flowers most. We grow a few *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria*, from which we get grand flowers in the late autumn and early spring, but in mid-winter the flowers do not open well.

We have tried two modes of propagation, viz., grafting on the *Manetti* in January, and own-root plants raised from cuttings rooted on a hot-bed in February. We prefer the latter method, as we find that the plants renew themselves by means of strong shoots thrown up from the base. In the middle of January a hot-bed is prepared in a pit provided with sufficient hot-water pipes to maintain an air temperature of 60°, and on the surface four inches of fine loam and sand is placed. When the temperature of the bed has fallen to 80°, cuttings having three or four healthy leaves are taken from shoots which have flowered recently, and after removing the bottom leaf and cutting the base of the shoot off close to the joint in the usual manner, the cuttings are inserted in the hot-bed and well watered. In about three weeks they are rooted, and are then potted into 3 inch pots and stood on the surface of the bed. Afterwards the plants are placed in 5 inch pots and grown on until the end of May, when they are ready to be planted out on the benches. The soil for the benches is prepared during the previous autumn by stacking three parts of loam and one part of good cow manure or stable manure in alternate layers. At the planting time this compost is chopped down very finely and the benches filled. The Roses are then planted about 15 inches apart and 18 inches from row to row. Two rows are planted on each bench, and a wire trellis provided for each row. In planting the soil is made very firm.

At first water is afforded to each plant separately, widening the area as the roots extend, but care is taken that the soil does not become sodden. When the roots have occupied the soil the plants may be watered more freely, but throughout the winter great discretion is necessary. From March till the end of October the plants are syringed freely on fine days, but this is discontinued during the winter.

A night temperature of  $55^{\circ}$  is maintained, with a rise of from  $5^{\circ}$  to  $15^{\circ}$  in the day time, according to the state of the weather. If a lower temperature than  $55^{\circ}$  is afforded the Roses cease growing, and without growth there are no flowers. No ventilation is given during the winter, but with the return of warmer weather air is carefully admitted, but always by means of the roof ventilators. Indiscriminate ventilation usually results in an attack of mildew. We were frequently troubled with mildew until we made use of Campbell's sulphur vaporisor; but now, with the aid of that vaporisor we are able to keep our houses free from this trouble.

Stimulants, in the shape of farm-yard manure-water and Ichthemic manure, are given to the plants when they are nearing the flowering period.

From time to time the weak and "blind" wood is removed in order to concentrate the energy of the plants upon the flower-producing wood, and to encourage them to throw up strong growths from the base. The Roses are tied to the trellis, and all flower buds are removed until about six weeks before the plants are required to bloom. At the end of the first winter the plants are tied down horizontally to the three lowest wires of the trellis, and the weak wood is cut out at the same time. This provides head room for the flowering shoots, and causes the Roses to "break back" or throw out strong shoots from the old wood, and from such shoots fine flowers are produced. It is found necessary to adopt this tying down process before each subsequent flowering time.

The Roses last three years and we then plant afresh.

The chief points to be observed in the culture of Roses on benches are as follows:—Maintain a minimum temperature of

55° and afford air carefully; remove all flower-buds that are produced until it is desired to have the plants in bloom, and never allow weak and useless wood to remain; keep down mildew and insects; afford water carefully in winter.

Now as to results. We begin cutting blooms at the end of October and continue until the end of January, the majority of the flowers being good with long stems. On December 24th, after cutting for two months, I counted 200 blooms fit to cut, and in the first week of January there were almost an equal number ready. At the end of January we discontinue cutting and give the plants a rest by removing the flower-buds directly they appear. At the end of May we allow the Roses to flower again, and continue cutting until Roses are plentiful out-of-doors.

The blooms of The Bride and Bridesmaid, which illustrate this article, were cut on January 6th.



## Some Notes on Climbing Roses.

By Mr. H. R. DARLINGTON.

The expression "Climbing Roses" is without doubt a term in common use. We find the words in nearly every catalogue, and our friends who adorn their gardens with arches, pillars, and screens, tell us they make use of "Climbing" Roses to cover them. It is in the circumstances both curious and interesting that the two writers who contributed articles on "Autumn Flowering Climbing Roses" to the "Rose Annual for 1908," accepted the expression with more or less hesitation. Now there are certainly some Roses, for instance Dundee Rambler and most of the Ayrshire type, which are true climbers in the sense that if they find themselves in a suitable position, they will, without artificial aid, by virtue of their thorns and rampant growth cling to the branches and foliage of shrubs and even trees, if not too lofty, and when they do so, will give us large masses of blossom and form cascades of their cheerful, if not individually imposing, flowers.

Yet most of the Roses popularly called Climbers do not naturally climb; many are merely strong growing sports or varieties of bush Roses, and if left to themselves would either become leggy and unmanageable bushes, or cover the ground with a mass of trailing shoots. Artificial means have to be taken to make them display their beauty on wall or pillar. We do not always want them to ramble over a bush. Supports are needed to carry the shoots which will not stand of themselves. Tying is required to keep the shoots erect, and trimming to prevent their crowding one another. These are not strictly Climbing Roses, but Roses

that can be forced to climb, and by thus forcing the Rose to assume unnatural positions we get consequential disadvantages which the art of the gardener has to counteract.

**FIRST AS TO PLANTING.**—It is important to bear in mind that the Climbing Rose will generally take some years to develop, and further, that when once up and established we want it to last a long while. A thoroughly well made bed will help us in both directions, the Rose will develop more quickly, and will last for a number of years with little renovation of the soil. Disturbance of the soil is generally more or less risky, *Crimson Rambler*, for instance, even when only disturbed on one side will often take a couple of years to recover. It is at times necessary, but for Climbing Roses the rule should be the less disturbance the better. It is true that some Roses will grow magnificently in the most unpromising positions. I know of one apparently luxuriating in a gravel path in the near neighbourhood of a considerable cedar tree, but in this case the Rose had probably found a way for its roots into some bed or border before it seriously commenced growing, and that underground quest means a waste of time that few of us desire.

Take out then a good bed at least 2-ft. 6-in. or 3-ft. deep and 6-ft. square if you can manage it, and bottom it well with alternate layers of turf (from a heavy loam if you can get it) and manure, either horse manure or cow manure will do, but let it not be too fresh. The top eight or ten inches may be of the ordinary garden soil, adding to it some basic slag and a fair proportion of leaf soil to make the roots catch hold quickly.

Then plant your Rose as nearly at the end of October as you can manage it and you may leave the roots alone for years.

**PRUNING AFTER PLANTING.**—The treatment of the Rose in its first spring after planting is very important, but it is quite simple; it is simply to cut the Rose right down to within two or three inches of the ground. The rule is the

same, whether the Rose has been brought from a distance, or merely moved from one position in the garden to another. It seems a pity to have to do this in the case of the Summer-flowering Roses, as we lose the first year's flowers, and it is probable that few amateurs can bring themselves to make this sacrifice till they have learnt by practical experience that the omission of this treatment really involves the waste of a second year before a satisfactory plant is obtained.

I think the only exception that can be admitted to this rule is in the case of the Wichuraianas and a few strong growing Summer-flowering Roses planted in positions where the growths can be allowed to straggle over the ground and are not tied up to posts or pillars. When so treated these Roses will generally throw up basal shoots for flowering the following summer, and we may be able to see the character of the flowers the first year, but even so the old growths should be cut away as soon as possible, and cutting down in the spring is the safer plan.

### Uses.

Climbing Roses may be used for covering high or low walls, arches, pergolas, pillars and screens, or for rambling through other trees or shrubs. They are frequently also adapted for trailing down banks and for growing as isolated bushes and as hedges, but their use in the last mentioned ways does not come within the scope of this article. Rose arches, pillars and screens should be found in all gardens, and the smaller the garden the greater is the need to make use of these methods of growing Roses, for if ground space is limited it is the more necessary to use the air space to the utmost. Moreover we can produce an effect of variety and colour by these means in a small space, which where ground is not so limited can be obtained by other means, such as distance and changes of level.

The general method of treatment of the plants for any of these purposes is similar in character, but the Roses themselves may be divided into two distinct groups:—

I. Summer-flowering Roses which bloom on short lateral shoots produced from the previous year's growth. These when established will generally throw up young shoots from the base every summer, and the plan to adopt is after the flowering for the year is finished to cut right away the old wood that has borne the summer flowers, and retain for the following year so many of the vigorous young shoots as are required for next year's flowering.

II. The perpetual flowering Roses such as those of the Tea or Hybrid Tea type which flower on the growth of the current year, and when these flowers are gone will commence to make new growth and flower again on that.

Here the general idea to follow is similar, that is to say, each year we must get rid as much as possible of the old wood and retain well ripened young growth to form the starting point for the growth of the following year, but we cannot always carry it out quite in the same way. Some Roses of this type will constantly throw up new and strong shoots from the base, but many will not do so, and even when they do throw up young basal shoots the height or space we wish to cover may be so great that the basal shoots are insufficient to reach it. We must therefore confine our summer and autumn pruning to a judicious thinning out of wood we are unlikely to want, chiefly with the object of securing a thorough ripening of the shoots that are left, and defer our principal pruning and tying till the spring.

In covering walls low walls are, as a rule, easier to deal with than high walls. By low walls I mean walls from six to eight or nine feet in height. If we train on these low walls two or three shoots in a more or less horizontal direction on each side of the plant and cut down any growths that are not required, this will usually induce the throwing up of young shoots from the base which are to be used to take the place of older stems when they can be removed in their turn. Three Roses for low walls that everyone should grow who has the convenience are Lady Waterlow, François Crousse and Climbing Papa Gontier.

For high walls this system is not practicable. In order to cover a high wall, such as the wall of a house, the growth of two, three, or even more years may be necessary to reach and spread over the higher parts we desire to have covered.

Grown in this way many Roses, particularly those of the Gloire de Dijon type, become very bare at the base, and while the upper parts become gradually and satisfactorily covered, the lower parts of the plants get bare, leggy and unsightly, and often practically flowerless ; even then they will often throw up young growth from near the base from time to time, which may be made use of as occasion offers, but it generally happens that this is not done in anything like sufficient quantity to furnish the lower as well as the upper parts of a high wall. In such circumstances often the only remedy is to plant a second and even a third Rose, and keep its branches trained over the lower parts of the wall which are not furnished by the Rose that has run up to the higher parts. When this course is resorted to it is well, if space permits, not to plant the subsidiary plant or plants too near the principal, but at a little distance so that each may have a fair field for its own roots.

### **Arches, Pergolas, and Screens.**

The best position for an arch is to span a path at some point where we wish to separate one part of the garden from another. For instance, where the kitchen garden ends and the pleasure garden begins, or the entrance to the rockery or Rose garden, the top of a flight of steps, or the commencement of a path leading away from the garden.

In the construction of the arch iron and galvanised wire are to be avoided, and wood is the best material. The galvanised arches sold by most ironmongers are too low, too narrow, and too unstable to make good Rose arches. A good Rose arch may be made of four strong oak posts, nine to ten feet long, sunk a foot to eighteen inches in the ground, the side posts about two feet apart and joined across the top by double cross bars eighteen inches apart, the side poles and cross pieces being again joined by thinner pieces of oak.



It is unnecessary here to refer to pergolas, for they are sufficiently dealt with in the National Rose Society's Pruning Book.

Screens may in like manner be made of oak posts, about four feet apart and nine feet out of the ground, joined together by cross pieces. A good effect is produced by making the cross pieces form a rough network over the upper and lower three feet, leaving the middle three feet open, so as to resemble rustic windows.

For arches, screens and pergolas it is desirable to use only strong growing Roses, such as the Wichuraiana family or the Ramblers.

In planting an arch made in this way it is very useful to plant two Roses, one on either side, which flower at different periods. By this means we prolong the period during which the arch is in flower. Thus we may use Crimson Rambler and Flora, The Garland and Lady Gay, or Aimée Vibert and Dorothy Perkins, each of which combinations will give a succession of flowering periods.

Arches and screens constructed in the way described will last for many years, particularly if the materials are treated with creosote or some similar preservative, or the parts in and near the ground are well tarred or even slightly charred in a fire, but they do, no doubt, decay in time, and when they do so it is a fairly simple matter to take out the decayed wood and replace it by a fresh structure.

It sometimes happens that the use of iron or wire is a necessity; for instance, the screen may be required at the end of a tennis lawn to serve the double purpose of supporting Roses and stopping the balls. If this be the case, only the very strongest growing Roses should be used, and it is a good plan to keep the wood away from the wire by bits of asbestos cloth or Willesden canvas. All Roses resent the contact of iron and wire, and if either be employed the best results must not be expected. Their employment must be avoided except as a *pis aller*.

### **Pillars.**

The growing of really good Rose pillars is alike one of the most interesting and most difficult tasks the Rosarian can set himself. In height the pillar may be anything from five to ten feet, according to taste and the kind of Rose to be grown (and probably for most purposes a height of seven or eight feet is best), and a large number of varieties may be employed, from the rampant *wichuraiana* and *multiflora* Roses to the climbing Teas, such as *Papillon*, and climbing sports of garden Roses, such as climbing *Frau Karl Druschki*, but it is an absolute necessity to get the flowers from top to base of the pillar. Personally I prefer to restrict the pillar to Roses that have more than one period of flowering, that is to Teas and Hybrid Teas, or if stronger growers are considered necessary, then to use some of the few Autumn flowering climbers, e.g., *Alister Stella Gray*, *Trier*, or the *Pissartis*.

By general consent I think *Mme. Alfred Carrière* is one of the best pillar Roses. Other good Roses for the purpose are *Zéphirine Drouhin* (pink, nearly thornless), *Billard et Barré* (yellow), *Gruss an Teplitz* (red).

**SUPPORTS.**—The ideal support for a pillar Rose has, I think, yet to be invented. If we can find one in the right place, a young pine tree that has died or been killed where it has grown is very good, but it would take too long to grow the pines for the purpose, and if we happen to have one it is seldom in the right place. The ideal support should, like the telegraph poles used by engineers in tropical countries, have a cast-iron or rot-proof base and a top of strong yet thin pieces of wood, to which the Rose shoots can be readily tied.

A neighbour of mine, Mr. Weber, of Hadley-Bourne, has gone some way towards this ideal in the following manner. When he plants his Rose he inserts a strong piece of gas pipe deep in the ground and projecting about 18 inches or two feet above it. By itself, the gas pipe would have but little hold on the ground, and when the strain of

the wind came on the structure it is intended to carry, it would make a funnel shaped hole in the ground and become unstable. To give the gas pipe sufficient purchase, an ordinary drain pipe is slipped over the gas pipe and sunk so as to lie beneath the ground level, and the space between gas pipe and drain pipe is filled with cement concrete. For most purposes a 4-inch drain pipe is sufficient. This secures a steady and fairly desirable base. Then as the plant grows Mr. Weber ties to the gas pipe long pieces of bamboo, to which the shoots are fastened, but the character of the superstructure may be varied at the taste of the Rosarian. A fairly durable pillar may also be made by sinking a large earthenware drain pipe into the ground, placing an oak post of the desired height in the middle of it, and filling up the pipe with cement.

It may not at first be obvious why it is more necessary to secure a durable base for a pillar than in the case of an arch or screen standard; but the explanation is that while the arch or screen standard derives considerable support from the other posts to which it is braced by cross pieces, the post to be used as a support for the pillar has nothing but its own base to keep it upright. The base of the pillar must therefore be firmly fixed in the ground and, if it decays, its removal and the substitution of a fresh support involves a greater disturbance to the roots of the Rose than is the case when it becomes necessary to remove and replace the standards of arch or screen.

There is another advantage in making use of a durable base to which the upper wooden structures can be attached afterwards, in that at first the base and young Rose only may be inserted, and the first year after planting a support of moderate length can be used, the full length or final structure being added the second or third year, when the Rose has grown.

### **Treatment of Pillar Roses.**

The first year after planting, the plant should be cut down to the ground, leaving from two to five eyes to develop.

Towards the end of the summer the plants should be looked over and all weak sprayey growths removed, leaving the shoots required for the following year to ripen. This treatment will be continued every succeeding summer. Where Summer-flowering Roses are employed the old wood is to be removed after the Summer-flowering, and after the first year a certain amount of Summer-thinning should be applied to the perpetual Roses. It is seldom desirable to leave more than six shoots. The following spring these shoots are to be cut to different lengths, some being left nearly intact and others cut down lower, always endeavouring to cut at least one shoot right to the ground. It is a good plan also to bend down the shoots left any considerable length just as the buds are starting, so as to get the buds towards the base of the shoots to break.

Each pillar must be separately studied, and the directions here given will only be useful, if treated as general directions to be varied in special cases.

The tendency of a Rose tied up to a post is to produce plant in shape like a mop, with bare stems and flowering head. Both summer and spring pruning must be directed to counteract this tendency and to produce a plant of pyramidal outline, flowering down to its base. There is a class of perpetual Roses which present a particular difficulty as pillars, in that they do not make strong enough growth in one season to reach the top of the pillar. They require to be "built up"—W. A. Richardson is such a Rose, and, I think, Snowstorm will prove like it in this respect.

The difficulty is to accomplish this "building up," and yet induce the plant to throw up fresh shoots from the base. The good shoots so often seem to come where they are least wanted.

The difficulty can only be overcome by considerable patience and constant attention during the growing season, as well as at pruning time.

### **On Ripening.**

I have laid stress on the importance of securing young ripened wood for the following year's flowering.

By ripening is meant the change that takes place in the autumn, when the soft and sappy growths of the summer harden and become more woody in character, usually changing colour at the same time from green or red to a greeny brown, brown or brownish red, according to the variety of Rose; at the same time the colour of the thorns changes from red to brown or, in some cases, to a black colour (as in *The Garland* or *Pteracantha*), and instead of being easily rubbed off with the finger they can only be separated from the stem with difficulty and when forcibly broken off, generally bringing a piece of the bark with them. At the same time the bark itself becomes drier and harder.

In this hardened and ripe condition alone the shoot can withstand the winter and produce satisfactory flowers and growth when summer returns.

Unripened soft and sappy wood is readily killed by frost, and even if it gets through the winter will be found incapable of producing satisfactory growth or flowers.

No doubt the hardening and drying of the bark makes it to some extent a more efficient protection against the cold, but this is by no means the most important change that takes place in the plant in ripening.

The growing plant contains much water and this water exists in the plant in two distinct characters. There is first water inside the cells which is in intimate, and probably chemical, combination with the protoplasm, and over which the protoplasm has complete control while it lives; and secondly, there is free water which saturates the cell wall, the cell body and the cell sap, but is not in such intimate combination with the protoplasm.

In the growing plant the free water exists in considerable quantity, and one object of the plant in ripening and preparing for winter is to get rid as far as possible of this free water.

It is well known that a plant may be frozen and yet recover; that is, it may not be frozen to death. It appears that the first effect of frost on a plant such as the Rose is to freeze,

not water in the cell themselves, but in the empty spaces between the cells which are usually filled with air, and what probably happens is that the protoplasm on feeling the cold pushes off the water into these spaces, and if subsequently a gradual thaw takes place it again absorbs the water necessary for its life. The freezing of the water inside the cells is retarded partly on account of the salts in solution in the cell sap, the expulsion of a part of the water making the solution more highly concentrated, and partly by the disinclination of water to freeze in very small tubes, and the less free water present the less the liability to freeze.

It is probable that the plant is frozen to death, either if the water inside the cells becomes frozen, or if the protoplasm becomes so disorganised that it is unable gradually to reabsorb the water which it has extruded into the air spaces between the cells. The latter often takes place if the thaw takes effect too suddenly.

These considerations point to the conclusion that the richer the tissues are in water the greater their peril from frost; and the drier they are, the greater their chance of escape.

It is, moreover, probable that in the process of ripening a change takes place in the constitution of the protoplasm itself under which it acquires a greater power of resistance, but as the constitution of protoplasm is unknown, the nature of the change is equally uncertain.

From what has been stated above it will be seen that to encourage the proper ripening of the plant is of the utmost importance to carry it safely through the winter. It is probable that in the case of the outdoor Rose it is of greater importance than any artificial protection we can afford it.

The process of ripening may be readily followed in the case of the Wild Briar Rose, the long, sappy growths of the summer bend over when autumn approaches, and so the water supply from the roots is practically restricted, and the leaves, which have done their work, fall off and growth from the point of the shoot ceases.

But, if instead of being allowed to bend over naturally, the growth be kept erect by tying it to a stake, the point will continue to grow for a longer period and the process of ripening will be retarded.

Now let us apply these considerations to our pillar Roses, and I think the conclusion must be that we ought to be in no hurry rigidly to tie up the young growths. Rather let them bend over and straggle about in autumn until thoroughly ripened and ready for the trying ordeal of winter.

That is the ideal plan, though it is true that for a short time the appearance of the plant is not so tidy as it will be when neatly tied to the supports, but unfortunately it is not always practicable; the Autumn gales must be remembered, and perhaps the neighbourhood of other Roses and shrubs, which may injure or be injured by the swaying branches. A mean compromise must then be resorted to, but whatever is done, bear in mind the ripening of the shoot, and try to interfere with nature's process as little as may be practicable.



## “Roses and Rose Growing.”\*

By THE EDITOR.

We are often asked to recommend a work on Rose growing by those who are little versed in the cultivation of the Queen of Flowers. Now this excellent little Rose book appears to us specially designed to meet the wants of such enquirers; for to them it cannot fail to be delightful reading—the kind of book in which the reader obtains just the information he is in search of without being conscious of doing more than glance through its pages. The directions given are thoroughly practical and easily to be understood, while the lists of varieties are well abreast of the times. The operations of planting, pruning, &c., are in the first instance dealt with, and near the end there is a chapter on Rose pests and how to keep them in check; while the intermediate pages are devoted to descriptions of the numerous classes into which Roses are divided and of the leading varieties in each of them. The descriptions of the different kinds of Roses are grouped together under the following headings:—Summer-flowering Roses, Summer-flowering Climbing Roses, Autumn-flowering Roses, Autumn-flowering Climbing Roses, Tea Roses, Hybrid Teas, and Hybrid Perpetuals. The President of the National Rose Society, the Rev. F. Page-Roberts, brings the work to a close with the shortest and most concisely-written chapter on exhibiting Roses that has perhaps ever been penned, and yet so cleverly is the subject treated that no important matter appears to have been overlooked. We have left to the last one of the most charming features of this charming book, and that is the coloured illustrations, of which there are nearly thirty. They may be best described as among the most faithful and pleasing portraits of some of our well known favourites that have yet appeared.

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\* “Roses and Rose Growing”: by ROSE G. KINGSLEY, 8vo, 163pp; Whittaker & Co. (6s.)

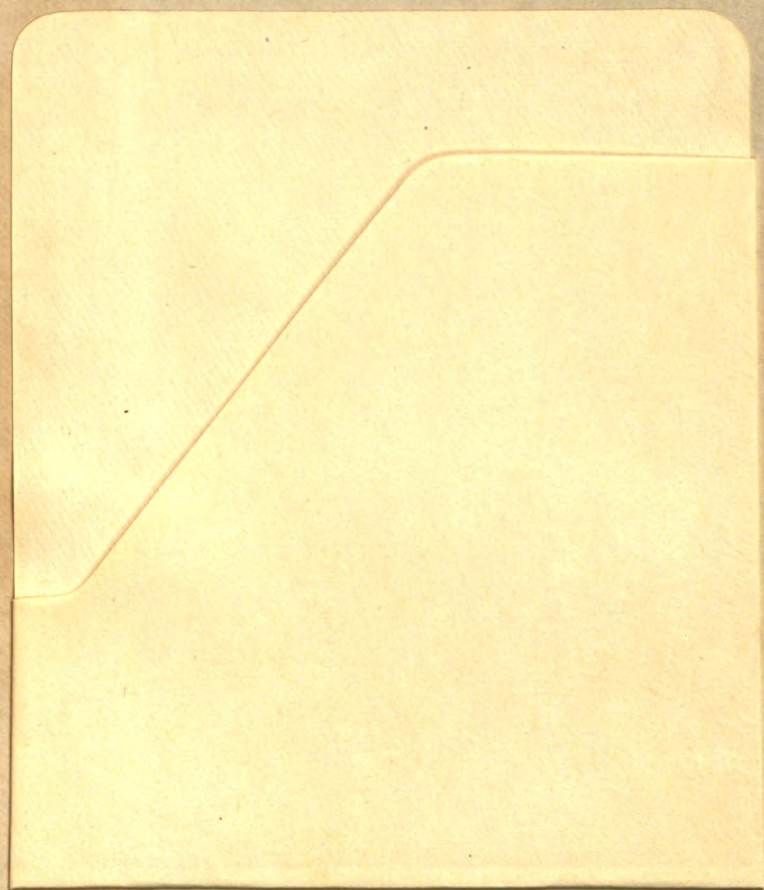


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